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STOWER'S LIME JUICE, per bottle.....	35c
ROSS' LIME JUICE, per bottle.....	50c
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HIRE'S ROOT BEER, per bottle.....	25c
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COUSINS, OF NEW YORK

Any one of the above names spells perfection in Footwear.

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The greatest nations are the greatest beer drinkers. There is nothing wonderful or mysterious about this fact, for good beer is made from malt and hops the two greatest and most healthful natural tonics and builders up of human strength given by Dame Nature for the service of mankind and intended to be used universally and temperately. There are many good beers, but no beer is quite so good or so well and favorably known in this locality as Lemp's Beer. It has been rightly termed "the choicest product of the brewers' art." Try a bottle today at your hotel or restaurant and judge for yourself. Your licensed grocer can supply you with a case for home use. Pither & Leiser, Wholesale Agents for B. C., Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson.

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE IS ISSUED HERE

Formal Announcement of the Death of His Late Majesty, King Edward Received from Ottawa

### MEMORIAL SERVICES ON DAY OF OBSEQUIES

Governor-General Asked to Transmit Expressions of Condolence to King George Upon His Bereavement

Official news of the demise of His Majesty the late King Edward was conveyed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday in the following telegram:

"I am commanded to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General has received with deep distress the sad intelligence that His Majesty, King Edward the Seventh passed away at 11.45 yesterday evening, May 6th.

CHARLES MURPHY,  
Secretary of State."

The following telegram was despatched in reply:

"His Excellency,  
The Governor-General,  
Ottawa, Ont.

"The death of His Majesty King Edward has caused profound grief throughout the province of British Columbia. May I beg Your Excellency to cause to be conveyed to His Majesty, King George, the sincere sympathy of the government and people of this province and their feelings of devoted loyalty and attachment.

THOMAS W. PATERSON,  
Lieutenant-Governor."

Upon the receipt of the official notice a special gazette containing the announcement of His Majesty's death was published.

Special gazettes will later be issued containing the series of state despatches as to the obsequies, instructions as to the prescribed period of mourning, etc. No official functions will be held for the next sixty days. With the news of the death of His Majesty, King Edward many gatherings of various descriptions were at once cancelled. While nothing definite has as yet been decided it is unlikely that the Victoria Day celebration will be held on May 24th, it being postponed until after the period of mourning.

### G.T.P. Terminals.

VANCOUVER May 7.—It is reported here that the Grand Trunk Pacific has purchased block No. 266 in North Vancouver for terminal purposes. The land lies east of the Capilano river in a long flat. There are about 20 acres in the tract.

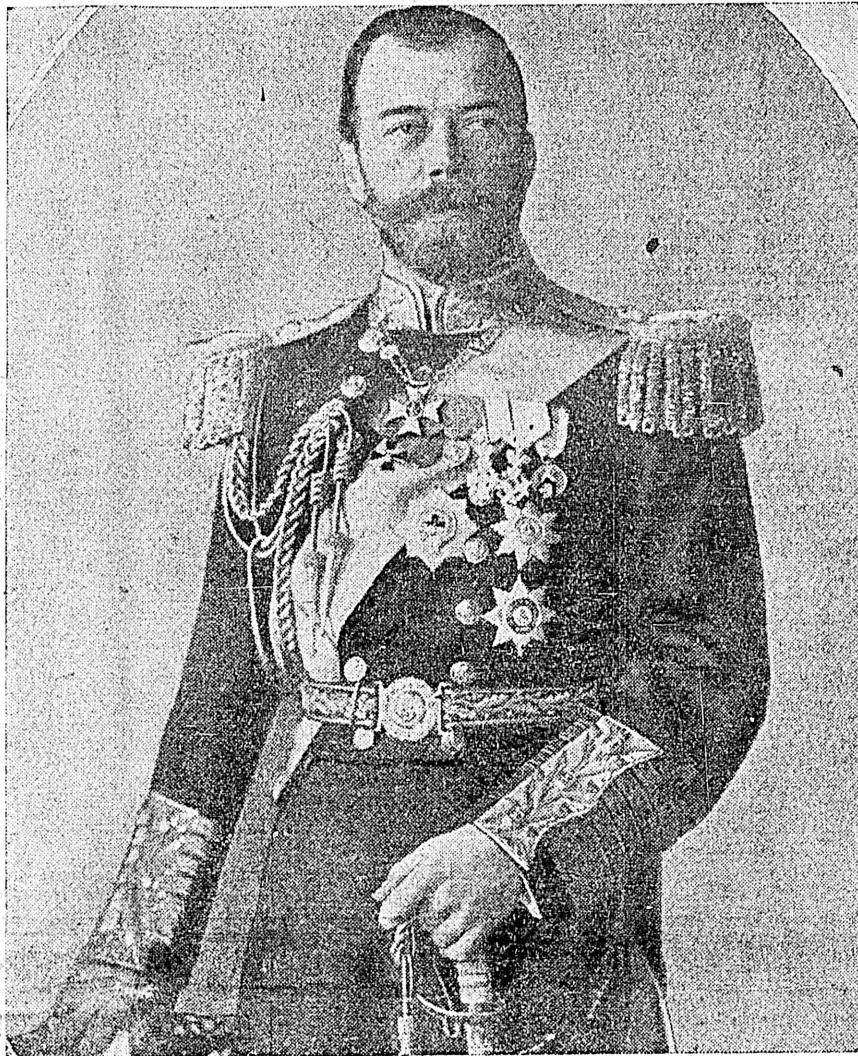
### NEWS SUMMARY

- Page
- 1—Empire mourns for dead king. Best beloved of sovereigns. Official gazette is issued here.
  - 2—Empire mourns, continued. Fifteen hundred dead in Carthage.
  - 3—Outside investors buying property. Royal tour is now abandoned. To reconquer liquor bylaw. Regimental orders issued.
  - 4—Editorial.
  - 5—Social and personal.
  - 6—News of the city.
  - 7—Dr. De Forest to visit city. Lumbermen fear dearth of cars.
  - 8—In woman's realm.
  - 9—Sport.
  - 10—Mr. F. S. Barnard on British conditions. Meets death in Fairbanks district.
  - 11—Prosperity signs on the mainland.
  - 12—Real Estate.
  - 13—Real estate.
  - 14—Marine news.
  - 15—Provincial news.
  - 16—Happenings in World of Labor.
  - 17—Carnichael & Moorhead, advt.
  - 18—The Lady Kinaird hospital.
  - 19—North American Wireless corporation.
  - 20—Masons to hold lodge of sorrow.
  - 21—Markets.
  - 22—Classified advts.
  - 23—Advertisements.
  - 24—Spencers.

### MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1—The Mansion in Hatley Park.
- 2—The Mansion at Hatley Park (continued.) My Lady's chamber.
- 3—Literature, music, art.
- 4—An Hour With the Editor.
- 5—Rural and Suburban.
- 6—How Germany Makes Forestry pay. An interesting day under the kite.
- 7—An hostess of genius. Parliamentary speech.
- 8—A Baptism of Fire in the Northwest.
- 9—Field sports at home and abroad.
- 10—A page for the young folks. The Lookout club.
- 11—Feminine fads and fancies.
- 12—Buffalo Bill as he is today. China is awake and alert.

## King George V Takes Oath of Accession



## EMPIRE MOURNS FOR DEAD KING

From Capital to Furthest Confines Deep Sorrow Is Shown Over the Passing of Edward VII — London Is Hushed

### NO DATE YET SET FOR THE FUNERAL

Ceremony of Proclaiming King George V, at St. James Palace — Public Proclamation Delayed Till Tomorrow

LONDON, May 7.—Saturday is usually the gayest night of the week in London, but tonight a Sabbath-like quiet pervades the city. It is a capital mourning. All the theatres and music halls are closed. The band concerts in the parks are abandoned. The people wander idly about the streets, looking at the portraits of Edward VII., wreathed in crepe in the shop windows. Multitudes drift into St. James' Park, staring at the darkened windows of Buckingham palace, where the body of the dead King lies, and at Marlborough House, near by, through the gates of which officials and messengers come and go constantly. Here the new King has had to set aside his personal grief to busy himself with the affairs of crown and realm.

Many wear badges of mourning. The whole kingdom, indeed, is a nation in mourning. Ireland has forgotten political grievances and the Irish papers speak kindly and appreciatively of Edward VII. The mayors of such Nationalist strongholds as Dublin and Limerick have sent messages of sympathy to the royal widow. Municipalities, churches and societies of all sorts have not to pass eulogies on the late monarch and offer good wishes to his successor. The courts and business houses have been closed, sports and entertainments of every type have been dropped, society has cancelled its engagements. The managers of most of the metropolitan theatres have decided to suspend the season until after the funeral.

### King George's Address.

While King George was signing the proclamation of his accession in the presence of his privy council in St. James palace this afternoon, a battery adjoining the park was firing sixty-eight guns, denoting the age of

his predecessor. The first official utterance of the new King was marked by feeling eloquence and made a deep impression. The King said:

"My lords and gentlemen,—My heart is too full for me to address you today in more than a few words. It is my sorrowful duty to announce to you the death of my dearly beloved father the King. In this irreparable loss, which has so suddenly fallen upon me and the whole Empire, I am comforted by the feeling that I have the sympathy of my future subjects, who will mourn with me for their beloved sovereign, whose own happiness lay in sharing and promoting theirs. I have lost not only a father's love, but the affectionate and intimate relations of a dear friend and adviser.

"No less confident am I in the universal and loving sympathy which is assured to my dearest mother in her overwhelming grief. Standing here a little more than nine years ago, our beloved King declared that so long as there was a breath in his body he would work for the good and amelioration of his subjects.

"I am sure that the opinion of the whole nation will be that this declaration has been fully carried out.

"To endeavor to follow in his footsteps, and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of these realms, will be the earnest object of my life. I am deeply sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen on me. I know that I can rely upon the Parliament and on the people of these islands and of my dominions beyond the sea for their help in the discharge of the arduous duties, and their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavor for our people's good."

### King George the Fifth

The meeting of the Privy Council was a brilliant function. The King wore the uniform of an admiral and was surrounded by a large gathering of councillors, all in levee dress and wearing the ribbons of their orders. The Lord Mayor of the corporation was in his robes of office.

The councillors having acquainted the King with the completion of the proclamation, His Majesty entered the council chamber and signed the proclamation, after which he conferred in their offices those who had held appointments under his father at the time of the King's death. King George delivered a brief but earnest address. He exhibited deep emotion as he announced his determination to endeavor, under the guidance of God, to maintain the high traditions of the British Court and to fulfill to the best of his ability the great trust imposed on him.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Loreburn, administered the oath to the King, and following the custom, the cabinet ministers swore allegiance to the new sovereign, at the same time tendering their seals of office, which His Majesty returned. The ministers kissed the King's hand. The councillors upon being reappointed, in turn took the oath of allegiance and kissed the King's hand. This

concluded the business of the council, and His Majesty retired.

### The Proclamation

The text of the proclamation follows:

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late sovereign Edward VII., of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, we therefore, the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assembled with those of His Late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice, consent, tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert is now by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, George V., by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom all Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the royal Prince George V. with long and happy years to reign over us."

### With Little Display

The King left St. James Palace on his return to Marlborough House at 5 o'clock, having been absent for the ceremony just one hour. The marked lack of display in the conduct of the new monarch was striking. A single carriage, occupied by the sovereign and attended by two royal equerries, was driven to and from St. James Palace. There was no military escort, and the only decoration which the monarch wore was the Order of the Garter. In fact, the Lord Mayor and the city aldermen furnished the most spectacular element of the ceremony.

While his father was signing the proclamation the young Prince of Wales stood on a temporary scaffolding behind the walls at Marlborough House and eagerly watched such of the proceedings as came into his view.

Owing to the late hour at which the formal rites were completed by the Privy Council, and the impossibility of distributing the proclamation to the various centres in time to permit of simultaneous proclamation ceremonies, the proclamation of King George's ascension by heralds and pursuivants was postponed until Monday.

An immense but quiet multitude pressed about the palace for a glimpse of George V., who passed with but little appearance of state. He wore an admiral's uniform, and was attended only by two officials from Marlborough House. He was greeted in silence and with bowed heads as he proceeded to the palace, only a stone's throw away, while his two sons watched him from over the wall. The Lord Mayor of London, with the sheriffs in state coaches and

Continued on Page Two.

## BEST BELOVED OF SOVEREIGNS

London Press Pays Warm Tribute to Character of King Edward the Seventh—Every Inch a King and a Gentleman

### AMONG THE HIGHEST IN ENGLAND'S ROLL

Regarded With Respect and Affection in Foreign Lands As Well As Within the Bounds of the Empire

LONDON, May 7.—The Times, commenting on King Edward's death, says:

"To the last he has shown the courage of his royal race. He continued to transact business almost to the end. It was his sincere devotion to the cause of peace and his labors in its behalf, which did most to secure him a high place among foreign people. Save in transient moments of popular passion, no country could ever doubt that the motives of his conduct were just and pacific. His people loved him for his honesty and kindly courtesy. To all he was not merely every inch a king, but every inch an English king, and an English gentleman. His influence was not the same as that of Queen Victoria, but in some respects it was almost stronger. When he came to the throne his position was exceptionally difficult. The sex and long reign of his mother enabled her to do many things in her relations with her subjects, with Europe and with her ministers, which it might be rash or unbecoming for a king to attempt. Moreover, during her life time he had not received much encouragement to associate himself closely with the serious work of the state. He has taken care that this mistake should not be repeated in the case of his son. King George V. will come to the throne with all the knowledge of public affairs and all the training in them which it is possible to impart to an heir apparent. We have lost a beloved and a great constitutional king, but he has left us a successor in whom we may confidently repose our trust."

The Daily Mail says: "In the words of the Highland coronach, 'he is gone like a summer-dried fountain when our need is the sorest.' To his initiative, his subjects and the Empire owe the pacification of South Africa and the final reconciliation with the Boers. The system of understandings with foreign powers which was our security today, was in great part his handiwork. He added a new splendor to state ceremonies, sharing the nation's joys as well as anxieties, and living in the sight of all, not in remote retirement. No king ever had a deeper hold upon his subjects' affections. As Queen Victoria's last hours were clouded with the dark shadows of the South African war, her sorrow over which was perhaps the immediate cause of her death, so the dead king in his closing days was harassed by a fierce constitutional conflict. The burden of anxiety upon him must have been very heavy, for England and her greatness were the dream and passion of his life."

The Morning Post says: "In the zenith of his fame, and what seemed to his loyal subjects but the middle of his reign, he has been suddenly stricken down. Seldom has an English king, and never has a British king, enjoyed throughout his life the same kindly personal affection as always attended King Edward. Only now, late, will men find how much they owed to him and how great a part he unostentatiously played."

The Standard says: "The first of Englishmen has passed away, a monarch whose name is written among the highest in the roll of England's long line of sovereigns; a patriot, a statesman, a governor, well fitted by vigor of intellect and the engaging charm of his temperament to be the actual as well as the ceremonial ruler of the people he loved so well, and of the Empire he ruled with such remarkable success."

The Daily News says: "The King has passed away in the full tide of a personal popularity unequalled among contemporary monarchs in any quarter of the world. He was the supreme example of a people's King by common consent. His attitude towards parliament and ministers was scrupulously correct. He had at times, as all constitutional monarchs have, a difficult path to tread, but no one ever charged it against Edward the Seventh that he failed in knowledge of his constitutional position. In fact or pretence, he upheld with striking success the traditions of English kingship, and succeeded in maintaining unimpaired the delicate balance between the throne and the representatives of the people."

The Morning Leader says: "Few men in the world's history have attained a position so influential, not as a result of a great war, nor as the prize of laborious schemes of self-aggrandizement, but by sheer instinctive deference paid to his proved wisdom, his large minded statesmanship, his unequalled knowledge of the world, and the tact that never failed him in the greatest or the least occasion. The warm-hearted sympathy which goes out to our Queen and the Royal Family has its roots in a real national sorrow which could be inspired by no empty sentimentality. With eclipsing and berubing swiftness the nation has been thrown into a grief that makes all human existence seem as unreal and fugitive as a dream. King

Continued on Page Two.



## ELECTRIC POWER

FOR THE MACHINE SHOP IS IDEAL

Switch on when you want it Switch off when you don't

THE EXPENSE STOPS THEN

Phone us for particulars

**B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.**

Cor. Fort and Langley Streets

P.O. Drawer 1580

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## The Finest Goods on the Market

Are procurable here. We visit the markets personally daily and purchase the choicest stock.

California Ripe Tomatoes, per lb.	20c
California Cherries, per lb.	30c
California Strawberries, per lb.	20c
Large Oranges, per doz.	40c and 25c
Large Bananas, per doz.	35c
Pineapples, each	35c
Red Rhubarb, 7 lbs.	25c

## The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312

## Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

### CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

## ASHCROFT THE GATEWAY

To Fort George and Northern British Columbia

**Ashcroft to Fort George, Three Days**

NAVIGATION OPENS ON MAY FIRST.

FORT GEORGE, the coming City on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. ASHCROFT on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the only practical route to the Interior of Northern British Columbia.

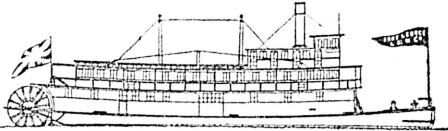
Write for particulars to the

Ashcroft-Fort George Business League

J. A. SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

Fort George Lumber and Navigation Co. Company Operating Three Steamers on the Upper Fraser, Nechaco and Stewart Rivers.

From Soda Creek to Tete Jaune Cache, on the Fraser River and from Fort George to Fraser and Stewart lakes on the Nechaco and Stewart rivers. This is the only company operating a complete through service from Soda Creek to all points on above mentioned rivers and lakes.



STEAMER "FORT GEORGE."

TRANSPORTATION SEASON OPENS ON MAY 1st.

The company's boats will be run in connection with an automobile service from Ashcroft to Soda Creek, thus providing an up-to-date and pleasant method of traveling.

Advance charges will be paid on all freight shipped to the company's care at Soda Creek, B. C., and at the same time will be cared for and carried forward on first outgoing steamers.

A branch office of the company will be opened at Ashcroft about April 1st, where intending settlers and travelers can obtain the fullest and most reliable information regarding all points in the Interior of British Columbia.

The company is prepared to furnish all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber at their mill at Fort George, or will deliver orders to any points on above mentioned rivers and lakes.

For full information as to Freight, Transportation and Lumber Rates, apply at the company's office, 614 East-ings Street West, Vancouver, B. C., or at the company's office, Fort George, B. C.

## EVERYBODY

### Who Eats Bread

Should avoid danger of impurities in delivery from the oven to the home. Insist on your baker wrapping his bread in

**Eddy's Bread Wrappers**

We are the original manufacturers of Bread Wrappers now used by leading Bakers of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities.

**The E. B. EDDY Co., Ltd.**

Hull, Canada



His Majesty, King George, Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, Her Apparent.

## FIFTEEN HUNDRED DEAD IN CARTAGO

Earthquake of Four Seconds Duration Demolishes Entire City—Hundreds Left to Suffer Frightfully in Ruins

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 7.—The list of dead at Cartago now numbers not less than 1500. The city was destroyed by an earthquake which lasted four seconds. It was a tremendous movement, which followed a few minor shocks during the course of the day. It occurred at 7 o'clock, Wednesday evening. No one had time to run out of the houses, which fell crashing to the streets. Had the great shock come during the sleeping hours, hardly any one could have escaped. The railroad and telegraph lines were broken, and the electric light wires fell, leaving the city in total darkness.

Thousands ran panic-stricken in all directions, leaving behind those under the ruins. Every house and building was totally destroyed, including four churches and the palace of the Central American Peace Court, the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

The foreign colonies set about at once to organize rescue movements, and worked strenuously to save those who were pinned down by the wreckage. It was not until the following day that San Jose learned of the disaster, so assistance from the source was not forthcoming for many hours. No medical aid could be obtained, and the survivors suffered greatly from lack of food and water.

Many of the wounded died, suffering terribly. Entire families have been wiped out. Rafael Angel Troy, the Costa Rican poet, whose works are known in many countries, is among the dead. The college of the Sisters' priests and children were at prayers. Two priests and the children were killed.

The earthquake, which brought almost total darkness and great clouds of dust from the falling buildings, was followed by a roaring which came apparently deep down in the earth, and for six hours the disturbance continued. President Gonzalez Viquez and President-Elect Ricardo Jimenez are personally in charge of the work of rescue, but there is little hope that those under the ruins can escape.

Some days must elapse before the real situation can be determined. The monetary losses reach into the millions. Foreign help is needed badly, and must be prompt if good is to come of it. Thousands are homeless and without food. Fire that broke out immediately after the destruction added to the horror of the situation, and heavy rains that have fallen since have made the conditions almost unbearable, even for those who escaped injury. Hundreds of survivors are camped around the ruins of their homes. Some reports place the wounded at several thousands. Nearly all of Costa Rica is afflicted, as more or less damage has been done at San Jose and other points.

**Yever's Y-Z (Wise read) Disinfectant Soap Powder** dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

## EMPIRE MOURNS FOR DEAD KING

Continued from Page One.

roles of office made a gaudy show, but Viscount Morley of Blackburn and other eminent privy councillors arrived in hansom and pushed their way through the crowd.

### At Rest in Peace

The body of Edward VII. still lies in the chamber where he died. His features are much more natural than though he had suffered from a long illness. Dowager Queen Alexandra, King George and Queen Mary, with the two boys and other members of the royal family visited the chamber this afternoon. The palace attendants and servants were admitted afterwards. The plans for the funeral have not yet been determined, but the royal ceremonial and public mourning will follow the same procedure as when Victoria died. The court will move to Windsor Castle on Tuesday, and it is supposed that the obsequies will take place there. The body of the late King will either rest in St. James' Chapel or in a mausoleum to be built at Frogmore near that which Queen Victoria erected for her self and her consort. There will be no lying in state.

More royal personages are expected to come to England for the funeral than followed Queen Victoria's hearse. The German Emperor, the Kings of Belgium, Spain and Portugal, and possibly King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, will be present. All the crowned heads of the world as well as the Pope and the presidents of the United States, France and the other republics, have telegraphed condolences to the Dowager Queen and King George. These, however, are considered personal messages and have not been published here.

### Parliament

Both houses of Parliament had brief meetings this afternoon. The Lord Chancellor administered the oath of allegiance in the House of Lords to the peers. The speaker of the house of commons and the deputy speaker being out of the country there was no one empowered to preside over the house immediately, upon Home Secretary Churchill's motion, the house adjourned.

A great representative congregation attended services in St. Paul's, the Bishop of London officiating. Many Catholics gathered in Westminster cathedral while special services were held in various churches throughout the country and others have been arranged for tomorrow.

On Monday morning the proclamation of the accession of George V. will be read in all the principal towns in the kingdom. Trumpeters clad in scarlet and gold, and escorted by sergeants, will enter the city of London, and the Lord Mayor and aldermen, in robes of office, will meet them at Temple bar. This ceremony was expected to take place in London today, and great crowds assembled at Temple bar and the Royal Exchange, waiting there for hours only to be disappointed.

### Ceremonies Abandoned

Politics for the time seem to be forgotten. The newspapers devote themselves entirely to eulogies and biographies of the late King and the new King.

With the members of the cabinet scattered in England and about the continent, it has been impossible for the party in power to discuss its policy, but it is assumed that Parliament will adjourn after the Budget is settled. The ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Anglo-Japanese exhibition, for which Prince Fushimi, cousin of the Emperor of Japan arrived today, have been given up, as well as hundreds of other enterprises and entertainments, great and small.

### A Partisan Note

There are signs that some of the Conservatives will accuse the Liberals

of responsibility for the King's death by worry brought on him through threats of the party to call on him to swamp the lords by the creation of a host of Liberal peers.

The Globe says: "The King was in constant consultation with his ministers. His holiday was cut short, and had not a keen sense of public duty compelled him to return to England, he might still be alive and well. Those who have stirred up strife within the nation, who would have wrecked the constitution and who did not hesitate to attack the crown itself in pursuance of their own ends, will now realize that they must take their share of the responsibility for the death of the great king. They have done their work; let them close their lips while the nation mourns its royal dead."

The Conservative Sunday Observer devotes four columns to arguing for a truce between the political parties. If King George invites the statesmen of both parties to a conference before the prerogative of the crown is made a direct issue in the party fight, the paper says, he will be supported by the overwhelming mass of the nation.

The Observer, discussing the personality of King George says: "King George is better understood in other parts of the empire than at home, but his subjects in Great Britain will soon know him—his serious self, his patriotism, his passion for the imperial ideal, the directness and candor of his nature, his sympathy and courage. Owing to his self-imposed quiet role, some believe him to have a reactionary mind; others as likely to set his own impress on affairs. Both are absurd errors. Prince George was indelimited with the true meaning of empire during his early world tours. With all the fervor of his belief in empire, His Majesty is not likely to forget the twentieth century kinship demands social service and will be in a special sense the monarch of the masses."

## BEST BELOVED OF SOVEREIGNS

Continued from Page One.

Edward's personality was better known and better liked far beyond the bounds of his own vast dominion than that of any other man living in the twentieth century. He was tolerant, conciliatory, wise, possessed in the rarest degree, almost to perfection, of the crowning secret of kingship, which is to be known familiar in the public imagination while maintaining the incomparable dignity of the throne. The fact that no modern monarch ever deserved better of his people than the sovereign we have lost did not save him from the trouble and vexation of untoward events at home in the closing weeks of his reign. The name of Edward the Seventh will never cease to be remembered with affection and gratitude while our country endures. Let it be our vow today that though the King is dead we shall maintain the greatness of his throne intact and undiminished by the supreme effort of ours."

## NELSON MOURNS

NELSON, May 7.—At the assize court this morning Chief Justice Hunter, after stating that the news of the King's death had not reached him yesterday until after the court had risen for the day, promptly adjourned the assizes until Monday. His Lordship also made a brief address, dwelling on the nation's loss and referring to the King's great power and influence for good over the whole world.

All public buildings, banks, stores, etc., display the Union Jack at half mast today, and last night all the theatres and places of amusement were closed.

## The Best Equipped Men's Store in Victoria

We can safely say that that never in this store's history have we displayed such suit excellence—variety of patterns, designs and fabrics—as we are showing now. See our immense display of smart

## 20th Century Suits

PRICES \$15 TO \$35

Superb, hand-tailored garments with that correctness of cut, exclusiveness of style and "individuality" to delight all good dressers. This brand may be tailored to your order, if preferred.

## SUMMER HATS

Every man, whether young or old, will find in our large assortments of Headwear a Hat in tune with his own personality. All the latest ideas in Soft Felt, Straw Boaters, etc. Panama Hats a specialty. Panamas blocked and re-trimmed on the premises.



## W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS.

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## ROBIN HOOD FLOUR IS DIFFERENT

### IMPRESS UPON YOUR MIND THESE TWO SPECIAL FACTS

Robin Hood Flour must satisfy you in two fair trials or you can have your money back—it is the guaranteed flour.

Robin Hood Flour absorbs more moisture than other flours—therefore add more water when you use it and get a larger, whiter loaf.

**Saskatchewan Flour Mills Co.**

Limited

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

## ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid Up.....\$ 5,000,000.00  
Reserve.....\$ 5,700,000.00  
Total Assets.....\$70,000,000.00

A General Banking Business Transacted  
Pays Special Attention to

### SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

T. D. VEITCH.....Manager Victoria Branch

New Premises Are Being Erected in Government Street For This Bank

## VICTORIA WEST BRANCH

Corner Catherine Street and Esquimalt Road

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY

A. C. FUTCHER, Manager.

## BOVRIL

Is the Concentrated Goodness of Beef

It is always the same—never varies in quality or price.



## Summer Time Is Straw Hat Time

With the advent of warm weather everyone thinks of lightweight, cool headwear, or in other words—Straw Hats. We are now showing our complete range of Straw and Panama Hats, also Summer Felt Hats. Everything that is new in style and shape is represented. We know we can please you now probably better than later when sizes are broken.

Prices \$1.00 to \$15.00

**T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO., LTD.**

F. A. GOWEN, Managing Director

## JUST IN FROM LONDON

The Children's new Sun Hats and Bonnets, and Misses' new River and Boating Hats.

This is the shipment many ladies have been inquiring about, and we take much pleasure in announcing their arrival.

They are now on display at

Prices Range Up from 50c to \$4.00

**THE STORK**

R. Tunnicliffe and Co.

643-645 Fort Street

## Shavers Who Use a 'Gillette' Razor

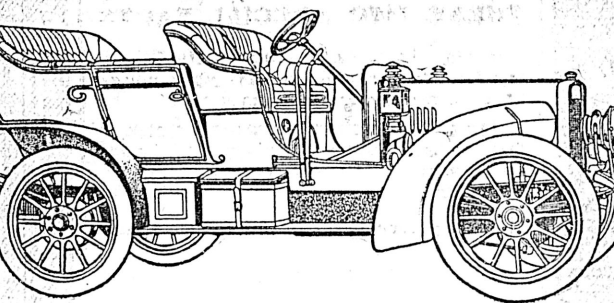
Should bear in mind that they can procure the Stropping Machine they require at this store.

PRICE \$2.00

**CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST**

1228 Government Street

Near Yater Street



This 30 H.P., 4 Cylinder

**Winton Touring Car**

With Full Equipment for

**\$1,000**

The above cut is an exact representation of this splendid car. It has only been in use a very short time, is in good repair, the tires being in particularly good shape; it is 30 horsepower, four cylinder, and is a splendid bargain at \$1,000. Come in and see it.

Inquire at

**The Wood Motor and Taxicab Company, Ltd.**

J. M. WOOD, Manager

Cor. Wharf and Broughton Streets

Phone 241

## OUTSIDE INVESTORS BUYING PROPERTY

Sales Recorded in Victoria Realty Indicate That Local Market Is in a Healthy Condition

During the past few weeks outside investors have evinced an ever-increasing interest in Victoria realty, and a number of purchases, which show a healthy condition in the market, have been made. Among these are:

By Mr. F. Landsberg, of the Empire Realty Company: Four acres opposite "Mount Joy," the residence of Mr. F. B. Pemberton, formerly owned by Mr. W. F. Challoner. Three houses standing on lots 1638 and 1639, situated on Burdette avenue. A house and lot on Richardson street. Three lots 50x120 on Michigan street, formerly owned by Mr. George L. Powers, an outside capitalist. A house and lot at the corner of Hillside avenue and Graham street, formerly owned by Mr. C. L. Powers. A lot on Blachard street. A ten roomed house and lot on Hillside avenue, below Government street. A lot on Colville road just outside the city limits. A house and lot on Vancouver street to a local buyer.

Messrs. Currie and Power have disposed of ten lots in the Parkdale subdivision and report a considerable inquiry for Sooke farming property, this inquiry emanating from Vancouver and Seattle people.

Real estate activity at Alberni continues unabated. T. P. McConnell, of this city, has disposed of 50 lots at \$75 each during the past 10 days, and there are reports of innumerable other small sales. At the same time there have been some exchange of large properties and the values are going steadily upward.

## ROYAL TOUR IS NOW ABANDONED

Intended Visit to South Africa of Prince of Wales Dropped Now That He Has Succeeded to the Throne

One important event which the death of his late majesty will cancel was the intended tour of South Africa by the Prince of Wales, now the Prince of Wales, now their most gracious majesties, the King and Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of Dominions beyond the Seas; Emperor and Empress of India. The final preparations for the tour had not been arranged, but it was to have cost about £40,000. The royal party was to have left England towards the close of next August, in the new Union Castle liner, Balmoral Castle, which was to have been commissioned for the occasion. The voyage was to have been made by way of the West Coast route, and the port of debarkation was to have been Durban. From that point the royal party was to have visited the capitals of the four provinces and the capital of Rhodesia. The first Union Parliament was to have been opened at the end of the tour, immediately before the departure of the then prince and princess for England.

This was to have been another of the empire tours which did so much to bring the new monarch into close touch with his people, tours which enabled his subjects to become acquainted with his personality and which will render him the more dear to them now that he is king.

## TO RECONSIDER LIQUOR BYLAW

Popular Feeling Stated to Be Opposed to Clause Curtailing Sale of Drink in Restaurants

Believing that the by-law amending the liquor license by-law, which has been passed by the city council is not popularly supported, and that as a measure it will prove unworkable, Ald. Sargison, will move that it be reconsidered at the next council meeting. The chief clause in the by-law, which has aroused considerable comment, is that which prohibits the sale of drink in restaurants after midnight, and on Sunday altogether. The aldermen opposed to this clause, and the public generally, point out that Victoria is essentially a tourist resort, and the curtailment of the ability to obtain refreshments during certain hours will prevent people coming here from the outside.

The particular portion of the clause which has aroused adverse comment is the closing of restaurant for the sale of drink on Sundays. Four of the aldermen are strongly opposed to the by-law generally, and if permission is granted for its consideration it is not impossible that it may be amended before it becomes law on July 14th.

For investments of any description see Marriott & Fellows, 619 T'rounce avenue.

The celebrated Dr. Crismon, of Paris will return gray hair to its natural color—ends all trouble of scalp. Auda Oil removes wrinkles, all blemishes of the skin; also a positive hair destroyer. Obese—positive external cure of obesity, endorsed by best doctors of Europe. Call for full particulars. Mrs. Winch, 1052 Johnson street.

PARASOLS TO MATCH YOUR COSTUME



**Campbell's**

SOLE AGENTS FOR LADIES' "BURBERRY" GARMENTS

## Elaborate Display at "The Fashion Centre"

**W**HILE the sun is blazing away with all its vigor and strength there is nothing so deliciously cool in appearance as Linen Suits and Linen or Pongee Coats. To admiring eyes it seems that Summer inspirations have never been softer, daintier, or more alluring than they are for this coming Summer. The delicate confections of the modist's are most correctly interpreted here.

Our spacious

**Mantle Department**

never looked more beautiful than it does now. The air of Summer floats in every hole and corner.

Now just a word about

**Underwear, Neckwear and Gloves**

three items of dress that must have careful consideration. We never have had such a varied and complete stock of these three essentials as now, and our reputation in these departments is level with the pinnacle of perfection.

In conclusion, we must have the last word on WAISTS, either lingerie or plain tailored. Summer decrees that you wear a lingerie or plain tailored Waist with almost any kind of a skirt.

We have excellent Lingerie Waists in a host of alluring new designs, and "Campbell's" exclusiveness is stamped on every waist model in the store. Silk, Linen and dainty Lace Waists in profusion almost bewildering.

## REGIMENTAL ORDERS ISSUED

Promotions, Discharges, Suspensions and Enlistments—Officer's Meeting on Thursday Night.

The following regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, commanding, the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., have been issued:

General Order (Establishment)—In accordance with G. O. 41, April 1st, 1910, Establishments of Canadian militia: The officer commanding has been pleased to approve the following promotion on the regimental staff.

To be sergeant—Medical Orderly Corpl: F. Richardson.

Discharges—The following men having been granted their discharge are struck off the strength of the regiment, effective for this date: No. 277, Corpl. S. L. Wilson; No. 270, Gnr. R. O. Todd; No. 137, Gnr. W. P. Beaven.

Suspended—The following N. C. O.'s and man are suspended in accordance with the terms of R. O. No. 11, 1909, paragraph 1: No. 176, Sergt. W. H. Keatinge; No. 113 Corpl. W. H. Ellis; No. 143, Bomb. J. A. Casanova; No. 288, Gnr. E. B. V. Bagshaw.

Rejoin For Duty—The following man having returned to the district is posted to rejoin his company from the suspended list, and will assume the regimental number opposite his name: No. 284, Gnr. C. R. Harrison.

Enlistments—The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength, and will assume the regimental number opposite their names: No. 56, Gnr. Robert E. Meredith, 4, 5, 10; No. 158, Gnr. Robert Forster, 4, 5, 10.

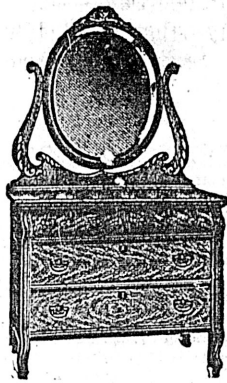
Posted—The following men having been passed by the adjutant are posted to companies as under:

To No. 1 Company—No. 2, Gnr. L. A. Goddard; No. 34, Gnr. E. Banner.

To No. 2 Company—No. 100, Gnr. G. W. Ashdown-Green; No. 150, Gnr. A. F. Stevens; No. 175, Gnr. J. W. Alton; No. 108, Gnr. T. Knight.

Promotion—The officer commanding has been pleased to approve the following promotions to acting rank in No. 2 Company to complete establishment:

To be Acting-Sergeants—No. 105, Corpl. A. Richardson; No. 174, Corpl. C. W. Kinloch.



## Furnish Your Bedroom

Neatly and artistically at small cost. You can do this by making your purchase here. We buy to the best advantage both in design and price—our selling expenses are small—you reap the benefit of this in being able to buy high grade furniture at lowest prices. Our guarantee 'goods as represented or money refunded' protects you absolutely.

### DRESSER AND STAND

Neat Dresser and Stand, Imperial oak, golden finish. Dresser has 3 large drawers, and fine British bevel plate mirror, 13 x 20. Washstand has 1 drawer and large cupboard below. A real bargain.

CASH PRICE \$13.05

Many other designs in stock.

### MATTRESS BARGAINS

Our Mattresses are best in the West by every test. We offer the highest grade all-pure sanitary cotton felt mattress, full size, covered in best art ticking and made by competent workmen.

CASH PRICE \$10.80

Smaller sizes at smaller prices

### IRON AND BRASS BEDS

We are showing a beautiful array of High Grade Beds at all prices and in all sizes. Handsome all brass, full sized Beds of pretty design from \$24.30 and up. A full line of Bed Springs, Pillows, etc., in stock to choose from.

**SMITH & CHAMPION**

1420 Douglas St.

"The Better Value Store"

Near City Hall

will be held at the drill hall on Thursday, May 12, at 8.30 p. m. Dress, undress uniform.

Sergeants Meeting—The half yearly meeting of the sergeants mess will be held in the drill hall on Thursday next the 12th inst., at 8 p. m.

### GOLD MEDALS FOR LACROSSE VICTORS

VANCOUVER, May 7.—The New Westminster and Vancouver lacrosse teams will have something to battle for when they meet in the first inter-city game of the season at Recreation park a week from tomorrow. A set of handsome gold medals has been put up by Mayor Taylor for the winners and a

battle royal may be expected when the rivals get together.

The game will give the enthusiasts a good line on the abilities of the rival teams and will show just how much strength has been given the Vancouver team by the acquisition of Harry Griffith, Johnny Howard, Harry Pickering and Archie Adamson. The players are all getting into condition rapidly and they will be ready for a hard game next week.

### Marathon Derby.

TORONTO, May 7.—In the twenty mile Marathon Derby, the order at the finish was Ljunstrom first; Joanson, second; Woods, third; Meadows, fourth; Red Hawke, fifth. Time 1.54.51 3-5.

### Ladies to Debate

The meeting of the Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist Church to be held on Monday evening next promises to be unusually interesting. The literary department, which has charge of the meeting, has arranged for a ladies' debate on the topic, "Resolved, that Fashion rules people's mind more than Reason." The following ladies will take part: Misses Okell, Papke and LeClercq for the affirmative, and Misses Steele, Moore and Jones for the negative. As all the young ladies are good speakers and have spent a good deal of time in preparing their arguments, a very interesting and enjoyable evening is anticipated.



## The Colonist.

The Colonist, Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson.

## The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 50 cents per month, if paid in advance; 60 cents per month if paid after the 10th of each month. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One Year ..... \$5.00  
Six Months ..... 2.50  
Three Months ..... 1.25  
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street.

Sunday, May 8, 1910.

### THE KING

There is much speculation as to the manner in which George V. will discharge the onerous duties that have devolved upon him, but we think it is all premature, except that it will be safe to assume that he will be a constitutional sovereign. The part which a king may play in the affairs of the nation depends very much upon the character of the man. It must not be forgotten that "the king reigns, but does not govern." Such governmental powers as he exercises are not due to any constitutional functions vested in him, but arise out of his peculiar fitness to meet emergencies as they arise. Even then his influence is exerted silently. He never takes the position of a leader. He holds the royal prerogative in trust, not to carry out his own ideas, but to give effect to the wishes of the people constitutionally expressed. Conditions may arise when he must take the responsibility of determining if what he is advised to do does in point of fact represent the wish of the people, but we do not now recall an instance in which the sovereign, within two centuries, has undertaken to go contrary to the advice of a minister, who commanded a majority of the House of Commons. He has undoubtedly power to do so, but no one can undertake to say what might happen if he did. We do not think anyone need fear that George V. will depart from the traditions of his Royal House.

Of the new King's personal equipment for his high office it is quite premature to express an opinion. After his return from his tour around the world he appeared for a short time in the eyes of the public, and it will be remembered that he created a very excellent impression. It can be said with truth that the general opinion then was that he had exhibited qualities that fitted him for the office that he might one day hope to fill. But as things happened the late King was about that time forced by the movement of events into an extremely conspicuous place in the world's affairs. All eyes became centred on him; every voice was raised in praise of his splendid work for his country and mankind at large. There did not seem to be any place for his son, except in discharging certain formal duties, which he always executed very acceptably. There is really no other place in our social and political fabric for a Prince of Wales. He may not concern himself openly in politics. He must not let his name be associated with any political party. If he lives as a gentleman should, interesting himself in the things that the people are interested in, is courteous, affable and respectable, he does all that can be expected of him. We can well believe that a Prince of Wales would be a student of affairs, but he may not be so openly. He will, of course, have his own opinions, but he may not express them on contentious subjects. Hence, a Prince of Wales must be to a large degree an unknown factor. The late King was during the lifetime of his mother. We all knew of him as Prince of Wales, a fine, hearty, whole-souled man, who gained deservedly the title of First Gentleman in Europe; but he gave us no reason to suspect that behind this bonhomie were hidden the powers of a statesman, worthy to be ranked with the greatest the world has produced. So it may be with the present King. Time may show him to be a worthy successor of his great father. Certainly the few brief words he has already said are full of promise for the future.

It is also premature to speculate upon the effect of the King's death upon the political situation in the Mother Country. It will, as a matter of course, take men's minds for the time being off the issues that have been distracting the country. The Empire was looking to Edward VII. to show the way out of the political maze in which the nation has become involved. It would be unreasonable to expect the same guidance for his successor, and we are not without the hope that all political parties will forbear from pressing matters to a conclusion for a short time, and that the breathing spell that will thus be given may prove advantageous. The political party, which would endeavor to force the hand of the King unduly, would be overthrown by an indignant country. The British sense of fair-play will serve the nation well at this time. As we recover from the first shock of the Empire's sad bereavement, we feel that all will be well.

### ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE

Sir Richard Cartwright was banqueted by his fellow Senators, and he made a speech. Advancing years have not dimmed the fire of Sir Richard's eye, the fervor of his language or the brilliancy of his imagination. It is not surprising that a man who has been in public life forty-seven years, and has carefully watched the course of events should have an open mind on all subjects. He has learned how many unexpected things occur. On this point Sir Richard said:

"As I have said, the changes which I have had occasion to witness, both material and political, have been of a very remarkable kind. Thinking over the matter but lately, there were several things which occurred to me in the material line which it is worth while remembering in considering the present condition of this Dominion. In those days we had neither cable nor telephone. In those days, as I know to my cost, during many months of the year it was then as tedious and long a journey from Toronto to Quebec as it is today from Ottawa to Vancouver. In those days there was no such thing as railway or any such things as a railway of any kind or sort across the continent. The buffalo roamed in millions in my early days from the Red River to Texas. In point of fact in those days it was hardly possible to conceive a more complete revolution than has taken place in what I may call the material condition of the country. Practically there was no Northwest. Practically, in a certain sense, we had hardly any future before us at that time in Canada, at least hardly any that was visible to us.

"And when you turn to the political side, when you look abroad on the world, the changes have been perhaps even greater. In those days there was no such thing as a German Emperor or a German Empire. In those days Prussia was an absolutely negligible quantity. In those days Japan had not been discovered by the American squadron, who, without intending it, without knowing, I think, what they were about, succeeded in creating a new and strong sea power in the place of that ancient kingdom. More than all, strangely enough, the then dominant figure, the man who of all others attracted the attention and exercised weight in the council's not merely of Europe, but of the new world, was the Emperor Louis Napoleon. He had just checked Russia; he had defeated Austria; his armies had taken possession of Mexico, and it was a subject of very serious apprehension in Washington, to my certain knowledge, as to which way he would throw his influence in the case of the strife between the North and the South.

From this resume of the events of the past the venerable Senator passed on to speak of the probabilities of the future, and the theme of his remarks was the prospect that Canada might prove a bond of union between the two great divisions of the English-speaking world. He declined to believe such a consummation improbable, claiming that it would be no more wonderful than many things that he had seen occur, and asserting that he thought he could observe in the trend of public opinion in the United States a movement that may ultimately lead to such an alliance. He said that such a union would be a potent factor for the promotion of the peace of the world. We quote:

"More than that, I hold that should such an alliance as I speak of ever be consummated, in that fact lies perhaps the one and only chance now existing for bringing about that much desired general disarmament, which alone can insure the present peace of the world. To my mind it is a frightful thing, to my mind it is a horrible thing, to know as I do that the four greatest nations upon earth, the four who call themselves the most highly civilized nations, are at this very moment expending two-thirds of their net available income in maintaining warlike preparations to cut each other's throats, while, according to a recent statement of late Prime Minister of England, there are millions upon millions of their people who do not know from one day's end to the other where they will find food for the next morning. Think, and I am not speaking without reflection or without cause, that it might well come to pass that we in Canada, who occupy a very peculiar position between the two great sections of the English-speaking race, might well be able, small nation as we yet are, to assist in bringing these great countries together for such a purpose.

"Sir, if in those days in 1863 any man had risen up among us in the guise of a prophet, or in any other guise you please, and had told us that within half a dozen years the great Emperor would be a fugitive and a captive, that his capital would have been occupied and besieged by the Prussian army, we would have regarded him as little better than an incurable lunatic. As for the matter of that, I am inclined to think that any one of you would ten years ago have regarded a man as an incurable lunatic who would have told you that within ten years a Japanese army would have defeated 500,000 Russian troops in the open field in battle. But to my mind there was one thing with which we are much more immediately concerned, which the future historian, when he comes to review the nineteenth century, will, if he understands his trade, say was more important than all of these put together, and that was the fact that the close of that century saw eighty millions of English-speaking men assembled together in North America, counting ourselves and the people of the United States. Sir, those eighty millions have grown since that time in ten years to a hundred millions today. That, sir, is the great and the dominating fact of the twentieth century.

This is certainly a remarkable record, and although Sir Richard is only one of thousands who have witnessed the making of it, he is the first, so far as we know, to group these salient facts together. They present a combination that is calculated to challenge attention.

### THE COMET

There have been a good many attempts to see Halley's comet, but not very many of them have been successful.

ful. The visitor is fairly brilliant, and it is a curious fact that many people are quite unable to distinguish anything out of common in the stellar heavens. When the great comet of 1881 spread its tail across the sky, many persons were unable to make it out, although to most eyes it was distinct enough. Halley's comet is not in a favorable position for observation. It is too nearly in line with the Sun and the eastern sky, where it is to be found in the mornings, is not favorable for observations by reason of the very early light of dawn and the effect of the approaching Sun upon the mist floating in the air. Here is a table of the rising of the comet and the Sun for the remainder of the time the former will be visible in the East:

	Comet rises	Sun rises
	a.m.	a.m.
May 8 . . . . .	2.46	5.01
May 10 . . . . .	2.27	4.59
May 12 . . . . .	2.32	4.56
May 14 . . . . .	2.40	4.54
May 16 . . . . .	3.08	4.52

To find the comet, first find Venus and then look to the southeast of that planet, after the 18th inst., the comet will be in the western sky. This will be because it will have passed outside of the earth's orbit. Now it is between us and the Sun; after the 18th we will be between it and the Sun. It will not be a very conspicuous object very long for the reason that it is too close to the glare of the central luminary.

Messrs. C. D. Masset, John C. Eaton and E. R. Wood, of Toronto, gave jointly \$200,000 towards a \$600,000 Y. M.C.A. building to be erected in that city. This is a very fine showing for the three gentlemen named.

Strenuous efforts are being made to promote the growth of cotton in the valley of the Niger and elsewhere in Africa, so as to render the world to some extent independent of the American supply. Special efforts are also being made to establish cotton-growing in the British West Indies, and it is said that the prospects for complete success are very bright.

The brown-tail and gipsy moths are doing such damage in Massachusetts that the State has undertaken to kill them by propagating the monodactylus. A beast with a name like that ought to be able to kill a moth, and in view of the fact that 1,000 of them in six years will increase to ten billions, one might suppose there was a fair chance that in time they would kill everything else.

The tremendous prices demanded by musical artists of the first rank are causing the operatic managers a good deal of worry. At the rate things are going, it will soon become impossible to produce a grand opera by the greatest performers except at prices that only a small part of the public is willing to pay. The habit is for singers to talk very finely about their art, but most of them are commercial before they are artistic.

So far as we have been able to see the only paper in Canada that was "surprised and shocked" by the present to Mr. Fielding was the Mail and Empire, of Toronto. The Mail and Empire would not injure the prospects of the party, which it supports, if it would occasionally admit that its political adversaries might once in a blue moon accidentally, at least, do what is right. Nothing hurts a political party like the incessant condemnation of its opponents.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has purchased a large area at the head of Courtenay Bay, St. John, where it proposes to establish spacious terminal facilities. Courtenay Bay is being dredged by the government so as to be prepared for the coming of ocean liners. St. John is fortunate in having this harbor, which until now has been very little used. Courtenay Bay was probably the ancient mouth of the St. John river, which was closed by the same great earth movement that created the celebrated "reversible falls." We congratulate our sister city upon its splendid prospects.

Lord Brassey is the latest person to insist that Britain is not decadent. So far from being outstripped by Germany in the export of manufactured articles, he says that her gain has been much greater than that of the continental power, while on the naval question he says: "Great Britain is well able to bear all the necessary burdens of keeping up the two-power standard of the Navy; indeed her burdens are lighter than those of other nations, especially Germany's. In Great Britain the line of exemption from income tax is drawn at £160; in Germany at £45, and in France, under recent legislation, at £50."

There will be much regret in social, business circles and military circles at the news that Mr. Thomas D. Veitch will remove from Victoria to Halifax about July 1st. Mr. Veitch, who has been so conspicuously successful as the manager of the Royal Bank of Canada here, has been appointed to take charge of the Halifax office, which is the parent branch of the Bank, although the head office is now in Montreal. While his many friends will congratulate him upon his promotion, there will be much regret that it compels him to leave the city. Mrs. Veitch will be much missed by a large circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Veitch will carry away with them the best wishes of the community.

# What About This Summer—Season Are You Prepared To Get The Fullest Enjoyment From It? Come In And See How We Can Add To Your Comfort

## —Come Monday

## SUMMER FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

The Summer Season is upon us—are you prepared to get the fullest enjoyment out of the beautiful Summer of this Western country?

We want you to come in and let us show you many little-priced items that'll greatly add to your summer comfort and happiness. This store is headquarters for every Summer furniture and furnishings need.

If you have a Summer cottage or camp to equip, you cannot do better than to come here. You'll find every necessary item here and the biggest and best assortments. Let us "out-fit" your camp this Summer.

Let us show you the things for Summer use in the city house—

Porch Shades  
Screen Doors  
Window Screens

—And all those listed below.

### Hammocks

There's a whole lot of Summer comfort to be derived from the use of a hammock. If you have never known its joys, we strongly advise that you secure one for this Summer season. The price is little—it'll work no hardship on anyone. Swing one in the trees at the Summer cottage or try the balcony of the city home.

We have a big choice of styles, and the price range shows one to fit your purse. Let us show you some stylish hammocks from, each, \$1.50.

### Summer Furniture

Extra chairs for porch and lawn use are needed now. Why not get a stylish and comfortable chair and a chair that'll make a desired acquisition to the home's furnishings when the Summer season is passed? You'll find just such a chair in these reed, rush and linen fibre chairs of ours.

Stylish chairs that are delightfully cool and inviting in appearance and are easy in price. We have just lately received a big shipment of these, and we want you to come in and see the present excellent display. No better time than right now to make the selection.

### Floor Coverings

Floor coverings for the Summer time—for the Summer cottage or city home—are here in plenty. We have the popular China and Japan matting—cool, clean and attractive in appearance. A big choice of colorings and patterns and easy prices. We have them at, per yard, 30c and 25c.

The latest craze is the RAGSTYLE Rug. This is a rug made in a manner similar to the carpets our grandmothers used to make from the rags saved from the household wear and tear. They differ, however, in that they are made from new, clean materials and are more attractive in appearance. We are sole agents—Come in and see these.

A great variety of low priced squares.

### Camp Furniture

Ever had unexpected company turn up at your Summer cottage or camp? If you have, you'll probably appreciate what a splendid convenience a folding camp bed is. But that's not the only service it gives. We have them that fold very compactly for carrying purposes, and are so light that they make the matter of "sleeping out" when hunting or fishing a comfortable matter.

We have a great line of Gold Medal folding camp furniture—beds, stools, chairs, tables, baths, etc. The lightest and strongest and the most economical camp furniture made. Come in and see it.

### Ice Cream Freezers

What's more delightful, in the way of eatables, than a delightfully cool, delicious dish of icecream on a sultry Summer day? And it's healthy, too—if well made.

The safe and economical plan is to make it yourself, and the ideal freezer to use is the "Lightning." This is an easy-running freezer, with many patented features, and insures you the finest quality of deliciously appetizing icecream.

Time, turning and strength, ice and salt, saved through the use of the Lightning freezer. We have all sizes with prices starting at \$2.75.

### Refrigerators

Insurance that costs nothing—that's what you get when you purchase a good refrigerator. It protects the health of the whole family, and through its great saving in spoilable eatables pays for itself.

Just because you have done without a refrigerator all these years is no reason why you shouldn't get one this summer. Come in and let us show you the famous McCray and other leading lines—the best refrigerators made. These are the sort that are economical on ice consumption.

Big choice of style and prices—we have refrigerators priced from \$12.00.

# WEILER BROS





Chickering, Broadwood, Bell, Knabe, Kranich and Bach

And other celebrated Pianos Bell Autolinas and Milton "Invisible" Self-Playing Pianos Edison and Victor Talking Machines Complete Line Small Instruments, Sheet Music, and General Musical Merchandise. Call and talk over our Easy Payment Plan. Visitors are heartily welcome to entertainment in our Edison and Victor Parlors.

MONTELIUS Piano House Ltd. 1104 Government Street

Swell Street Hats New Veilings Auto Veils --AT-- The Hat Shop 705 Yates Street Next Merchants Bank

MADAME RUSSELL HAIR DRESSING DAVID SPENCER, LTD. Third floor annex. Phone 1836

NOTICE THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY hereby give notice that one month from date hereof, they will apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B. C., for a renewal of their license for selling intoxicating liquors at the premises known as The Hudson's Bay House, situated at Telegraph Creek, in the district of Cassiar, to commence the 1st day of July, 1910. THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Per JAS. THOMSON, April 27, 1910.

Lifebuy Soap—Disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as safeguard against infectious diseases.

Big Shoe Firm Fails BOSTON, May 7.—Perkins, Hardy & Co., shoe manufacturers of this city and Derry, N.H., assigned today to L. H. Friedman and Robert C. King. The liabilities are \$600,000 and the assets \$500,000. The creditors reside mainly in New York and Boston. The firm employs 3,000 hands.

Paul Stevens has been convicted at the Clinton assizes of carrying dangerous weapons, sentence being deferred. The assize grand jury at Clinton in its presentment protests against the employment of automobiles on the Cariboo road. Ex-Premier Semlin was foreman of the jury.

\$18 UP Spring Styles in Stylish Suits Still Coming TO \$30

Of course we have not shown all the Fit-Reform styles in Spring Suits.

And of course, they have not stopped coming. Every few days we add something new—something unique and exclusive—something that is distinctively and delightfully original.

Keep in touch with the season's choicest novelties.

Make it a point to drop in at the Wardrobe every few days and ask to see the latest creations in Fit-Reform Suits.

You are welcome always—and our time is yours.

ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM WARDROBE 1201 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. George E. Bowes has returned from a visit to Fort George.

Rev. A. E. O'Meara has been spending the past few days in Vancouver.

Mrs. Campbell Sweeney, of Vancouver is visiting with Victoria friends.

Mr. John Fountain has left for Fort George.

Miss Liddle Grant is visiting friends in Nanaimo.

Rev. John Robson of Nanaimo is spending Sunday at the Capital.

Miss Lewis, who is now in Victoria, is a recent arrival from England.

Miss Bowron is spending the week end at Saanich the guests of friends.

Mr. C. R. Davis is a week end visitor in town from New Westminster.

Mr. H. M. Cordo is in town on a business visit from Tacoma.

Mrs. V. R. Stewart left by Northern Pacific yesterday for Portland, Ore.

Mr. F. Marion left yesterday by Northern Pacific for Vancouver, Wash.

Mr. Clark Hawley and Miss Gertrude Hawley are visiting with the Misses Thompson, at Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Scott and Miss Willis Scott are spending a few days in the Terminal city.

Mrs. A. T. Watt, of William Head, is the guest of Mrs. Henry Macaulay, Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Barnard have returned from an extended visit to the old country.

Mr. H. A. Maclean, Deputy Attorney General, is in Kamloops, the Clinton assizes being ended.

Rev. W. Baugh-Allen has returned from a pleasant vacation with friends in Vernon.

Dr. Kergin and family are taking up their residence at Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Greer are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Campbell, Vancouver.

Mrs. John Hayton and her son, Mr. Charles Ward, have returned from a six months' visit to California.

Miss Le Page has left for Stewart where she will spend the summer in the employment of Harry Smith & Co.

Mr. F. A. Thompson has returned from an extended visit with old friends in Manitoba.

Mr. A. C. Murray has returned to Fort St. James, where he is manager of the Hudson's Bay post.

James Stewart, a prominent mining man, Ymir, B. C., left by Northern Pacific yesterday for Spokane.

Mrs. Harvey Peeks, from Ottawa, arrived in town on Friday, and will spend the next few weeks at Oak Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, from Chehalis, are spending a few days in town, and are staying at the Empress.

The date of the Foul Bay Lawn Tennis club dance has been postponed until May 27th.

Mr. J. W. Prophet from Salt Spring Island, is spending a few days in town.

Miss Frampton, Dallas road, is leaving town shortly for a few months visit to England.

Mrs. Eric Gordon was a passenger on the steamer Princess Victoria from Seattle yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Sellick have arrived in Winnipeg, where they will spend the summer, returning in the Autumn to their Victoria home.

Mr. George J. Walker, Government agent at Barkerville, is on the coast on a three months' furlough, in the course of which he will also visit Eastern Canada and New York. In his absence Mr. R. C. S. Randall, mining recorder, acts as Government Agent at the ancient Cariboo capital.

Miss Cusack has gone to Stewart, where she has accepted a position as stenographer with the Hudson's Bay Company.

Rev. G. H. Baley, medical missionary to the Indians at Port Simpson, is spending a few days in the capital.

Mr. E. J. Haughton, Provincial Superintendent of the Dominion Wireless service, has left for Prince Rupert and Stewart on official business.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Culvert, from Bellingham, arrived in Victoria yesterday, and have gone up to Duncan for the next few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Stone left Vancouver yesterday for England via the Northern Pacific railway and the White Star liner Baltic.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Cookson have returned to Victoria and are staying at the Dallas Hotel until their house in Richardson street is built.

The social dance to have been given by the Ladies of the Maccabees in the A. O. U. W. hall tomorrow night will be postponed until further notice.

Mr. J. Harvey Schroeder and his bride (nee Miss Ethel J. Blain) are spending their honeymoon in Portland. Upon their return they will take up their residence at 145 Medina avenue.

Mr. A. W. Franks, Mrs. J. Rubin, Miss Rubin, Mr. James Wright and Mr. M. C. Wright are visitors in town from Chicago, and are guests at the Empress.

Mr. Harry Wright, M.P.P., Mrs. and Master Wright, who have been making the Empress their home since the beginning of the session, have left for Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, of Kamloops, who have been on a trip to Honolulu, were during the week the guests of their brother, Mr. J. D. Gordon, Oswego street, and left for home on Friday.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Smith, of McPherson avenue, Victoria West, will regret to learn that their daughter, Miss Madeline, is in St. Joseph's Hospital suffering from pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hom Grey, from Warwick, England, spent a few hours yesterday in the city, with which they expressed themselves delighted. They left by the afternoon boat for Seattle, from whence they will go to New York, en route for home.

Mr. William Whittaker and Miss Whittaker left on last night's boat on their way to Harrison Hot Springs, where they will join Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Moore, who have recently sold their ranch in the Nicola Valley, and are coming to reside in Victoria.

The engagement is announced of Harry Cecil Bennett, of Stewart, B. C., son of the late Dr. Thomas Edwin Bennett, of Workop, Notts, England, to Gladys Mable, only child of the late W. Jeffrey Calder, of London, England, and step-daughter of Guy Langdon, Victoria. The marriage will take place shortly.

Mr. George H. Pope, right of way agent for the G. T. P. is in the city and will probably leave on Monday for Prince Rupert and the Skeena on official business. During the past winter Mr. Pope has suffered considerably from bronchitis but is feeling himself again after a taste of Victoria sunshine.

Major and Mrs. J. M. Mutter have returned from Ashcroft, where they were present at the marriage of their son to Miss Doering, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Doering of Vancouver. The bride's wedding gift from her father was the famous Hat Creek rancho, between Clinton and Ashcroft on the Cariboo road, for which \$50,000 was recently refused.

Mr. Neil F. Mackay, M.P.P. for Kaslo has taken leave of his constituents as a resident among them, and is removing to Victoria to enter legal practice here. Prior to his departure from Kaslo he was tendered a complimentary banquet, and presented by his admirers with a handsome gold watch and chain.

Among Seattle visitors in the city are Mr. M. A. Zam, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bayley, Messrs. W. W. Ewart, George E. Mellott, E. M. Isman, H. W. Patterson, K. S. Brown, George Feakes, Jas. Hamill, C. W. Smith, Colin Murray, R. J. Middaugh, Mrs. C. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Conlin, Mr. C. R. Stephen, and Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Green.

Week end visitors in town from Vancouver include Messrs. J. F. Breeze, J. F. Patterson, E. J. Halkness, J. S. Cook, J. E. Christie, D. Burns, H. Lewis, Smith, W. S. Gibson, A. E. McKillop, E. S. Yonville, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Henry, Mr. R. E. Jamieson, Mr. F. E. McFeeley, Mr. John Ross, Miss McNulty, Captain Ettershank, Mr. Wan, D. Smith, Mr. J. W. Hackett, and Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Kennedy.

Ice cream, ice cream sodas flavored to your taste; soft drinks, fresh milk, cream tea, coffee or cocoa. Light lunch served at any time of day. Direct Importing and Coffee Co.'s Cafe, 1307 Broad street.

The finest list of farms, wild lands, city and suburban property in the city at Marriott & Fellows, 619 Trounce avenue.

The finest tea and coffee in Victoria is sold by Direct Importing Tea and Coffee Co., 1307 Broad street, phone 803. 35c tea specially recommended. Phone orders solicited and delivered same day.

Cloth Bound Fiction at Cut Rates—Jack London's Sea Wolf and Iron Heel, Churchill's Crossing, The Virginian, Mason's Four Feathers, Stewart White's Blazed Trail and Conjuror's House, Tracey's Wheel of Fortune, The Message, The Pillar of Light—all bound in cloth, at 75c each. Victoria Book and Stationery Company, Limited.

W. G. Tretheway, the Cobalt millionaire, is revisiting the coast, with his wife and daughter. He is much interested in all that he has heard about Stewart, and will go north to have a look at the Portland Canal field. Mr. Tretheway, who is an ex-Victorian, amassed a fortune conservatively estimated at \$2,000,000 in the Cobalt boom.

# Young's Splendid Values in Crisp New Wash Goods

Schoolgirls are naturally hard on clothes, but what parent would not rather pay for frocks than doctors' bills. Let the kiddies play. The dresses they wear will not cost much if made of these excellent Prints and Gingham. Here are also some charming fabrics for Ladies' Summer Costumes. Our stock of washable materials is an ideal one, satisfying because comprehensive.

ENGLISH PRINTS AND CHECKED GINGHAMS, all colors per yard .....	12½¢
GRAFTON'S BEST QUALITY ENGLISH PRINTS, all the desirable colors, per yard .....	15¢
GALATEAS, striped, suitable for children's dresses, per yard 25c and .....	20¢
COTTON SHANTUNGS, in all shades, per yard .....	25¢
COLORED LINENS, all shades, per yard .....	35¢
CORDETTES, all shades, per yard .....	25¢
COTTON POPLINS, all shades, per yard .....	50¢
DRESS MUSLINS, colored, very pretty goods, per yard 25c and .....	20¢
INDIAN HEAD, a beautiful white fabric for Ladies' Costumes, per yard, 25c and .....	20¢

## HENRY YOUNG & CO.

1123-1125-1127 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

### COMET VISIBLE WITH NAKED EYE

Position of the Celestial Visitor As Defined by Astronomers—Many Saw It Early Yesterday.

Halley's comet can now be easily seen with the naked eye when the eastern sky is clear in the morning. Its position is defined by astronomers as ten degrees north of Venus and five degrees south of the lowest star in the great square of Pegasus. Yesterday morning one group of astronomical experts took observations of the celestial visitor from the corner of Government and Johnson streets about 3.30 o'clock. It could be plainly seen a few minutes later from a rear window of the Colonist news room.

### AMUSEMENTS

The Nelson-Wolgast Fight This memorable battle in which Battling Nelson lost his title after forty rounds of the fiercest fighting ever seen in the vicinity of Frisco, will be long remembered by those who witnessed it. To those interested in athletic science the event has a particular interest on account of its heralding the close of the ring career of the "Invincible Dane," a hard-earned title which Nelson has won for himself during his brilliant career in the ring. Though his career is practically closed the Battler still has the satisfaction of never having been knocked out in all the many battles he has fought. In this event he was game to the last round, and would have fought to a finish. Manager Robinson, who realized long before the end that his champion was hopelessly beaten, begged him, with tears in his eyes, to give up, but Nelson gamely refused and continued his hopeless struggle round after round, until Referee Smith humanely stopped the fight shortly after the commencement of the fortieth round, when he moved Nelson back to his corner, and holding up Wolgast's bloodstained glove to the immense crowd of spectators proclaimed him the new world's champion. The fact that an actual knockout was not obtained does not detract from the new champion's laurels, as never having been knocked out by Wolgast would have knocked out anyone but the "Durable Dane" long before the fortieth round.

The interest of Victorians will be revived in this famous battle by a splendid motion picture reproduction of the event which will be exhibited at the Victoria Theatre on Monday and Tuesday, May 8th and 9th, when it is likely a large crowd will avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing the fight, detail by detail, just as it happened in the ring.

### New Grand Theatre.

The management of the Grand theatre announces arrangements have been made for the extension of Grand programmes for the future to live acts in place of four as heretofore. In addition to the five acts

If It's Correct Christie Has It

## OUR TAN SHOES

The popularity of Tan Footwear will become more and more evident as the season advances. There will be more colored Footwear worn this season than ever before. I have many new and handsome features to offer.

### FOR MEN

I have Oxfords and Ties in Button, Lace or Blucher style, two-hole ties, perforated tips and vamps

PRICES FROM \$3.00 to \$7.00

### FOR WOMEN

I have Oxfords, Ribbon Ties, and the new Ankle Strap Pump, etc., etc. Handsome Shoes of Tan and Kid.

PRICES FROM \$2.00 to \$5.00

DON'T neglect your Tan Footwear, if you appreciate either SUMMER FOOT COMFORT or STYLISH SUMMER SHOES

## GILBERT D. CHRISTIE

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON

"If Christie Has It, It's Correct"

which will commence on Monday afternoon there will be on the bill the regular stock features of the popular vaudeville house.

The topplers for the week are Boulton and Tillson in a musical specialty, "A Yard of Music." Their act is staged in rustic settings, and they display remarkable versatility in extracting music from pumpkins, milk cans, fences and other unlikely articles.

One of the best singing acts to be seen here in a long time is that of the "Procedero Four," which is entitled "The Pride of Melody Lane." The members of the quartette are all vocalists of high order, and give a most entertaining programme of serious and comic selections.

ASTOUNDING feats and equilibrium constitute the turn given by Fields and Go-Go, who will be seen here next week. They furnish a number of original head to head and hand to hand balancing feats. They work exceptionally fast and will be one of the most interesting turns of the programme.

Songs, dances, and chatter enliven the act given by Wolfe, Moore and Young. Expert in dancing, tuneful in singing and up-to-date in their patter, this trio shoulders the burden of making the audience laugh continuously through the whole time they are on the stage.

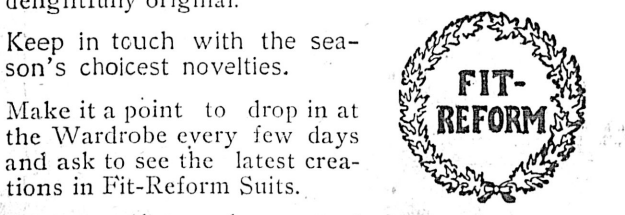
Combining the dexterity of the prestigi gator, with the art of the

### It Suits Them All

Old and young delight in the richness and deliciousness of COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA. It suits every taste.

The Cowan Co. Limited, TORONTO. 136

comedian, Juhasz, the comedy magician presents an entirely novel turn. The ease with which he produces strange objects from still stranger places, and his continual running fire of descriptive comment is too much for any audience to witness and hear without having its risibilities tickled. Thomas J. Price will sing "Michel Angelo," and our own orchestra will furnish the splendid





## Moss Street Lot \$650

This property is about three minutes walk from school. Sewer and water main down the street. Can be bought for \$130 cash, balance over two years.

We also have some very nice homes for sale on easy terms.

**The British American Trust Company, Ltd.**  
Corner Broad and View Streets

## Still Doing Business

But not at the old stand.

WE HAVE MOVED OUR STOCK TO

**LARGER PREMISES NEXT DOOR**

And are better able to handle our trade than ever.

**E. B. Marvin & Co.**

The Shipchangers 1202 Wharf Street  
Store Formerly Occupied by J. H. Todd & Sons

## You Cannot Buy Better Flour at Less Prices

THAN WHAT WE ARE OFFERING

Lake of the Woods Flour, per sack.....	\$1.90
Royal Household Flour, per sack.....	\$1.90
Calgary Hungarian Flour, per sack.....	\$1.75
Sugar, in 20-lb. sacks, \$1.15 and.....	\$1.30
Brooke, Bond's Famous Tea, 3-lb. tin.....	\$1.00
Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes, 3 packets.....	.25
Ogilvie's Rolled Oats, 8-lb. sack.....	.35
Ogilvie's Rolled Oats, 20-lb. sack.....	.85
BARRINGTON HALL'S FAMOUS BAKERIZED COFFEE—steel cut, per lb.....	.50¢

**H. O. KIRKHAM, Grocer**

Corner Fort and Douglas. Phone 178

## THE MIKADO BAZAAR

**Japanese Fancy Goods**

Special sale for Bamboo Blind,  
\$8.95, \$1.25, and 6x7 75c.  
1404 Gov't St. Cor. Johnson

### Dainty Silver

Possessing a charm equalled  
only by its fine wearing  
quality, silverware marked

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Is the ready choice of those  
who want the best in knives,  
forks, spoons, etc.

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters,  
etc. are stamped

MERIDEN BRITIS CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

"Silver Plate that Wears"

## ICE CREAM

Delicious and Pure. Insist  
upon having none other

**Victoria Creamery &  
Milk Supply Co.**

LIMITED

Dealers in Bottled Milk and  
Cream, Butter and Eggs  
Phone 1344

## Real Hair Braids

At all prices at  
**MRS. KOSCHE'S**  
Hair Dressing Parlors

Phone 1175 1105 Douglas St.

## HOUSES BUILT

On the  
Installment Plan

**D. H. BALE**

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER  
Phone 1140.  
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

You can deposit your money at 4 per cent. interest with The B. C. Permanent Loan Company and be able to withdraw the total amount or any portion thereof without notice. Cheques are supplied to each depositor. Paid up capital over \$1,000,000, assets over \$2,500,000. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

## Big B Cigars

Enough Said

## E. F. BAYNTON

Has purchased the Old Post Office Cigar Stand and is desirous of welcoming to his store all old friends and new ones.

A full stock of

**SMOKERS' REQUISITES**

will be found here.

Imported Tobaccos a Specialty.

Try our own mixture. It is a favorite with all particular smokers.

## NEWS OF THE CITY

### Band Concert Cancelled

On account of the death of His Majesty Edward VII. the band concert at Beacon Hill today is cancelled.

### Hired Vehicles Bylaw

At the next council meeting Ald. Bishop will ask leave to introduce a bylaw to further amend the hired vehicles bylaw.

### Women's Parliament Postponed

The meeting of the women's parliament, which was to have taken place next week, has been postponed owing to the death of the King.

### Contract Awarded.

The contract for the erection of W. H. Kirkbridge's residence has been awarded to Contractor R. R. Jones. Work will be commenced at once.

### No Council Meeting

No business will be transacted by the city council tomorrow night. The council will meet and adjourn as a tribute to the memory of King Edward VII.

### To Hold Quarterly Meeting

The Women's Council will hold its quarterly meeting on Monday in the Market Hall at 2:30 p.m. All delegates elected by the various societies to attend the annual meeting are especially requested to attend.

### Building Permits

Building permits have been issued to the Hon. Richard McBride for alterations to his residence on Gorge road at a cost of \$2,300; and to A. Shotbolt for a frame one storey dwelling on Quadra street to cost \$2,500.

### Ceremony Not Held

Erroneously the Colonist published yesterday morning a statement to the effect that the organization of lumbermen known as the Hoo-Hoos held their first convention here Friday night. The ceremony was postponed on account of the news of the death of the King. Adjournment was formally elected and the meeting will be held on June 11, with the same officers and with the same arrangements throughout.

### W. C. T. U. Mission Board

The W.C.T.U. Mission Board held their regular monthly meeting in the committee room at the Mission, Store street, on Thursday afternoon. The board has great cause for thankfulness, to take courage and go forward. They also wish to thank all friends that have come forward so willingly and helped the cause in so many different ways. They purpose holding a pound party on Tuesday next, May 10th. A very hearty invitation is given to all.

### Frederic Villiers Coming

Frederic Villiers, most famous of living war artists and correspondents, who is completing a lecturing tour in the Dominion, is promised will visit Victoria during the coming week, and most probably lecture while here, out of his large book of personal experience, under military auspices. It is also probable that Mr. Villiers will be the guest while here of the Canadian Club, and be modestly entertained by the officers of the Parliamentary Press Gallery.

### Can Obtain Cars

J. W. Koester, assistant to George W. Hartzell, who represents wealthy New York interests which recently purchased the Red Fir Lumber Company's property at Nanaimo, interviewed Superintendent Beasley, of the E. & N. yesterday regarding a supply of cars to move the lumber for the new concern. A satisfactory arrangement was arrived at and Mr. Koester left for Nanaimo on the afternoon train. He said before leaving the new company would institute improvements and would make the plant thoroughly modern in every particular.

### Police Court Budget

Georgia Baker, a young woman who, the police say, has been a frequenter of opium houses, was sentenced to three months on a charge of vagrancy before Magistrate Jay in the city police court yesterday morning. Alonzo Cross, charged with the same offence was also given three months. Alex. Finlayson, William Rene, and Thomas Elwood, three more vagabonds, were remanded until tomorrow. Four drunks paid the usual fine, and five jehus found guilty of speeding their horses on the Rock Bay bridge in contravention of the by-law, which limits the trans-rapidity to be exercised there to a walk, were fined \$5 each.

### METHODIST CONFERENCE

Governing Body of Methodists in British Columbia Meets This Week in Nelson.

The Theological Union lecture will form one of the features of the twenty-fourth session of the British Columbia Methodist conference, to be held at Nelson from next Wednesday until the following Tuesday. Rev. Robert Milliken, B. A., pastor of Wesley church, Vancouver, will deliver the lecture, the subject being "The Evolution of the Religious Idea in Man." The programme is as follows:

Wednesday, May 11.—Temperance and moral reform. Addresses by Rev. S. D. Chown, D. D., and Rev. W. A. Gifford.

Thursday, May 12.—Educational. Program under the direction of Colman College board of managers. Address by Dr. Carman.

Friday, May 13.—Reception service. Resolution moved by Rev. A. Henderson, seconded by Rev. E. W. Stapleford, B. A.

Saturday, May 14.—Theological Union lecture, Rev. R. Milliken, B. A.

Monday, May 16.—Conference evangelistic meeting. Sermon by Rev. A. H. Kerrington, B. A., B. D., after service conducted by the president of conference.

Tuesday, May 17.—Banquet tendered by the Q. O. B. Trinity church.

### Sunday Services

May 8.—Morning, Rev. S. S. Osterhout, Ph.D.; evening, Rev. George H. Haley.

May 15, 9:30 a. m.—Conference and love feast, led by the Rev. J. F. Betts; a. m., ordination sermon, Rev. A. Sutherland, D. D., followed by ordination service conducted by the president of conference; 3 p. m., Sunday school addresses by Rev. C. S. Reddick and Rev. A. M. Sanford; 7:30 p. m., sermon by Rev. Jas. Allen, M. A., Missionary anniversary.

Among the local lay delegates to the conference are Messrs. T. S. Smith, G. R. Gordon, Angus Macdonald, E. W. Leeson, H. H. Stearns, Thomas Cunningham, P. G. Drost, W. J. Gardner, J. E. Atkins, W. C. Findlay and James Tuttle.

## THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., May 7, 1910:

### SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains abnormally high along the coast from this to Alaska and fair weather continues throughout the Pacific slope with temperatures above 80 in Kootenay. Fair and moderately warm weather still prevails in the Prairie provinces.

### TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria.....	45	66
Vancouver.....	46	66
New Westminster.....	46	68
Kamloops.....	51	84
Barkerville.....	38	52
Fort Simpson.....	40	48
Atlin.....	32	42
Dawson, Y. T.....	34	44
Calgary, Alta.....	46	74
Winnipeg, Man.....	40	70
Portland, Ore.....	56	78
San Francisco, Cal.....	52	68

### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate to fresh winds mostly westerly and southerly, generally fair today and Monday, stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Winds mostly westerly and southerly, generally fair today and Monday, stationary or higher temperature.

### SATURDAY.

Highest.....	66
Lowest.....	45
Mean.....	55
Sunshine, 13 hours.	



## SALE OF SATCHELS

If you want to secure a beautiful, fashionable Hand Bag, cheap, don't miss these best bargains ever offered in Victoria.

### BIG CUT IN PRICES

Red and all the desirable shades. We are forced to sell quickly in order to make room for large new shipments.

See Our Big Ad. on Page 10.

**W. H. WILKERSON**

The Jeweller,  
915 Government Street  
Tel. 1606

## When Ready to Start Housekeeping

Call on us. We can supply your every need in groceries and guarantee your every satisfaction. You will find our stock fresh, clean and up-to-date.

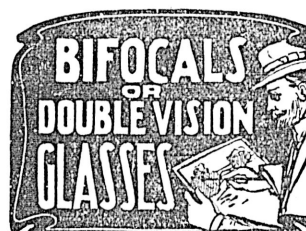
Seasonable Fruits and Vegetables  
Always Fresh.

**A. Pool, Grocery**

623 Yates street Phone 448

## Typewriting and Stenography

545 Bastion Street Phone R380



Give a satisfaction that nothing will replace. They come so near to the natural that you will feel like you did in boyhood.

**J. H. LePAGE**

1242 Government St.

### Sooke Acreage

160 acres at Sooke, half cleared, snap, \$1,750. Marriott & Fellows, 619 Truncheon avenue.

For children's wear go to the Beehive, Douglas street, fine straw hats 50c, 85c and \$1.00; overall dresses 60c and 65c; strong stockings that will wear, 25c up; boy's blouses, 75c; boy's English serge pants, 75c; babies bonnets, from 35c.

## LADIES' BLOUSES

Another shipment of Blouses and Tailored Waists to hand in white and colored, from each.....\$4.00 to \$1.00

Silk Blouses, special value at \$4.00, \$3.00 and.....\$2.50  
Net Blouses, very special, at.....\$5.50

## NEW GLOVES

Taffeta Gloves. In all the leading colors, per pair.....25c  
Lisle Suede Gloves, an excellent washing glove, at.....45c

**G. A. Richardson & Co.**

VICTORIA HOUSE,  
636 Yates St.

## OFFICE FURNITURE

DESKS, CHAIRS,  
Filing Cabinets in Wood and Steel  
TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES

**BAXTER & JOHNSON**

809 Government. Phone 730

## FOR SALE

LAND IN BULKLEY,  
NECHACO, AND  
STUART VALLEYS

ALSO SOME GOOD  
ACREAGE NEAR  
FORT GEORGE

CROWN GRANT  
AND LICENSE  
TIMBER

**Ernest Brammer**

Office, 644 Fort Street.

Tel. 2095.

## RENOVATE YOUR HOME

By having it Papered and Painted  
PRICES RIGHT—EXPERT  
WORKMANSHIP

**C. H. TITE & CO.**

Lee Block, Johnson Street.  
Phone 2950.

## New Dress Shoes

every evening without expense.  
Yes? How? Why, by using

**PACKARD'S**

Patent  
Leather  
Cream

It keeps all patent and enamelled leathers soft, pliable and brilliant.  
Use it on new shoes and keep them new—it prevents cracking.  
Doubles dress shoes' durability.  
In white opal jars, 15c and 25c.

There's a Packard Dressing to suit every leather.

At All Dealers

L. H. PACKARD & CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's 1215 Wharf Street, near Johnson Street, Victoria.

## THE EMERALD

Next to the diamond, the Emerald is the prettiest gem a lady can wear.

Those of the darker color are the most preferred, and of these we have quite a pleasing variety.

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## DR. DE FOREST TO VISIT CITY

Inventor of Wireless Telephone and Sparkless Wireless Telegraph to Lecture in Victoria

Dr. Lee De Forest, Ph.D., inventor of the wireless telephone and the sparkless wireless telegraph, President of the Society of Wireless Engineers, and the world's foremost wireless expert, will reach Victoria from Seattle Tuesday.

Wednesday evening, May 11, he will deliver his lecture on the "Wireless Age" in the A.O.U.W. Hall, 808 Yates street, at 8:30 p.m. This lecture is free to the public. More than 1,000 invitations are to be issued to business and professional men of Victoria. The invitations may also be had by applying to the office of Fred Carne, 9-10 Bonness building, or by calling phone 2151.

On Thursday the inventor will give a practical demonstration of the wireless telephone in Victoria. Electricians here ahead of Dr. De Forest, are engaged in installing equipment for the transmitting station at the Empress Hotel. The receiving station will be located on the second floor of the Bonness building.

Throughout western Canada Dr. De Forest has lectured on the subject of wireless transmission and has given many interesting demonstrations. In Winnipeg he talked from the Royal Alexandra Hotel to a music store more than two miles distant. The hotel orchestra also played near the transmitter and the music was heard by a party of officials and persons interested at the receiving station.

Similar demonstrations were given in Vancouver last week, when the inventor talked from the Vancouver Hotel to the Dominion Trust building. The equipment to be used here is the same that has been installed throughout Canada and his demonstrations have attracted widespread interest.

In Victoria several receptions are being planned in honor of Dr. De Forest, and the night of his address several prominent men of the city will be on the platform with the inventor. Before leaving Victoria Dr. De Forest will select a site for a long distance wireless telephone station to be erected here. Similar stations are to be built immediately at Winnipeg, Calgary, Moose Jaw, Regina and Vancouver. At the present time the inventor is selecting a site for a station at Seattle.

Dr. De Forest is one among a half dozen inventors who have done most to develop wireless telegraphy and telephony. He is a young man, only 36 years of age, and was born at Council Bluffs, Ia., in 1873. His early boyhood was spent in Albany. Dr. De Forest prepared well for his work.

In 1896 he graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale (electrical and mechanical engineering) and after three years of post graduate work he received his degree of Ph.D. from the same institution.

It was about this time that the fertilization wave theory, had astounded the scientific world, and it interested him deeply, so much so that he wrote his doctor's thesis on the subject and made wireless transmission of intelligence his life work.

In the fall of 1903 he began his experiments on the wireless telephone, following out previous ideas, and in the spring of 1905 made several successful experiments. In February, 1908, he went to Paris, France and demonstrated his apparatus on the Eiffel tower. During this test, the long distance record was made, a gramophone music being heard at a naval station near Marseilles, over 500 miles away. His system was also used successfully on the ships of the Pacific squadron on the voyage from the Atlantic, and was later demonstrated with marked success on the Channel fleet of the British navy and the Italian battleships.

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Alexander McDonald, employed as foreman by Moore & Pethick the subcontractors upon the Mill Bay road was instantly killed and Angelo Stozoni was badly injured by the premature explosion of a blast near the 19th Mile Post on Friday last.

The unfortunate men were springing a hole with a light charge of dynamite when the latter exploded prematurely. The foreman, Mr. McDonald, was horribly mangled, death ensuing immediately, while Stozoni, his assistant, was seriously hurt but will recover.

The late Mr. McDonald was born in Scotland and was 41 years of age.

Jubilee Hospital  
This afternoon service will be conducted at 3 o'clock in the Pemberton Chapel by Rev. G. Cook.

THE MAILS  
Vancouver and Eastern Canada:  
Leave daily at 3 p.m. and midnight. Due 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. daily.

United Kingdom:  
Leave daily at 3 p.m. and midnight. Due Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.

United States:  
Leave daily at 5 p.m. Due daily, except Tuesday, 3:30 p.m.

China and Japan:  
Leave May 2, 4, 9, 20, 23, 25. Due May 3, 14, 15, 16, 20, 23, 25.

Australia and New Zealand:  
Leave May 18, 20, 23. Due May 5, 16.

Honolulu  
Leave May 1, 3, 6, 7, 20, 21, 24, 27. Due May 3, 6, 16, 23, 27, 30.

South Africa  
Leave via Montreal, May 7.

Dawson, Atlin, White Horse, etc.:  
Leave May 3, 13, 23.

Stewart  
Leave Wednesday at midnight. Due Monday.

Port Simpson, Port Essington, etc.:  
Leave May 2, 3, 4, 11, 16, 18, 23, 25. Due May 2, 12, 14, 16, 22, 23, 30.

Clayton, Etc.  
Leave May 7, 14, 20. Due May 13, 20, 28.

Albani  
Leave Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Due Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

## MEMORIAL SERVICES

### First Presbyterian

Rev. Dr. Campbell, who came back last evening from the meeting of the synod will conduct a memorial service at First Presbyterian Church this morning, having reference to our departed sovereign, King Edward VII.

### St. Andrew's Presbyterian

Special memorial services will be conducted at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church this morning. Rev. W. Leslie Clay, the pastor, was attending the Presbyterian Synod at Vancouver when the news of King Edward's death was received. He had not intended being in the city this Sunday, but was asked by members of his congregation to return to occupy the pulpit.

### Church of Our Lord

The ladies of the Church of Our Lord have draped the church with royal purple for the services tomorrow. Special hymns will be sung and the rector will preach a sermon at the morning service on the death of the King.

### First Congregational

The services in the First Congregational Church will be of a memorial character this evening, the pastor, Rev. Herman A. Carson, dealing with the life and death of King Edward. His subject is "A Humble Tribute of a Loyal Subject."

### Emmanuel Baptist

On account of the death of King Edward, Rev. William Stevenson will preach a special memorial sermon in the Emmanuel Baptist Church this evening.

## LITERARY SOCIETY

The formal closing of the sixteenth session of the Victoria Literary Society was held in the Alexandra Club room on the evening of May 3rd.

With the older society was associated a young literary plant of much promise—the Octave Literary Club, recently organized by Mrs. Cooper, in Victoria West. These two societies and their guests spent an exceedingly pleasant evening together.

Rev. J. H. Sweet, president of the Victoria Literary Society, in his opening address, spoke of the very successful season which had just closed, and dwelt on the debt which the society owed to its founder and first president, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, and also to his faithful vice-president Mrs. R. B. McKelving.

Archdeacon Scriven, following, expressed his own belief that Mr. Sweet's services had also been of great value to the society, and congratulated them on their long-continued well-being.

The programme consisted of papers written by members of the Victoria Literary Society, interspersed with music by the members of the Octave Literary Club. Papers on Vanily, Paul, Adam, Ede, and The Heart of Midlothian were read, also sketches of the lives of Browning, Samuel Johnson and Byron. A pretty scene from Tennyson's "Harold" was also given by members of the Octave Club.

The fact that a club, such as the Victoria Literary, has been maintained for so many years in this city, speaks well for the city in which it is found. Instead of dragging out a lingering existence, it is in an extremely flourishing condition and has been obliged to refuse would-be members, for lack of room.

Shakespeare has occupied at least half the time of each meeting, and at least one work of a modern author was read at the other half. The members of the society find it a very great help in keeping up their acquaintance with the world's best literature. One difficulty which should not exist in a city like this occasionally hampers progress, that is, the trouble of getting the required books from local dealers. To illustrate, this is a little scene which actually occurred:

Shopper—"Have you any of Charlotte Bronte's works here?"

Clerk—"No; we never had any of them, but wouldn't Charlotte Bronte's do as well? We have lots of them."

The moral of the above is that there should be more literary societies, and that people should have a thorough knowledge of the standard books as well as of the "best sellers."

Two points have aided much in maintaining the society in its present degree of efficiency: One is that all must work; during the past winter every individual member has contributed something to the general entertainment, and also the fact that part of each evening is devoted to social amusements. These are only trifles, but our lives are made up of trifles and a society which has lasted for so many years, and whose members never allow other engagements to take them away from its meetings has surely found somewhere, somehow, the famous elixir of life.

## NEW BRANCH LEAGUE

Society in Affiliation With Development League Started at Banfield.

That the influence of the Vancouver Island Development League is growing is witnessed by the fact that a new branch league has just been started at Banfield, on Barkley Sound where the work of settlement, in anticipation of the coming railroad, is just beginning. The new branch is under the guidance of some of the foremost men of the district and they are said to be hustlers. J. B. McKay, one of the earliest settlers at Banfield is the president of the new Banfield Development League and Peter Michelson, also of Banfield, is secretary. Mr. Michelson sent word yesterday that he has already succeeded in attracting five new settlers and that the colony is fairly started. He asked for a map of the district and this was supplied him through the Victoria branch of the league by the surveyor general, Mr. Michelson says that there will be no difficulty in attracting settlers as soon as the status of the land question is established.

The Cluclet branch of the league is also humming, according to reports yesterday from George Grant, the secretary of the branch there. Mr. Grant says there is great demand for pre-emption land, and he also asked for maps and blue prints, which are being supplied him.

LONDON, May 7.—The latest return of the number of persons in receipt of relief shows that on April 13 there were 122,000 paupers in London, or a decrease of 4,541 on the total for the corresponding day of 1909. The present total includes 80,348 persons in the workhouse, and 42,561 on the outdoor lists, and represents a rate of 25.4 paupers per 1,000 of the population.

## LUMBERMEN FEAR DEARTH OF CARS

Prominent Leaders in Industry Gathered in Victoria Discuss Prospects—Vancouver Island Appreciated

Victoria was more or less in the hands of lumbermen yesterday and Friday. On the latter day a big delegation of Hoo-Hoo's came across from Seattle and Vancouver to initiate a bunch of the Victoria kittens. The initiation was postponed owing to the King's death. To tell Hoo's Hoo in the crowd would take a column but there were some representative lumber men well qualified to speak about lumber conditions. Referring to present prospects the visitors declared that the outlook was brighter for the lumber trade than it had been for some time. The increased demand for Saskatchewan and the territories for lumber had caused the mill companies to entertain bright hopes for the coming year.

Speaking of the superiority of the timber of this island several of the most prominent of the visiting lumbermen said last night that the outside world appreciated the quality of Vancouver Island timber and that this was demonstrated by the immense purchases of timber here.

That the new arrangement of the government whereby outside companies may not export rough timber for sawing in the United States will mean rapid and large development of the timber resources of this island was the unanimous opinion of the party. It would mean the building of large mills here and the establishment of great industries.

"The only thing we are afraid of this year," said one of the visitors "is the possibility of a car shortage. We cannot have too many railways to handle the immense growing output of the lumber industry in this province. We are now anxiously looking forward to the time when the grain output of the prairies will be shipped by the western route. This will solve the problem of a car shortage as we can then ship lumber east in the cars that bring grain to the west."

CALICOON, N. Y., May 7.—Four sledges built for work in the Arctic were shipped from here to Capt. Joseph Bernier, of the Canadian marine service, today by Theodore A. Cook, brother of Dr. Cook, who lives here on the Cook dairy farm, the family birthplace of Capt. Bernier.

Capt. Bernier leaves next month in command of the Canadian government ship Arctic on a trip of exploration through the territory that Dr. Cook christened Bradley Land. It is his intention to follow as far as he can Dr. Cook's train in an effort to determine the accuracy of Cook's assertions and observations.

## OBITUARY NOTICES

### Lovel

The funeral of the late William Lovel was held at St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Collison officiating. There was a large attendance, the service at the church being a most impressive one. Many and frequent were the expressions of sorrow at the death of the late gentleman. The pallbearers were Messrs. Wright, King, Currie, Shaw, Blizzard and Cook.

### Memorial Service.

Civic arrangements for a public memorial service in tribute to the memory of the late king are awaiting the official notification of the news from Ottawa. Mayor Morley states however, that the arrangements will be similar to those carried out on the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria. A public memorial service will be held opposite the parliament buildings on the day of the late king's funeral, and following it a procession will be formed and proceed to the city hall where the new king will be proclaimed. The front of the city hall has been draped in purple and black. The centre piece of the mourning emblems comprises a double photograph of His Late Majesty set in a crown, the whole surrounded by purple drapery. The task of preparing parliament buildings was delayed by the high wind of yesterday and will not be completed until tomorrow.

### Shaw

The funeral of the late Miss Margaret Shaw took place yesterday afternoon from the chapel of the B. C. Funeral Co. at 2 p.m., where service was conducted by the Rev. A. Henderson at the chapel and graveside. The hymns sung were "Jesus Lover of My Soul" and "Rock of Ages." Mr. F. Giles presided at the organ, and the following acted as pallbearers: W. J. Anderson, O. C. Hastings, Wm. Humphreys and Fredk. Davey, M.P.P.

### McDonald

The funeral of the late Alexander McDonald, the unfortunate workman who was killed by the premature discharge of a blast on the new Mill Bay road near the 19th mile post on Friday, awaits instructions from friends in the east. The B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co. have the arrangements in charge.

### King

The funeral of the late Mrs. Henry King took place Friday afternoon from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral company, and proceeded to Christ church cathedral, where Rt. Rev. Bishop Porin conducted an impressive service. At the graveside the services for the dead were read by the officiating minister. There was a large number of sympathizing friends present. A deputation from the B. C. Electric company attended the funeral. The floral offerings were numerous, the casket and hearse being covered with them. The following acted as pallbearers: L. Cates, V. Dempsey, R. A. Ritchie, C. Burr, G. Gardiner and B. Rombough.

### Pollard

The remains of the late Mrs. George Pollard were laid at rest in Ross cemetery Friday. The funeral took place from the residence of her father, J. Barnswell, 1148 Johnson street, at 2:30 o'clock, where services were conducted by Rev. F. T. Tapscott. The attendance of friends was large and many flowers were presented. The pallbearers were as follows: A. Alexander, A. J. Alexander, E. Mortimer and J. Arendell.

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High Wheels	Four Blades	Every Machine Guaranteed
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14in. Knife .....		\$7.50
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18in. Knife .....		\$9.00
12in., Ball bearing ..		\$7.00
14in., Ball bearing ..		\$8.00
16in., Ball bearing ..		\$9.00
18in., Ball bearing ..		\$10.50

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FRESH INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs. for ..... \$1.00  
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CLARK'S POTTED MEATS—All kinds, 4 tins for ..... 25c  
CANADIAN SARDINES—4 tins for ..... 25c  
AUSTRALIAN CHICKEN—Very nice, large tin ..... 25c  
ANTI-COMBINE JELLY POWDER—4 packets for ..... 25c  
TRAVERS' MIXED PICKLES, or CHOW CHOW—Large 18-oz. bottle ..... 15c  
MALTA VITA—Per packet ..... 10c  
C. & B. MARMALADE—2-lb. tin ..... 25c  
PURE WEST INDIAN LIME JUICE—quart bottle ..... 20c  
PERSIAN SHERBET—per bottle ..... 25c  
NEW POTATOES, CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, CUCUMBERS, LETTUCE, PINEAPPLE, STRAWBERRIES, etc

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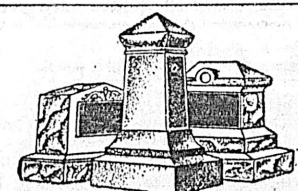
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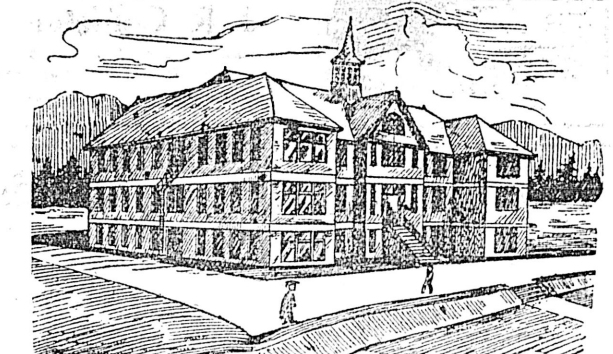
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for Feeble Old People, Delicate Children, Weak, Run-down Persons, and to Counteract Chronic Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis; is because it combines the two most world-famed tonics—the medicinal, strengthening, body-building elements of Cod Liver Oil and Tonic Iron, without oil or grease, tastes good, and agrees with every one.

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Excellent Accommodation for Boarders  
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Summer term begins Monday, April 15th, at 9 a. m.  
Apply H. J. Davis.  
Subscribe for THE COLONIST

## In Woman's Realm

### Here and There

While the thoughts of the women of Victoria, as of British women everywhere, are filled with sorrow and sympathy for the royal lady who mourns the loss of her husband, it is not unfitting that she should try to find by what title she holds that place in the hearts of a people which cannot be gained by the greatest riches or the highest rank.

It is not easy to learn the origin of the feeling which sprang from the heart to heart throughout the Empire for Alexandra has never striven to exalt herself and her home life has been sheltered from the public gaze. The long life of Queen Victoria left her the more time to cultivate those private virtues and to indulge in those simple pleasures for which the duties and cares of royalty too often leave little room or leisure.

But enough has been told to show some of the reasons why the wife shared the love and loyalty the nation bestowed upon her husband in such ample measure. An anecdote told by a lady whose uncle, Major Arbuthnot, was in command of the guard of Lanciers stationed to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales on their return from their wedding gives a hint of the secret of the hold the queen has always held on the affections of the soldiers of England.

The girl bride sat beside her young husband, gazing on the wonderful pomp and pageantry which, daughter of a king though she was, were strange to her. She wore a long blue velvet cloak and white bonnet. Her fair face was radiant with joy, and as she passed through the ranks she looked around her with a glance so sweet and innocent that the hearts of all who met it were captured. That wondrous gift of beauty which made the slight maiden with her northern fairness and her violet eyes look like some sweet fragile flower has been preserved through all the years that have passed. The queen loves beautiful things and dresses in the most exquisite taste. But she has never allowed herself to be governed by the vagaries of fashion. Her example has been followed by thousands of English women who admire the elegance which is yet consistent with perfect modesty.

At Sandringham the Princess of Wales lived the life of a country gentleman. She soon endeared herself to the tenants on the estate, and there is at least one woman, living in Victoria, who cherishes her memory and who delights to recount instances of her simple yet gracious kindness.

She was soon a happy mother, and it is said one of her greatest pleasures was to don a big apron and taking her baby from her nurse, bathe it herself. The queen has never lost her love for children nor her sympathy with the poor. Prince Olaf of Norway finds in his grandmother his most delightful playmate and is never happier than when at Christmas the little folks gather around her.

But if Queen Alexandra loves her children she does not confine her tender thought and consideration to them. To every member of the household her kindness is shown.

Many years ago when the princesses were quite young a ball was given at Sandringham. The little girls, who were brought up lightly, were wild with delight at the thought of their beautiful dresses and the splendour of their first great ball. Their mother asked the governess to attend the function with her pupils. The young lady declined, and when pressed for the reason said she had nothing suitable to wear on such an occasion. Her excuse was accepted, but on the morning of the ball she found in her room an exquisite gown with everything needed to make the evening as happy a one to her as it would be to any of the young and beautiful girls of the highest rank.

A lady who visited at one of the country houses near Sandringham recalls a long conversation with a sculptor who was employed to make a bust of the Princess of Wales. This gentleman said he would never forget the courtesy with which he was treated nor the delightful simplicity as well as kindness of his hostess. In the morning she wore a pretty cotton or muslin frock, and the artist's eye was delighted as he watched her playing with her children or attending to her birds or dogs.

The love of animals is a passion with the queen, and there is no living creature whose sufferings are a matter of indifference to her. Lord Avebury has found in her a warm ally in his efforts to protect the wild birds from falling victims to the cruelty of fashion.

As Princess of Wales, Queen Alexandra very often attended the closing of Bton. This is one of the most interesting meetings of the year. Under the noble elms which border the river Thames, the fathers and grandfathers of the boys who attend the great public school, men of noble birth, high in church and state, walk to and fro while mothers and sisters look on at the games of the boys. The Princess always wore the Bton colors and many a man, who has since distinguished himself in the service of his country, remembers the kind words spoken by the lovely lady as, by her husband's side, she controlled the playing field. The queen was always one of the smaller group who lingered for the quiet evening service in the chapel.

The loss of her eldest son, the Duke of Clarence, was a great grief to the Princess of Wales. But, unlike too many of us, her griefs were never allowed to rob others of happiness. The queen was always one of the smaller group who lingered for the quiet evening service in the chapel. The loss of her eldest son, the Duke of Clarence, was a great grief to the Princess of Wales. But, unlike too many of us, her griefs were never allowed to rob others of happiness. The queen was always one of the smaller group who lingered for the quiet evening service in the chapel.

**JAMES BAY ACADEMY**  
A Private High School.  
Science Matriculation a specialty.  
Day and Evening classes. Recent successes at Matriculation.  
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### Here and There

The deep family affection of Queen Alexandra is remarkable. Separated as they have been, for more than forty years, she and her sister, the dowager Empress of Russia, love one another as fondly as when they played together in the garden at Conington, and her book of photographs bears mute but eloquent testimony of her love for her brother, King George of Greece.

But close as are the ties that bind her to husband, children and her Danish kindred, deep as is her interest in philanthropic work, and wide as is her sympathy with her people, the Queen has room in her heart for a friend, and Lady Charlotte Knollys has been to her a true and loving companion.

Beautiful and affectionate, Queen Alexandra is thoughtful and fond of reading. Her library is a large one and she spends much time in selecting rare and beautiful copies. In the forty-seven years she has spent in England the Queen who now yields her place to her son's wife, has shown that it was possible for a lady of our own time to be—

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,  
To warm, to comfort, and to command,  
And yet a spirit still, and bright,  
With something of an angel light."

It is reported that boys rob the birds' nests in Beacon Hill Park. If this is true, it is a great pity. Robbing birds' nests is a cruel sport and bad for the boys who pursue it. Far apart from this, we have far too few birds in Victoria. Insect pests abound in orchards and gardens and there are no more useful agents of destruction than the birds. The park keeper ought to see that the birds are protected, both for the sake of the would-be robbers and the owners of orchards.

### WOMAN'S WORK

Our country always beautiful, is never more so than at this season of the year, and the lucky person who was able to take the E. & N. train last Saturday morning, and go up the island as far as Duncan, had indeed the opportunity "to steal a day out of Paradise." The recent rain had thrown a rainbow mist over meadow, wood and shore, the lakes fringed with the ever varying tints of grey, blue and green and orange, as the willows, maple, and arbutus put forth their earliest shoots, and in the background, through the darkening woods, the various "constellations" of the dogwood, the reflections and the shadows, as the train stole past, harbor and mountain precipice, smiling farms and unfinished clearings, the flashing river, and the rocky slope, gemmed with flowers, golden and blue, and rose color, where a month later the whole ground will be turned to amethyst, with the glorious pyramids of the wild lupine. Arrived at Duncan the little settlement was unusually lively, for the King's Daughters were holding their spring festival in the shape of a daffodil and wild flower show, and the interest aroused by this event was a delightful proof that, however far removed from what we are pleased to call the "centres of activity" the things worth caring about are just as obvious, and command just the same loving and thoughtful attention as where life and the means of achievement are both easier.

The agricultural hall was filled with happy, busy workers, and the dozen tables with floral decorations, the baskets and bouquets, the collections of wild and garden flowers were a wonderful proof of what women can do when they are determined that the necessary drudgery of farming and country life in the colonies shall not rob their women of the natural refinements or their lives of that joy which nature yields so unstintingly to those who woo her. If the "curse of Adam" makes the reclaiming of her country somewhat hard for man, the bread winner, it is still the privilege of woman to win, for the immediate environment of home, a small bit of lost Eden! Perhaps the most interesting item among the flower show exhibits were collections of wild flowers, of which two numbered eighty-two different species! One charming little lady (who has plenty to do at home, and who is never idle for a moment) got found time to scour the neighborhood for miles to enter for this competition. The encouragement of such an example, especially for the younger members of the community is immense, and indeed the interest and the botanical knowledge shown by the children is quite remarkable. In connection with the flower show there were out-door competitions and sports, and a most lively football match between the boys of the public and a private school, played out with the utmost "sport" and spirit. Many visitors came and went during the afternoon, and to one who sat and mused under the great spreading maple tree, where the surrounding meadow lay chequered with the flickering sunlight and shadow, the soft silver shining in the tree tops of the hazy forest, through which the silver river flowed over its shallows to the bay.

The happy children laughing at their play, and the King's Daughters wearing the silver cross of the order, helpful and hopeful "about their Father's business." It seemed that in this simple event the keynote had been struck to meet—not only a charitable need—but a demand for some interest, educational, religious and beautiful, to give that grace of which the poet sings:

"Were I God, in Churchless lands  
abiding,  
Far from the voice of teachers or  
divines;  
My soul would find, in flowers of Thy  
adorning,  
Priests; sermons; shrines!"

have their special interest at heart, viz., his completion of the fund necessary to erect a convalescent home. The site has already been acquired, on a slight eminence, not far from the railway, and with a lovely view over lake Somers and surrounding woods and country, a considerable sum is also on hand towards the building, but by no means sufficient for complete equipment, especially as it is hoped to add an emergency ward for accidents.

The present object for which the King's Daughters are working is the establishment of a convalescent home (with emergency ward attached) in the near neighborhood of Duncan.

The site is already secured, on a slight eminence near the railway, but sufficiently removed from noise and traffic and with a lovely view of lake Somers and the surrounding country. There is a considerable sum in hand towards the building, but not yet sufficient, and it is with anxious hearts that the workers watch the years pass and the pledged purpose still unaccomplished. With the present prosperity of Vancouver Island and the faithful and consistent work done on this behalf by the various districts, where the order is established on the island, it may be safe to prophesy that this long patience will not long remain unrewarded.

### LADIES MUSICAL CLUB

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Musical Club which was held in the Carnegie Library on Tuesday afternoon was well attended and much interest was shown by all present in the various reports read.

This club was organized in 1906 and has therefore now passed the initial stage and is likely to become one of the delightful, as well as educational institutions, of this fast-growing city.

The future plans discussed showed that those members who have the interests of the club at heart are keenly alive to the necessity for extending their connection so as to include the talent which comes to this great western province. This may be done by co-operating with the Women's Musical Club of Vancouver, which has for years handled the great artists who have hitherto made that city their turning point.

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It is also the intention of the club to give an attractive concert at the beginning of next season, when complimentary invitations will be issued, together with a prospectus for the coming year. Guests tickets are in part supplied to members at the original price of twenty-five cents each.

The result of the election was as follows:  
President, Mrs. J. D. Helmcken; vice presidents, Mrs. Day, Mrs. McClure; cor. sec. Miss Lillian Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. Wasson; treasurer, Miss Bussell; executive board, Mrs. Hemming, Mrs. (Dr.) Gibson, Miss Elinor Dunsmuir, Miss Violet Sweet, Mrs. Gideon Hicks, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Mess, Mrs. Tilly.

The following are the committees appointed for the year:  
Programme, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Gideon Hicks, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Harry Young, Mrs. McClure.

Concerted vocal music, Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Phillips.

Pure and printing, the President, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Hemming.

Resolutions of thanks were unanimously passed to the commissioners for friendly granting the use of the hall in the Carnegie Library to the Natural History Society for the loan of chairs, to the press for inserting notices of meetings and concerts, and to all those who have assisted with the programmes during the past season.

The closing concert will be held in Institute hall, on Tuesday evening, May 14th. Full particulars will be published later.

### WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

There was a large attendance at St. John's branch annual of the Woman's Auxiliary to missions, which was held in St. John's hall, Herald street, on the 25th of April at 8 p. m. The Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard opened the meeting with the hymn, "Lord Her Watch Thy Church is Keeping," followed by Litany and prayers. Mrs. R. H. Walker, the secretary-treasurer, read the report of the year and balance sheet showing a good year's work and greater interest in mission work.

W. A. members, and a prayer that in his great mercy may soon restore her to perfect health (she being now suffering from a bad fall on stone steps). The Rev. Mr. Ard gave a short but very encouraging address. He taking the chair for the election of officers. After prayers and Doxology refreshments were served by the St. John Branch Ladies, and a very pleasant evening spent. The hall was beautiful with spring flowers arranged by Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Garnham, Mrs. Savory kindly donating the flowers. The officers elected were as follows: Mrs. Burns, president; Mrs. Andrew, vice-president; Mrs. R. H. Walker, hon. secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Penketh, Dorcas secretary; Mrs. Thomas Walker, corresponding secretary; Miss E. Woods, Leaflet secretary; Miss Lilly Savory, baby branch secretary; the delegates to the diocesan board meeting, Mrs. Morton and Miss Woods. Mrs. Garnham being appointed to vote on Miss Ard's life membership at the board meetings.

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### DANCE POSTPONED

Owing to the death of the late King, the dance which was to have been given by the Cloverdale Athletic Club on Tuesday next (10th), has been indefinitely postponed. Invitation cards already issued will hold good for a future date.

If it's Real Estate see Marriott & Fellows, 619 Trousseau avenue.

### Housekeepers, Attention!

"The Success" Vacuum Cleaner saves taking up carpets. Lasts a lifetime. Price \$20. Write Agent, 441 Gorge road, Victoria.

**VICTORIA THEATRE**  
MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 9 and 10  
Motion Picture Reproduction of  
**NELSON-WOLGAST FIGHT**  
For lightweight championship of the world, at Richmond, Cal., Feb. 22, 1910.  
PRICES—25c and 50c. Performance commences 7:30 and 9 o'clock each evening. Seats on sale Monday and Tuesday at 7 p. m.

### Get the Empress Habit

**ROMANO THEATRE**  
High Class Moving Pictures  
Feature Friday and Saturday  
**FOR HER SISTER'S SAKE**  
Supported by a large programme of excellent pictures equally as good.

**MAJESTIC THEATRE**  
Yates Street, just below Government St.  
MONDAY-TUESDAY  
"The Love of Mary Anna."  
An impetuous woman's extreme measure to hold her husband's love.  
"The Countess's Revenge."  
Intensely dramatic.  
"The Man Under the Bed."  
A farce cleverly amusing.  
Illustrated Song.  
Continuous Performance, 7:30-11.  
Admission 10c.



## Spring Melody

Is All Around  
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Be in unison with the season  
by purchasing one of our  
Beautiful

## Nordheimer Pianos

Which will sing to you the world round  
Prices Moderate Terms Easy

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Herbert Kent, Mgr. 104 GOVERNMENT ST.

## 4--Suggestions--4

MOFFET'S BEST BREAD FLOUR, per sack....\$1.85  
VOONIA CEYLON TEA, per lb. ....50¢  
5-lb. box .....\$2.25  
CLYSMIC—finest mineral water, per dozen, pints, \$1.75  
KING GEORGE IV. SCOTCH, per bottle.....\$1.25

## The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

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## Don't Send / our Husband

here to buy meats if you want to keep down the household expenses. For the sight of our succulent chops, juicy steaks, and rich red roasts will tempt him so that he will buy twice as much as you would. That would be good for us, but we are looking after your interests as well as our own. Come yourself and see our windows for prices which are the best in the meat line.



## IDEAL MEAT MARKET

620 YATES ST. PHONE 514

## Pleasing Potatoe Prices

Almost everybody eats Potatoes. Thrifty housewives will appreciate these excellent values—really excellent Potatoes:

GOOD POTATOES, per sack.....\$1.00  
GOOD ISLAND POTATOES, per sack.....\$1.25  
ASHCROFT POTATOES, per sack.....\$1.60

## The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Phone 28. Where Prices Are Unbeatable 561 Johnson St.

## POTATOES POTATOES

We have a few tons of Island grown Potatoes from Saanich, guaranteed the best on the market—at the price.  
Ashcroft's Seedlings, per 100 lbs. ....\$1.50  
Island Grown, per 100 lbs. ....\$1.25

SYLVESTER FEED & SEED COMPANY, 709 Yates St., Tel. 413

## Let Us Serve You

We shall esteem it a privilege. We want you to have the full line of choice groceries at popular prices.  
Our Teas are unsurpassed, at 30c, 40c, 50c per lb.  
Golden Tips or 5 o'clock Tea 60c  
Order a Sample Package.

## Erskine's Grocery

Corner Johnson and Quadra Sts. Phone 106.

## Pantages Theatre

WEEK MAY 9th  
JOHN K. COUGHLIN  
"Electro" the Human Dynamo.  
KINGSBURY and MUNSON  
"The Devil in Possession."  
BARTON SISTERS  
Dancing Girls.  
CHARLES HIGGINS  
Violin Virtuoso.  
J. HARRINGTON  
Pictured Lyric.  
MOTION PICTURES.

## EMPRESS THEATRE

Government Street, north of Johnson Geo. A. Levell, Mgr.

Showing only the finest in Moving Pictures and Illustrated Songs.  
Our Pictures are the clearest in town. They do not jump or make your head ache.  
Matinee at 2 p. m. Evenings from 7 till 10:30. Children's Special Matinee at 2 p. m. Saturdays, admission 5 cents.  
ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

## Get the Empress Habit

**ROMANO THEATRE**  
High Class Moving Pictures  
Feature Friday and Saturday  
**FOR HER SISTER'S SAKE**  
Supported by a large programme of excellent pictures equally as good.

## New Grand Theatre

WEEK MAY 9th  
BOULTON and TILSON  
In "A Yard of Music."  
"The Bride of Melody Lane."  
"THE TROADER FOUR"  
In a humorous repertoire.  
A genuine wonder act.  
FIELDS and CO-GO  
Incomparable head and hand balancers.  
WOLFE, MOORE and YOUNG  
New surprises in song and dance.  
JUNASZ  
Comedy Magic.  
THOMAS V. PRICE  
"Michel Angelo."  
NEW MOVING PICTURES.  
OUR OWN ORCHESTRA.

## MAJESTIC THEATRE

Yates Street, just below Government St.

MONDAY-TUESDAY  
"The Love of Mary Anna."  
An impetuous woman's extreme measure to hold her husband's love.  
"The Countess's Revenge."  
Intensely dramatic.  
"The Man Under the Bed."  
A farce cleverly amusing.  
Illustrated Song.  
Continuous Performance, 7:30-11.  
Admission 10c.



# Perrin's Famous Gloves for Ladies

**\$1 EXTRA SPECIAL THIS WEEK. \$1 REGULAR VALUE \$1.50 FOR \$1**

FOR THIS WEEK we are offering an extraordinary good bargain in Kid Gloves for ladies, these are guaranteed in every respect being an extra fine kid glove exceptionally well finished.

These are the season's very latest styles your choice for this week per pair **\$1.00**

## FINCH & FINCH

1107 Government Street

Victoria B.C.

last season's 2-year-olds, and though there are great possibilities about Admiral Hawke, Nell Gow, and Greenback, the first choice must be Lemberg. Further interest has been infused into the Derby betting through the support of Witchwork at 100 to 6. He is a colt by Broomstick-Salle of Navarre, and with Joyner to train the American candidate

## CANADIAN'S CHANCES OF WORLD TITLE

Archibald to Compete for All-Round Championship in 'Frisco This July—Sheridan and Gillis His Rivals.

TORONTO, May 7.—Ed Archibald, the West End T. M. C. A.'s great all-round athlete, is going to make a serious bid for the American all-round championship this summer.

The competition is to be held in San Francisco in July, and Archibald is already in training.

On form, Archibald has a grand chance. Here is how the Toronto boy's performances compare with the best of Martin Sheridan, the world's champion, and Gillis the Western "cop," who thinks he has a chance:

100 yards—Sheridan 10 3-5 sec.; Gillis, 11 sec.; Archibald, 10 4-5 sec.

16-lb. shot—Sheridan, 43 ft. 1 1-4 in.; Gillis, 43 ft. 1 1-4 in.; Archibald, 37 feet.

Running high jump—Sheridan, 5 ft. 7 in.; Gillis, 5 ft. 11 in.; Archibald, 5 ft. 8 in.

Half-mile walk—Sheridan, 3 min., 43 sec.; Gillis, 4 min 3 sec.; Archibald, 3 min. 51 sec.

16-lb. hammer—Sheridan, 125 ft. 10 in.; Gillis, 141 ft. 5 in.; Archibald, 148 ft.

Pole vault—Sheridan, 19 ft. 9 in.; Gillis 10 ft. 2 in.; Archibald, 12 ft. 5 in.

120 yards hurdle—Sheridan, 17 1-5 sec.; Gillis, 16 2-5 sec.; Archibald, 16 2-5 sec.

Running broad jump—Sheridan, 20 ft. 7 1-2 in.; Gillis, 20 ft. 8 1-2 in.; Archibald 21 ft.

Throwing 56-lb. weight (long)—Sheridan, 29 ft. 11 1-2 in.; Gillis, 28 ft. 7 1-2 in.; Archibald, 28 ft.

1-mile run—Sheridan, 6 min. 5 sec.; Gillis, 6 min. 8 sec.; Archibald, 5 min. 10 sec.

Archibald is big and strong, and can go through the entire programme. The pole vault and mile run are his to a certainty, and he has a grand chance in the half-mile walk and hammer. He does a triple turn with the hammer and has landed it over 150 feet from the mark. In the 100 yards, walk, hammer, pole vault, broad jump and mile run he should defeat Gillis. In the high jump, hammer, pole vault, hurdle, broad jump, and mile run he is better than Sheridan. On form the contestants should win in the following events:

Archibald—Mile, hammer, pole vault, hurdles, broad jump.

Sheridan—100 yards, 56 weight, walk.

Gillis—High jump, shot.

However, other all-round men may butt in and cut the events up, but Archibald has a grand chance from every point of view. He is improving every day, while Sheridan is coming back.

## ASKS JEFFRIES TO PRAY FOR VICTORY

Kansas City Enthusiast Forwards Big Fellow Petition to Be Repeated Before Every Meal—Johnson's Reception

ROWARDENAN, Jeffries' Training Camp, May 5.—During his enforced vacation Jim Jeffries is busying himself reading the "bug letters" which are pouring into the camp by the hundreds.

These letters contain all manner of advice, threats, prayers, requests for dough and a score of other things, and the furnished considerable amusement for the Rowardenan colony.

"Now, what do you think of this one?" said Jeffries, as he pulled one on Berger the other morning. "Here is a Kansas City bug who sends a prayer with instructions to repeat it before each meal and before retiring at nine for twenty-one days prior to the fight if I want to win back the championship."

"Better let your dad do the praying for the family, and you stick to the road and gymnasium," was the advice from Samuel.

A letter received from Galveston melodramatically proclaimed that the massive had been written in the sender's own gore. There was a half-dozen "beware" across the sheet and a sufficient number of exclamation marks to make the line balance nicely.

The writer then went on to say that if Jeffries entered the ring with "Lil' Arthur" on fireworks day he would not come out alive.

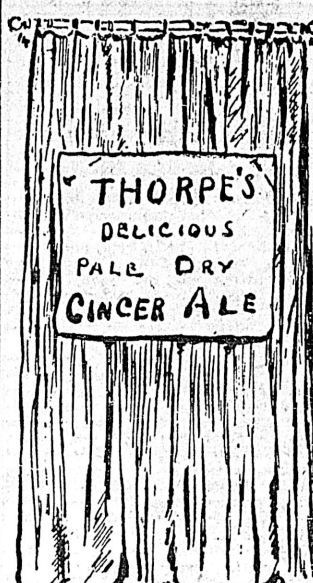
Among the other letters was one from a Michigan boilermaker. He asked that Jeffries send him a letter carefully setting forth the essentials necessary to bring him, the "boilermaker," into the championship class. Another Michigan man wants a job as sparring partner. Fifty others wanted Jeffries' autograph, and one girl in the very proper town of Boston was bold enough to ask the former champion for his photograph.

Though the soreness is gradually leaving his shoulder, Jeffries decided it was best to attempt no hard work today. He took his run on the road, and spent some time in the handball court, but there was clearly a lot of ginger in his work.

## King Edward as a Sportsman

As an all round sportsman, particularly interested in racing, yachting, and shooting, King Edward VII. won a popularity which will live long in the memory of the British people.

Possessing all that was best of sporting instincts he was a keen follower of the turf, and the owner of a racing stable which from time to time sheltered some of the best horses to be found in England. Three times he was fortunate in winning the Derby, the blue ribbon of the English turf. This distinction has only fallen to the lot of three other monarchs, and so keen on winning with Lemberg, and so making up for the disappointment he had through Bayard's being off color last spring, Lemberg was the best of



THORPE'S DELICIOUS PALE DRY GINGER ALE

1896, the royal owner at that time being Prince of Wales. His second success was in 1900 when Diamond Jubilee captured the classic, the animal being so called because it foaled in the year that marked the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. His third and last success was as recent as last year when Minoru won. On each occasion the royal owner followed the traditional custom of leading in the winner, and no victories on the English turf were ever so popular or so loudly acclaimed. Indeed the scenes at Epsom on each of these three occasions are of a memorable character, but more especially the victory of 1909, for that occasion was the first upon which a ruling monarch of Great Britain succeeded in winning the much coveted event. The victory was celebrated by the immense concourse on the Downs singing the national anthem, and the occasion has since been referred to as the happiest moment in the late King's life.

The King was an enthusiastic follower of yachting. His famous racing craft Britannia gained many handsome victories over the German Emperor's yacht Meteor early in the nineties, and his interest in the sport never waned up to the time of his death.

A splendid shot, he rarely missed the grouse and pheasant shooting seasons and no recreation so delighted the royal sportsman as to take a party of guests to the English and Scottish moors where several days on end were often spent in the exhilarating pastime.

## Baseball Practice Today.

The Beacon Hill Baseball Team will hold a practice at 10 o'clock this morning at the Diamond on Beacon Hill grounds.

## SCORES MADE AT CLOVER POINT

Reg. Q.M. Sgt. Lettice Top Man With Ninety-Four—Sergt. Baker Second With Ninety-One

One of the old-time gales was blowing at Clover Point yesterday afternoon and the attendance suffered accordingly. Clover Point is a poor place for a rifle range, if it is intended that encouragement should be given to young shots. On a day like yesterday when at 600 yards there is ten feet of wind blowing the younger men can't get on the target at all and the consequence is that they stay away. A rifle range somewhere inland would not be so much exposed to the westerly breezes and more pleasure would be taken in an afternoon's shooting. Regt. Q. M. Lettice was top man with the very creditable score of 94 and was followed by Sgt. Parker with 91, who unfortunately put an inner on the wrong target and so losing first place. The winners and scores were as follows:

First Class.	200	500	600	Tot.
Sgt. Lettice, winner.	31	33	30	94
Sgt. Parker	30	31	30	91
Sgt. Carr	32	31	28	91
Sgt. Richardson	31	24	30	85
Corp. Birch	29	31	25	85
Gnr. Porter	29	33	22	84

Second Class.	Win.	24	25	19	68
Gnr. Heinkeby	26	26	12	64	
Gnr. Goddard	22	28	13	63	

Third Class.	Win.	19	26	20	65
Gnr. Maysmith	23	22	9	54	
Gnr. Harness	23	22	7	52	

Capt. W. P. Winsby will be range officer on Saturday next, 14th.

## Death of Thomas F. Byrnes.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Thomas F. Byrnes, formerly superintendent of police of the City of New York, but more famous for his work in the detective bureau, died at his home here tonight from Chronic Indigestion, after an illness of more than two years. He was sixty-six years old.

## To Attend Funeral.

CHRISTIANIA, May 7.—King Haakon and Queen Maud left today for London, to attend the funeral of King Edward. The whole city is in mourning. The theatres are closed.

## Emperor William's Orders.

WEISBADEN, May 7.—Emperor William today issued an order that officers of the German navy wear mourning for eight days, and that the flags of their vessels be half-masted on the day of King Edward's funeral.

German ships in English waters, or the company of British vessels, are instructed to conform with the British observances and to fire salutes at

## Advertise in THE COLONIST

Just Received  
A LARGE SHIPMENT OF  
**GAUTIER TOE CAULK STEEL**  
ALL SIZES  
**E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD., LY.**  
Corner Government and Johnson Streets

## Men's New Suits —AND— Summer Hats

We are showing a beautiful range of the newest Fancy Worsted and Tweed Suits—excellent qualities—tailored in the latest and most popular styles.

**WE GUARANTEE EVERY SUIT. YOU TAKE NO CHANCE.**  
Special Suits at \$25, \$20 and....**\$15**

Boys' and Youths' Clothing a Speciality

Linen and Straw Hats, 25c to.....**\$5**  
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We will fix you up in short order with an outfit that will please you. See our immense and splendid stock of the best English Fishing Tackle, etc. Prices right.  
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Of All Types from 16 to 50 Feet in Length  
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and painstaking care in cleaning and pressing men's garments give our work the preference with the men of care in their dress.  
Costs no more than less skillful work, but what a difference in results!  
We'll call for and deliver your orders if you'll say the word.  
**VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS**  
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## THE J.B.A.A. BOUTS ARE POSTPONED

The amateur boxing bouts arranged to take place tomorrow night at the A.O.U.W. Hall, under the auspices of the J.B.A.A. have been postponed out of respect to the memory of the late king.

All tickets purchased hold good and can be used when the tourney is held inside of a fortnight, the exact date to be announced later.

## WARDS OUTCLASS LADYSMITH TEAM

Local Soccer Eleven Showed Visitors Clean Heels in First of Two Island Championship Games

North Ward, 5; Ladysmith, 3.

While the second island league soccer match yesterday afternoon between these two teams wasn't ideal it was pleasant to watch the Wards toy with the lads from the Ladysmith team.

The game took place on the Royal Athletic grounds, the pigskin being started on its merry rounds after the ball tossers had finished entertaining the fans. There was an enthusiastic crowd on the side lines and in the grand stand.

At the outset expectancy of stage nervousness on the part of the local intermediates—for against them were some of the strongest footballers of the up-island town—kept the home team's supporters in a state of painful anxiety. This sentiment soon was dissipated and replaced by one of joyousness. The Wards proved their ability to hold the miners in check within five minutes of the whistle's sound.

Four to one was the way the half ended with the Wards in possession of the big end.

In the second the locals had all the advantage. What little wind there was favored them and the sun was at their backs.

H. A. Goward made an impartial referee.

The teams follow:

Wards	Ladysmith
Baines	Goal
Leahy	Backs
Lawson	Main
McDonald	Hewlett
Halves	
Simpson	Forwards
Allen	
Celle	
McMillan	
Mitchie	
Hutchison	
Deleourt	
O'Connell	

## MARKED INTEREST IN THE DERBY

English Classic Awaited by Victoria Sportsmen With Close Attention—Number of Favorites

It is doubtful if ever before in Victoria's history such marked interest has been evinced in the Derby which takes place on June 1st. The local sweepstakes are attracting general attention. But this isn't all. Sportsmen are following the gossip closely principally because it is said that the chances are about evenly divided, according to the dope, between several entries.

A correspondent commenting on the prospects says:

"The Derby on June 1 continues the absorbing topic in turf circles. It is expected that the crowds this year will be as great as ever and the usual great number of Americans are anticipated. If nothing happens Lemberg will go to the post the favorite, but I can say with all assurance that this classic race will not be a one-horse event by any means. There will be a beautiful struggle. Admiral Hawke and Nell Gow have plenty of friends, the latter in particular having made big improvements since last season, with the result that four to one is now the prevailing odds against Lord Dosebery's colt." Alda Taylor is very keen on winning with Lemberg, and so making up for the disappointment he had through Bayard's being off color last spring, Lemberg was the best of

## Finland's Defiance.

HELSINGFORS, May 7.—The diet tonight, as final step in the long fight against the extension of the authority of the Russian parliament over Finland in matters of general and imperial interest, accepted the report of the constitutional committee, which recommended that the bill dealing with the extension of this authority be returned to the Emperor, without action. It is understood that the diet will shortly be dissolved.

## Subscribe for THE COLONIST

## LOCAL BASEBALL SEASON OPENS

Victoria Ties With Circle W. of Seattle Seven Runs to the Credit of Each—The Game in Detail

The baseball season opened yesterday, when Mr. Wattelet's aggregation got a draw with the fast Circle W. outfit from Seattle, both featuring seven. There were many features. Firstly there was George Burnes, son of the original fan, making his debut as an umpire, and he is a James Dandy. Then there were some star performances, some fancy grabbing by Murrach, Fryberg and White; and there was also some bone-headed work. Because of this the thing opened like a tragedy; but later it changed to melodrama, that nice old melodrama where the real heroes come up with big sticks and save things.

The score in detail follows:

Victoria	A.B.R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wattelet, l.f.	5	0	0	1	0
Murrach, 2 b.	5	1	2	7	1
Moore, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0
White, c.f.	4	1	1	3	1
Fryberg, 3 b.	4	0	0	1	0
Musie, c.	3	2	2	10	6
McDiarmid, 1 b.	4	1	2	4	0
Brown, s.s.	4	1	2	0	3
Peden, p.	4	1	0	0	2
	37	7	9	27	9

Circle W.	A.B.R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Murdoch, s.s.	5	0	2	2	4
Thompson, p.	3	1	2	0	4
Wingarten, 3 b.	5	1	1	1	2
Musie, c.	5	1	1	1	0
Picht, c.f.	5	1	3	4	0
Hart, r.f.	4	1	0	1	0
Stokey, 1 b.	5	0	0	11	0
Peuch, 2 b.	4	1	2	3	2
Holland, l.f.	4	1	0	2	0
	40	7	11	27	13

Summary—Earned runs: Circle W., 1; Victoria, 7. Two-base hits: Thompson, Musie, Picht, Murdoch, Murrach, White, Fryberg. Sacrifice hits: Moore, Thompson. Stolen bases: Musie, Thompson, Fryberg. Bases on balls by Peden 1; by Thompson, 1. Struck out by Peden, 9; by Thompson, 3. Time of game, 1:20. Umpire: Geo. Burnes.

## BASEBALL RESULTS

### Standing of the Clubs

Won.	Lost.	Pct.	
Tacoma	9	6	.600
Vancouver	8	6	.571
Seattle	6	8	.429
Spokane	6	9	.399

### Northwestern

R.	H.	E.	
Spokane	3	8	2
Tacoma	2	7	2
Vancouver	9	13	5
Seattle	6	8	3

### Standing of the Clubs

Won.	Lost.	Pct.	
San Francisco	20	13	.606
Portland	19	13	.593
Vernon	20	15	.571
Los Angeles	19	18	.513
Oakland	15	20	.428
Sacramento	11	23	.323

### Coast

R.	H.	E.	
Los Angeles	7	12	2
San Francisco	2	8	2
Oakland	6	9	0
Sacramento	2	10	0
Vernon	2	6	2
Portland	0	7	4

### Standing of the Clubs

Won.	Lost.	Pct.	
New York	14	5	.736
Pittsburg	10	4	.714
Philadelphia	7	7	.500
Brooklyn	6	6	.500
Brooklyn	6	12	.333
Boston	6	11	.313



# The Acousticon

## Enables the Deaf to Hear

to mingle with society, attend to business, visit places of worship and amusement. With the Acousticon a deaf person may resume the same business and social position he occupied previous to his affliction.

Come in any time at your convenience and let us tell you about this wonderful invention. It is an electrically operated instrument constructed in exact accordance with nature's laws as to the transmission, multiplying and clarifying of sound waves. It is the only instrument which solves the problem of the deaf hearing in a positive and scientific manner.

It has in many cases actually restored the hearing.  
It has brought new life and happiness to multitudes of deaf people throughout the world—some of them in houses of royalty.  
It has enabled thousands of devout souls to engage in Church services and listen to the Word.  
It has opened the doors of theatres and lecture halls to many who had found it not worth their while to enter them.  
It keeps Corporation Presidents at the head of the directors' table, enabling them to hear all that is spoken along the board.  
It helps thousands to make a livelihood in business from which they otherwise would have been debarred.

Mr. Jos. J. Giles, of Biggs, Butte Co., Cal., says: "The Acousticon I purchased from you gives me perfect satisfaction. My hearing has been defective for the last thirty years, due to heavy artillery firing on sea and land. With the Acousticon I can hear ordinary conversation and also music on the piano, organ or violin, something I have not heard before in years. The instrument does all that is claimed for it, and I heartily recommend it to all whose hearing is in the least defective."

Besides hundreds of other such testimonials on file at head office, the inventor of the "Acousticon" received a Gold Medal and a letter of appreciation from our Dowager Queen Alexandra and late King Edward. The Acousticon was also awarded the Gold Medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904.

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## MR. F. S. BARNARD ON BRITISH CONDITIONS

Victorian Believes That the  
Death of the King Will Render  
Situation More Serious  
—the Outlook Generally

That the sudden death of King Edward VII. may still further complicate the critical condition in England is the opinion of Mr. F. S. Barnard, of this city, who has just returned home after having spent the winter abroad, accompanied by Mrs. Barnard. Mr. Barnard also stated in an interview with the Colonist yesterday that he had been informed on excellent authority while in England that the capital to complete the purchase of Mr. Dunsmuir's mines and mining rights had been provided and that the sale would go through and that a large amount of money would be invested in improving the plant. Besides this, Mr. Barnard spoke of other large financial deals affecting Canada, and said that British investors are looking to this country now with confidence and enthusiasm. Commenting on his return home Mr. Barnard spoke of the extreme untidiness of some of Victoria's streets and deprecated the poor condition of the roads, and the excessive dust.

"Canada, and more particularly British Columbia," Mr. Barnard said, "is attracting much attention in England, especially since the large volume of immigration has set in this spring. The very superior class of emigrants found sailing almost daily from Glasgow and Liverpool for Canada is exciting much comment. A feeling prevails that what is Canada's gain in this respect is Great Britain's loss. Situation Serious

"The serious political situation involving high direct taxation together with the competition in all lines of manufacturing with Germany and America and other foreign countries is unquestionably the cause of much anxiety among the thinking people, and the deferred prospects of any fiscal reform so long as the issue is beggared by the professional politicians in agitating against the House of Lords causes capitalists and land owners to distrust the attention of the masses from the unsound economic conditions created by the free importation of articles manufactured in highly protected countries at a less cost than in free trade England. This is generally believed to be the cause of an unsettled feeling among artisans and other skilled laborers who are leaving England to settle in a country where they see that the result of their labor will be protected.

"While this is a serious matter for Great Britain we in Canada can congratulate ourselves on obtaining so desirable a class of settlers.

The lamentable death of our late King at so critical a time in the history of the Empire when the hopes of the people rested upon his great experience and clever diplomacy to assist in clearing the air for a settlement of the questions causing great internal unrest may possibly still further complicate the situation. His successor will no doubt be guided by what he knew to have been the previous sovereign's views on the matter.

### The Island Popular

"The Hon. Mr. Turner, our agent general, informed me that of the many inquiries received at his office as to prospects for settlers and the investment of capital in British Columbia, Vancouver Island seemed to be more particularly attractive to them than other sections.

"The great boom in 'rubbers' has diverted to some extent the attention of the speculative public from Canadian industries. It may be found, however, that all those recently brought out have been well received. I was informed on a very excellent authority that the capital to complete the purchase of Mr. Dunsmuir's mines and mining rights was provided, and that the sale would go through, and a large amount of money be invested in improving the plant and extending the business.

"The issue of \$7,500,000 of debentures in the Canadian Western Lumber Company was all underwritten within three hours of the time it was placed before the underwriters and I believe since then the public has relieved the latter of their obligations. The flotation of several other enterprises all of which mean much capital for Canada and especially for British Columbia are on the tapis also.

In fact, the desire of the British investor to get his capital out of England and into the colonies is manifest. Therefore, any good sound enterprise in this country naturally receives the attention of the financiers of Threadneedle and Lombard street.

"Canada is becoming known. You can hardly pick up a single London paper without finding many items about Canada, and, in some instances, many columns of it. That many thousands of miles of railway are under contract for construction that industries of all kinds are extending their works and employing new capital is now being well advertised. In fact, it is now well established abroad that the 20th century is Canada's century, and the significance of the fact is appreciated.

### Victoria's Streets

"My wife and I spent our winter chiefly in Switzerland and on the French Riviera, but we visited Vienna and other cities as well. We are delighted to get home again, having long ago, after visiting nearly all the summer resorts in the world, concluded that Victoria, on the whole, has greater natural attractions as a place of residence than any of them. However, I am free to confess that its dirty, untidy streets wear an unkempt appearance unseen in any other city that I have ever visited. Even the so-called filthy towns of parts of Southern Europe are clean in appearance as compared with 'Victoria the Beautiful'.

"And as for the dust on a windy day—only the Desert of Sahara can excel it in this particular. I have always found that all places having pretensions to being considered summer resorts possess good clean roads both in the towns and in the surrounding districts, and that the community see that a very large area including the roads outside the muni-

cipality as well as those within are kept well sprinkled.

"It was too bad that the theatre by-law was defeated. Why, in Austria, Germany and France both the municipalities and the state own and aid theatres, and encourage in every way the establishment of such places of amusement. Even in England and Scotland it is quite a common thing to find playhouses supported by the municipality. Only recently Margate, the well known watering place built a magnificent Casino, including a theatre, to provide amusement for its visitors. Now other South Coast towns are doing the same, as they found that the French watering-places with their Casinos and their bathing houses were drawing all the tourists.

"In London just now an agitation is on foot to have the county council extend the hour for closing restaurants from 12.30 to 1 o'clock a.m. Theatre-goers finding that they have not time to sup comfortably after the play are responsible for the movement. Of course, any one can buy liquid refreshment of any kind until 12.30 at night in any restaurant. In all German and Austrian cities which are admitted to be the most orderly and best regulated in the world you find no restrictions placed as to the closing hours of any public houses, restaurants or cafes.

"It is regrettable to find that the necessity has arisen so to restrict the liberty of the subject here. I fear that Victoria must have become a bad, dissolute city within the last few months."

## MEETS DEATH IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT

J. E. Kaye of Victoria, Second  
Son of William Kaye Per-  
ishes in Mining Disaster in  
the North

J. E. Kaye, of Victoria, second son of William Kaye of the Gorge, who for long has been a prominent member of Columbia lodge of Oddfellows, of this city, lost his life in a mining accident, and a second man, Gus Anderson, was injured as a result of the blasting of an old drift in Fairbanks district, Alaska, recently. The funeral was carried out by the Oddfellows at Fairbanks, instructions being sent by Columbia lodge in Victoria. The Oddfellows attended in a body.

The dead man lost his life in an underground explosion on Dome-Creek, and his body was found some days later in a standing position at the bottom of the shaft, 150 feet of water was pumped from the shaft and several feet of mud removed in the face of constantly incoming water before the body could be recovered.

Mr. Kaye was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kaye, of Victoria, and besides his parents, leaves three sisters and two brothers to mourn his loss. He was born in England, but came to Canada at an early age and had been brought up in Victoria, B. C. At the time of his death he was but twenty-five years of age.

### Scene of Tragedy.

The accident occurred on some ground which has had quite a history. The ground was being worked some two years ago by Rhoads & Zimmerman, but they were troubled with water and finally left it, knowing that quite a block of ground remained unremoved.

Later on they commenced work in a new shaft, immediately over the old drifts, and figured to finish the work this spring. They were not sure whether they were in solid ground or not, but thought they were on bedrock.

The men went into the drift, when the accident occurred, and it is thought that the water in the old workings had left a vacuum, which created a tremendous pressure. No one will probably ever know the true status of the accident. In any event, a violent rush of air put out the candles which the two men were carrying, but they got back to the bucket. Then the blowing out of the vacuum, or some such force, threw of water had risen in the shaft and his clothing caught on the sheave of the bucket, and held him suspended above the water. He was soon rescued from this perilous position by those working the bucket.

Kaye, the man who was killed, was not so fortunate, but was caught down below in some way and could not be rescued. In a comparatively short time a hundred and fifty feet of water had risen in the shaft in which the doomed man's body lay, and nothing but clearing the drifts would recover it.

Pumps were hastily installed and the water was lowered about fifteen feet.

J. E. Kaye had only gone to work the day of the accident, having left town just the day before.

Among his effects was found a certificate showing that he was a member of Columbia Lodge No. 2, of Oddfellows, of Victoria, B. C.

### Riot Over Port Wine.

LISBON, May 7.—The result of the crisis caused by the glut of wine in Portugal is that a strenuous conflict is now in progress between the northern provinces of the Douro, where the best and most expensive port wine is produced, and the southern provinces, whence come the cheap and inferior qualities.

Certain dishonest wine merchants of the south, eluding the vigilance of the law, have been surreptitiously preparing their wines with a view to selling them later as port.

A few days ago an important consignment of southern wine arrived at a certain railway station on the Douro. The report spread rapidly; the bells of twenty-four surrounding villages rang the alarm, and over a thousand men with firearms and axes attacked the station.

They overpowered the employees and quickly burst the barrels of southern wine, which they threw over the rocks. Gallons of the ruby-colored liquid flowed into the river below, staining it red as with blood. The mob then peacefully retreated to their villages, cheering the Douro port wine.

Mrs. Annie Rix Milliz, of Los Angeles, California, will lecture on "The Power of Man's Divinity," Balmoral Annex, Port Street, every evening at 8 p. m., from May 2 to 13. Will also speak on Sunday evening at 7:30 in the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. Concentration meetings, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 3 p. m., all welcome. Free will offering.

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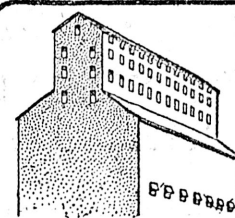
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The Hub of British Columbia, destined to be one of the largest commercial centres in the Province. Already there are two banks that have added Fort George to their list of branches. A telephone company is in the field constructing a line into Fort George. A newspaper has been established and in circulation for some time. A power company has just been formed to supply the coming city with power, water and light. Sawmills, stores, hotels, schoolhouses and theatre are being established, and in a few months Fort George will be a thriving city in the making; and by the time the Grand Trunk Pacific reaches there, in 1912, there will be a good sized city established.

We have secured the handling of part of this townsite for Victoria, and the opportunity to buy in a commercial centre like Fort George is bound to be may never occur to the Victoria public again, and our advice is to seize this opportunity, and buy now. It doesn't cost much and is easily carried.

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Terms—One-quarter cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

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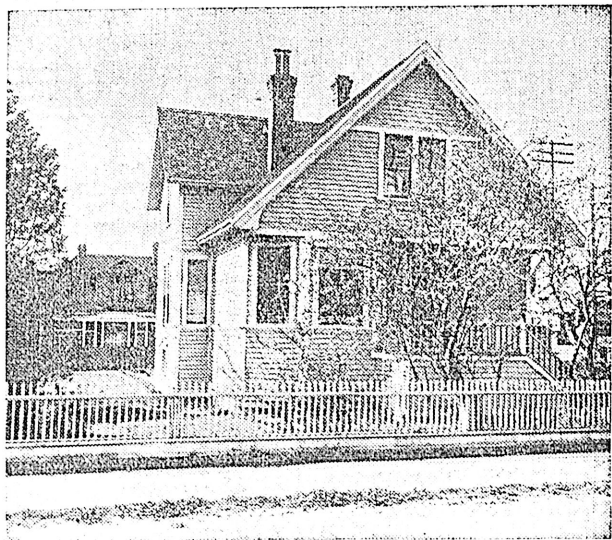
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Four Lots just outside 1/2 mile circle, \$2,100.

A New 5-room cottage, James Bay, with all modern conveniences, concrete basement, lot 60x120, full bearing fruit trees, blackberry vines, currant trees, etc. Only \$2,750.

James Bay, new 6-roomed cottage on nice lot, all modern, \$3,000.

Oak Bay Ave.—On two good lots, a new 6-roomed house, large basement, concrete foundation and furnace, fine verandah. A bargain at \$3,650.

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## SPECIALS

Double Corner, semi-business property, Pembroke and Cook streets, magnificent view. Price, on terms, \$2,500. This property is situated opposite the Royal Athletic Park.

Large Lots, 50x148, on Harbinger Ave., only a few left. Good terms given.

Gorge Park, 3 acres on car line, \$1500 per acre on favorable terms.

Beautiful Home on Niagara St. for sale on easy terms.

We call attention to our exceptionally good list of modern residences in all parts of the city.

Queen's Ave., 1 lot, between Blanchard and Quadra. Price \$1,350.

List your property with us, we have a system which covers the province.

Fleming & Dowsell  
 Phone 2307. 634 View St. Victoria.

## ANDREW WEIR COMING ON EMPRESS

Head of Big British Company Now on Way to Pacific on Route to This Port.

Among the passengers of the R. M. S. Empress of China, which is due next Saturday from the Orient, is Andrew Weir, head of the big British shipping firm, which operates a number of lines, one between Manila and Victoria and Vancouver. He is completing a long tour, looking over his interests in various parts of the world. He was at Hongkong when the steamer Amyer sailed, and stated that he would be a passenger on the R. M. S. Empress of China.

The steamer Luceric, one of the big new steamers building for this company, is to be ready to enter trade in the Pacific between Vancouver, Victoria and Manila, by September next, according to advices received by those on board the Amyer.

Dr. K. C. Macdonald has been offered by the Dominion Government the post of Inspector of Indian Reserves for Interior British Columbia, and will accept the position.

The threatened strike at the B. C. Sugar Company's refinery, Vancouver, has been averted by mutual concessions.

Mount Pleasant Baptists will hold combined anniversary and dedicatory services in their new church today.

## Prince Rupert

S. Harrison & Co.  
 Real Estate and Stock Broker

PORTLAND CANAL STOCKS AND CLAIMS A SPECIALTY

Stewart Townsley Lots Bought and Sold

## Cadboro Bay Park

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

\$4,500 on easy terms, will purchase 13 acres in this beautiful subdivision.

## R. V. Winch & Co., Ltd.

Successor to Robert Ward & Co., Limited.

Temple Building.

521 Fort Street

## For Quick Sale

7-Roomed House, with all modern conveniences. Lot 106x120. Beautiful garden, 30 fruit trees, conservatory, basement under entire house.

**\$5500**

This is one of the best snaps in residential property in Victoria, as it is situated in the eastern part of the city, near Oak Bay. Two car lines.

Apply to Owner.

1624 Amphion St.

Near Oak Bay Road

## Real Snap

7 1/2 Acres, close to Nanaimo, 3 acres all cleared and balance slashed, very easily cleared. Good 6-room House, barn, chicken houses, fruit trees, etc. This is certainly a bargain, as it is only 2 miles from Nanaimo Post Office.

Price \$2500

Terms 1-3 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Will lease for one year to good tenant.

## Currie & Power

1214 Douglas Street.

'Phone 1466.

## BARGAIN

One Acre, corner Dominion road and Douglas road, 127x298 frontage, with fine modern seven-roomed house, Provincial taxes with city improvements; land cleared, level, subdivided, will be a money-maker; 2 blocks from car. See this at once.

**\$5,500**

\$2,000 cash; balance to suit.

Box 552, Victoria P. O.

## MONEY MAKERS

Fort St., near Vancouver, lot 60x120, fronting two streets, with good buildings, well rented, netting 7 per cent. price, \$14,000.

Foul Bay, fine large lots overlooking the beach and close to the waterfront, from \$800.

Acreage, just off Oak Bay Ave., fine high site at \$2,500 per acre.

Saanich Farm Lands—100 acres on main road, half mile from station, eleven miles from Victoria, all subdivided into 5-acre blocks, half cultivated; buy cheap for quick sale.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW & CO.  
 1112 Broad St.  
 Phone 2211.



# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## ROCKLAND AVE.

Opposite Government House Lawn

DWELLING ON TWO LOTS, beautiful oak trees and shrubs. Terms. Price  
**\$7,500**

We have the largest list of farms for sale on Vancouver Island.

SOLE AGENTS

Telephone  
30

**R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS** Established 1890

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

## Some Good Investments

2 LOTS, corner Fairfield road and Chester ave., with 128 ft. frontage, very choice, the two for . . . . . \$2200  
 LOT, 57 x 120, Chester ave. \$1,200  
 CORNER LOT, 60x120, Cook and Oscar sts. . . . . \$1,500  
 LOT, 60x120, adjoining the above, facing Cook st. \$1,400  
 LOT, 60x120, Chester ave. . . . . \$1,100  
 2 LOTS, off Francis ave., 145 feet frontage, for two. \$850  
 2 LOTS, in Golf Links subdivision, Oak Bay, each. . . . \$900  
 2 1-5 ACRES on Cloverdale ave., all clear, no rock, \$2,312 Would subdivide into lots.

3-4 ACRE, with double frontage, equal to 5 lots, off Cloverdale ave. . . . . \$1,000  
 2 CHOICE LOTS ON THIRD STREET, between Bay and Queens, each 50x140, with alley at rear, each. . . . \$1,200  
 HALF ACRE ON MAPLE ST., no rock. . . . . \$850  
 ACRE BLOCKS, off Saanich Road, 2 miles out. . . . \$1,000  
 6 1-4 ACRES, cleared, good soil, six miles out, near main road, only. . . . \$1,500  
 140 ACRES, half cleared, good land, 6 miles from City Hall. . . . . \$7,200  
 Call for map and particulars.

5-ROOMED BUNGALOW, on Toronto st., corner lot, with fruit trees, modern conveniences, including gas, near Government st, a cosy little home, for . . . . . \$3,500  
 Owner wishes to move out of city.  
 10 1-2 ACRES ON SAANICH ROAD, 10 minutes walk from V. & S. Ry., all cleared, excepting a few old stumps. This property will certainly improve in value in the near future. Price . . . . \$2,000  
 Only \$200 per acre.  
 TRUTCH ST., new 8-roomed house, lot 55x100, a choice location, price . . . . \$5,250

**SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE**  
 1206 Government St.

## Bargains in Houses for Rent

7 Roomed 1 1-2 Storey Bungalow, Oak Bay Ave., modern was \$30 now. . . . . \$25  
 5 Roomed Bungalow, Byron Street, modern, was \$20 now . . . . . \$17.50  
 7 Roomed 1 1-2 Storey House, Chambers Street, modern was \$25 now . . . . . \$20  
 These rents are reduced in order to procure tenants at once.

**GREEN & BURDICK BROS.**

Real Estate Insurance

Cor Broughton and Langley Streets

Phone 1518

## We Offer Small Investors Vancouver Inside Property

Mr. Conservative Investor, you who never take a long chance, you who cannot afford to gamble in stocks, real estate or anything else where there is a chance of losing your money, and yet who are not quite satisfied with the usual 6 or 8 per cent. paid by the usual gilt edged securities, you are the man for whom this ad is written.

If you can buy an interest in a property for \$1,000—collect \$300 annual revenue, and then find that your property has grown in value to \$3,000—that's making money pretty fast, isn't it?

Do you know, there are up-to-date buildings in this city which are paying their first cost back every three years? Yes, and the owners are men who never take a chance either.

But the average investor cannot take advantage of the opportunities to invest in such property—the usual outlay is too great—except on one system—co-operation—business units—our system.

Listen: The Pacific Investment Corporation, Ltd., own the very finest Apartment House site in this great city—double corner of Davie and Jervis streets—cost them \$25,000 three months ago—is worth \$35,000 today—but it's not for sale.

They are erecting thereon the very finest and most up-to-date apartment building in western Canada—bar none, mind you—and on the Business Unit System—true co-operation—estimated cost for building and land \$135,000. Plans and specifications for this beautiful building are finished—cut appeared in the Province the other day—and work has started. The building will be rushed to completion this year.

The company has authorized us to place on the market 750 business units—\$100 each—\$25 cash balance in 2, 4, and 6 months, without interest—and the last few weeks has seen about six hundred of them taken up by some of the shrewdest investors in the city.

Briefly: Total estimated costs. . . . . \$135,000 00  
 Less loan now provided for. . . . . 60,000 00  
 Cash capital required. . . . . 75,000 00  
 Gross revenue, estimated. . . . . 36,720 00  
 Less interest, taxes, etc. . . . . 14,220 00  
 Available for annual revenue at 30 per cent . . . . 22,500 00

If you figure your money as worth 10 per cent., these units will be worth at least \$300 in one year; if your money is worth only 6 per cent they ought to be worth \$500. Naturally they are being taken up very rapidly. Write at once for further information.

**Wolverton & Co., Ltd.**

704 Dominion Trust Building

Vancouver, B.C.

## Commercial Orchard FOR SALE

16 acres, more than half in fruit, large proportion full bearing, best commercial varieties; trees clean and healthy; quantity of small fruit. Well built, comfortable 7 roomed Cottage, water to the house. Good barn and other outbuildings.

Nearly ¼-mile sea frontage, lovely sheltered bay, sandy beach.

Near wharf, Post Office, church and school. Three hours from Victoria.

**PRICE, \$7,000**  
 Terms

**R. Grubb**

1212 Broad St. Late Stewart, Robertson Co.

## Sidney

Watch the Boom

We have exclusive sale of 8 acres on Henry Avenue, close to Station and School. This is one of the finest parcels of land in the vicinity. Good for subdivision, all clear and seeded down to grass. No stone or rock and excellent soil. Price for a few days only, \$450 per acre. Terms.

**Gardner Realty Co.**

648 Yates St. Phone 1987

Waterfront—Overlooking Portage Inlet, only three miles from the Post office. All in beautiful lawn, sloping to the sea. Good spring water, black loam, large oak trees, good warm bathing. Prices from \$1,300 to \$1,500 per acre. Only 8 acres altogether, divided into two acre pieces. Terms.

HAVE A HOME OF YOUR OWN. PAY NO MORE RENT

For Sale—New and Beautiful 6-Room Bungalow—3 bedrooms, one of the finest places in the city of Victoria. The owner is leaving the city, and will not rent the house as it is fixed up regardless of cost. Will accept \$100 cash, and the balance at \$25 per month, with interest at 7 per cent. Price \$3,700. Do not miss this, as it will suit you, fine lot, rose bushes, tubs in the basement, furnace, nicely papered, etc., etc.

Fairfield Estate—100 yards from the car line, sewer on the street, nice cleared grassy lots, \$650. Terms \$100 cash, balance at \$20 per month.

Lots at Foul Bay, in Hollywood Addition, \$550, all cleared. Asphalt pavements will be installed here in a very short time, with sewers and sidewalks. These are the best buys in the city. Terms \$50 cash, and the balance at \$15 per month.

1 Acre, three miles from the city hall, \$300.

Linden Avenue—Close to Richardson street, Two fine lots at \$2,000 each.

Half-acre Blocks on Foul Bay Road—Close to Foul Bay Beach, all cleared, and with a beautiful view of the sea. No rock. Prices from \$1,500 to \$2,000 each. Terms, \$100 cash and the balance at \$15 per month.

**McPherson & Fullerton Bros.**

618 TROUNCE AVENUE

PHONE 1888

## ALBERNI

The Future Wheat Port of the Pacific

## SOMASS PARK SUBDIVISION

This is the finest residential district. The principal homes of Alberni are on land adjoining

**Lots 99x126 ft.**

Or larger than two ordinary lots

**All Cleared**

Prices:  
 \$350 inside - \$400 corners  
 One-third cash, balance 6 p.c.

Sole Agents:

A. R. SHERWOOD

OR

H. J. SANDERS

Northern Bank Building  
 Victoria, B.C.

## Clearing Up

AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT

No. 1097—Fine lot on Linden Avenue, on that high ground south of May street, and near the car.

**\$1,200**

No. 1068—A corner on Topaz Avenue, near Douglas. Fine ground and so convenient. Easy terms.

**\$650**

No. 1086—A big one, almost equal to two lots at least, with a frontage of 67½ feet on Hillside, and adjoining a corner. Terms

**\$1,000**

No. 1075—Lot on Montrose street, two blocks from Hillside. Some rocks, but superb view. Easy terms.

**\$450**

No. 626—In the district of much higher priced ones. Lot on Vancouver street, near Bay. Terms.

**\$500**

No. 948—Lots are getting scarce in James Bay. We have a pair on Superior street 120 feet square and lying nice. Easy terms.

**\$2,600**

## THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER

Room 11, Mahon Block.

Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident.

## The Caledonian

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE

**A. W. JONES, Limited**

General Agents

608 Fort Street

## Dairy Farms

100 ACRES.

100 Acres bottom land, 55 acres under cultivation, under-drained, 15 acres in hay, 40 acres in grain, good 6-room house, big barn, outbuildings, orchard, 30 head cattle, 3 horses, poultry, forge, reaper and binder, mowing machine, wagon, plows, harness, etc., three miles from railway. Price only \$12,000; \$4,000 cash, balance easy terms.

Sea frontage, subdivided in 11, 12, 14 and 30 acre blocks, black soil, partly cleared, 1 mile from rail, store, P. O. school, hotel; \$100 per acre; very easy terms.

**HICKEY & ALLIN**

PARKSVILLE, P. O.  
 VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

## For Sale—Esquimalt District

100 Acres on line of C. N. railroad all level land, some clearing, most suitable for fruit: 1½ miles from E. & N. railway, good water; terms ½ cash, bal. 6 and 12 months, \$3,000.  
 "Eden" model farm, Happy Valley road; 26 acres, greater part in cultivation, balance easily worked, good new house of 6 rooms, outbuildings, etc., stock and implements, \$4,500.

**ALBERT TOLLER**  
 Room 5 Imperial Bank Chambers.  
 Phone 2046.

## OAK BAY WATERFRONT

Five lots on Beach Drive. Price \$8000, easy terms  
**HERBERT S. LOTT**

Phone L-1224.  
 Board of Trade Building



**Mr. and Mrs. Renter---Why  
not get a home for yourself  
and be your own landlord?**

A POST CARD OR PHONE MESSAGE WILL DO

OPEN EVENINGS FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—  
7:30 to 9

Winnipeg, Ft. William, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Return .....	\$50.00
Council Bluffs or Omaha, and Return .....	63.90
Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Return .....	65.70
St. Louis and Return .....	67.50
Chicago and Return .....	72.50
Sault Ste Marie and Return .....	80.00
Detroit and Return .....	82.50
Chatham, Ont., and Return .....	86.30
Toronto, Buffalo, Brantford, Hamilton, Pittsburg, and Return...	91.50
Ottawa and Return .....	103.00
Montreal and Return .....	105.00
New York, Philadelphia and Return .....	108.50
Boston and Return .....	110.00
Halifax and Return .....	127.20
North Sydney and Return .....	130.05

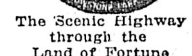
TICKETS ON SALE MAY 2nd and 9th, JUNE 2nd, 17th, and 24th, JULY 5th and 22nd. GOOD FOR 90 DAYS.

## Agency for All Atlantic Steamships

## Northern Pacific Railway

TO CHICAGO, ILL., AND RETURN.....	\$ 72.50
TO BALTIMORE, MD., AND RETURN.....	107 50
TO BOSTON, MASS., AND RETURN.....	110 00
TO BUFFALO, N.Y., AND RETURN.....	91 50
TO DETROIT, MICH., AND RETURN.....	82 50
TO DULUTH, MINN., AND RETURN.....	60 00
TO KANSAS CITY OR ST. JOSEPH AND RETURN.....	60 00
TO MILWAUKEE AND RETURN.....	72 50
TO NEW YORK CITY AND RETURN.....	108 50
TO OMAHA OR COUNCIL BLUFFS AND RETURN.....	60 00
TO PHILADELPHIA AND RETURN.....	108 50
TO PITTSBURGH AND RETURN.....	91 50
TO ST. LOUIS, MO., AND RETURN.....	67 50
TO ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS AND RETURN.....	60 00

Low fares to many other points also.  
Liberal stopovers in both directions.  
Optional diverse routes for slight additional fare.  
visit Yellowstone Park en route.  
Full information from



General Agent, - - - - - Victoria, B.C.  
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. General Passenger  
Agent Portland

SUPERB NEW WHITE STAR STEAMERS  
MONTREAL—QUEBEC—LIVERPOOL

**“Laurentic”** May 14  
June 11 | **“Megantic”** May  
June

Triple Screw—14,892 tons | Twin Screw—14,900 Tons

**Largest and Most Modern Steamers on St. Lawrence Route**

DESIRABLE FIRST AND SECOND-CLASS ROOMS VACANT FOR M  
JUNE AND JULY SAILINGS

No Primrose Path for Duke.

PARIS, May 5.—The Duke of Vizen, better known as Prince Miguel of Braganza, is finding that although he has married a rich American wife, the latter's relations are not going to allow the lady's millions to be used for the purpose of getting him out of the financial difficulties he had got himself into before he married. The Duke regards the creditors, it is said, as vultures and although, in the interests of the young wife, they are willing to pay the creditors half their claims, they declare they will not go beyond that offer. Evidently the manner in which Count Boni De Castellane dissipated the dollars of his wife has caused the American heiress to be cautious when the children contract alliances with foreign nobility.

destroyed and the public buildings were damaged and lost, occasioned by a property amounting to over \$200,000. The conflagration was due to a small boy playing with matches. Three hundred laquer manufacturers are engaged there, their exports amounting to half a million dollars yearly.

News was brought to the American legation by the official train of the new steamer Panama Maru built for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha line to Tacoma on April 17th at Nagasaki. A speed of almost fifteen knots was obtained.

G.T.P. Telegraphers

OTTAWA. May 1.—Board of conciliation and investigation has been appointed to consider the dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific and its telegraphers. Judge McGillibon, of the Peel county court, is chairman, W. T. Lee, Toronto, represents the men, and

Captain Ishikawa did some notable work during the war for which he was presented by the Mikado with the Order of the Rising Sun. He was in command of the passenger ship Santo Maru, which reached Chefoo, seventy-five miles from Port Arthur, on the run from Kobe to China, when news of the outbreak of hostilities reached him. Being well within the danger zone, he turned back to Japan, and when he got back to Kobe the Santo Maru was taken over by the Japanese navy as a cargo ship and afterward as a repair vessel for the fleet. He took 250 Japanese mechanics and artificers to repair the Russian gunboat Yangtze which had been captured by the Japanese. He was present with the Japanese fleet at the secret rendezvous near Pusan, where it waited for Rojesteysky's fleet and afterward was put in command of the naval transporting troops to Korea. He also was in charge of the military transport of the Santo Maru, which brought a large number of the Japanese back after the campaign in Manchuria.

**For Ready Made Farms**  
**CALGARY, May 7.**—The second contingent for the ready made farms has arrived from Great Britain, the party comprising eighty settlers. All are in occupation of their farms in Irriguna, colony, near Strathmore. These arrivals are most enthusiastic regarding the appearance of their lands and buildings. Everything surpasses their expectations and they are most surprised to find their crops so well advanced. With comfortable three-room dwellings, excellent barns and flourishing crops they are beginning their new life in Alberta under most favorable auspices.

---

**LONDON, May 7.**—The Dunsmuir Collieries issue of £2,200,000 bonds

Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Ft. William, St. Paul, Minneapolis or Duluth, and Return .....	\$60.00
Council Bluffs or Omaha and Return .....	63.00
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Return .....	67.50
St. Louis and Return .....	72.50
Chicago and Return .....	80.00
Sault Ste Marie and Return .....	82.50
Detroit and Return .....	86.50
Chatham, Ont., and Return .....	91.50
Toronto, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Galt, Guelph, Brantford, Hamilton, Goderich, Pittsburg and Return .....	103.00
Ottawa and Return .....	105.00
Montreal and Return .....	108.50
New York, Philadelphia and Return .....	110.00
Boston and Return .....	127.25
Halifax and Return .....	130.00
North Sydney and Return .....	

Tickets also on sale May 9; June 2, 17 and 24; July 5 and 22.

Secure your sleeping accommodation early. For routing and further information, write or call on  
L. D. CHETHAM,  
City Passenger Agent.

1102 Government Street. City, Passenger Agents.



Wescott's for Corsets



Good Corsets, dove color, well-boned 50c.  
 White Corsets, fine percale, well made, 50c.  
 Dove Colored Corsets, very strong, garters attached, 75c.  
 Summer Corsets, white, stylish, \$1.00.  
 Fine White Percale Corsets, medium length, fine fit, \$1.25.  
 Long, fashionable Corsets, white beautiful style, \$1.25.  
 Long, square cut Corsets, very special, white, \$1.25.  
 Long white Corsets, ultra smart model, \$1.75.  
 Strong Corsets for stout figures, special reducing straps, very durable, yet stylish, \$3.50.

E.E. Wescott

Agent for McCall Patterns.  
649 Yates St. Tel. 26.

Smoke the

Silver Tip  
CigarMade of clear Havana filler.  
Its the best cigar on the market.Office and Factory,  
1046 MASON STREET.PROVINCIAL  
HAPPENINGS

Stanley Park's zoo has received a fine acquisition in the form of an Australian emu—a most amusing bird.

Miners are very scarce in the Boundary camps in consequence of the trek to the Portland Canal district.

The seven-months-old child of Martin Sluggart, of Ladysmith, died a few days ago as a result of swallowing a medal.

C. H. Stuart-Wade, secretary of the Royal City Board of Trade, has also been named as special publicity agent for New Westminster, at a salary of \$125 monthly.

Auditor Cotsworth has reported to the New Westminster council that it is of the highest importance this year for the corporation to make prompt collection of taxes.

James B. Herreschoff, the New York expert, has just paid a visit to the Granby mines, and predicts an early and appreciable advance in copper prices.

Hedley ladies have developed the golfing mania in its most acute form. They rise before five in the morning to play off games in a ladder competition.

Armstrong's municipal council has passed a by-law closing hotel bars at 7 p.m., and declaring it illegal for them to re-open before 7 in the morning.

Nanaimo's city engineer has been visiting the Capital for some few days past, submitting the plans for the Coal City's new sewer system for the approval of the Public Health Department.

Moses B. Cotsworth, who has been exporting the city books at New Westminster at \$40 a day, has offered to complete his work gratuitously in order to improve the corporation system of accounting.

Settlers along the Tulameen complain of the wanton slaughter of deer and other game along the line of railway construction, by Italian laborers, who absolutely disregard the game laws.

Sam Slick, a groom in the employ of Mr. Johnathan Miller of Vancouver, made a desperate attempt at self-destruction Thursday, by severing his windpipe and then stabbing himself three times in the region of the heart. He still lives.

A contract has finally been signed by the British Columbia Copper Co. and the New Dominion Copper Co., whereby the latter will ship for ex-

perimental purposes 25,000 tons of ore to the Greenwood smelter. Shipping is to begin from the Rawhide mine.

Elko will soon have a modern and first class waterworks system.

The authorities of Christ Church, Fernie, passed resolutions deprecating the emasculation of the Miller anti-race gambling bill, and the next week held a church fair and raffle at which Al. Rizzuto was the lucky winner of a Mendelssohn piano.

T. O. Burgess' search for Frank Stevens, the long missing Cariboo prospector and trapper, has resulted successfully, the missing man being located in a lonely cabin at Stoney Lake, whither his dog led the searchers. Stevens was very ill with congestion of the lungs.

D. McGregor, who has been a collector of customs at Trail for the past fifteen years, has resigned that office in consequence of his removal to Kaslo. Inspector Marchant has placed R. W. Grigor, of Rossland, temporarily in charge of the Trail office pending a permanent appointee being named.

A gigantic new land scheme is about to be developed near Nakusp, whereby 100 acres of land will be cleared at Sunnyside, six miles south of the town, at the foot of the lake and within sight of Nakusp. The Arrow Lakes Orchard Company are bringing in a huge land clearing machine, operated by steam, and work will be commenced within a week or two.

A Vancouver syndicate including J. W. Collis, Joseph Chow, Major Gilson, J. Savage and Robert W. Thompson, M. E. of Toronto, have taken up the options on the Tyee and Lakeview claims on Glacier creek. The claims are high grade silver-lead propositions, development work on the Tyee having been prosecuted all last summer.

The Portland Canal Miner says that incorporation is being sought for the Portland Canal Stock and Mining Exchange, to operate a stock exchange at Stewart. The applicants for the charter are Charles H. Gore, Vancouver; Hugo Ross, Winnipeg; H. O. Dolbey, Stewart; Samuel Harrison, Prince Rupert, and E. Rounsell of Vancouver. A number of applications have been made to the incorporators for membership in the exchange.

A number of changes are taking place on the staffs of the resident engineers on the Alberni extension of the E. & N. railway. W. Waddington, who was roadman for W. E. Stewart, has gone to J. M. Rolston's camp, west of Cameron lake, to occupy the post of assistant engineer, resigned by P. B. Freeland, who leaves this week for England on a prolonged visit. George W. Spittal, who has been in charge of work on the mountain section this side of the summit, leaves this week for England, and is to be succeeded by H. L. Hayne, who has acted as assistant to C. Th. Apence at Whisky Creek. S. B. Jones, of J. M. Rolston's party, has gone to take charge of a land survey party for Alfister Robertson, of Victoria.

E. J. Scovill has entered upon his duties as Government agent at Goldon.

The new C.P.R. pier at Nelson, costing \$30,000, has been formally opened.

Chalmers Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, has "called" Rev E. A. Henry, of Regina, to the pastorate.

License Inspector Robinson, of Vancouver, has resigned to engage in the liquor trade on his own behalf.

Forty days and forty nights have elapsed since Fort George received its last newspaper mail.

James Doherty, a well known Nanaimo miner, has been accidentally killed by a rockfall in No. 1 mine.

Blue grouse and feathered game generally will be exceptionally plentiful during the coming season, in East Kootenay.

Vancouver will summon and fine dog owners who do not take out the licenses for their pets which the civic law requires.

New Westminster celebrated May Day on Friday with great eclat, Her Majesty Queen Mary Keary being duly enthroned.

R. E. Harris' home, at the Hawkesdale Dairy Farm, in the Okanagan, has been completely destroyed by fire with its contents.

E. H. Shockley has obtained the contract for building the new public hospital at Prince Rupert, the tender for the superstructure being \$12,750.

Engineer Kelly, of the steamer Roman, is experimenting with a submarine electric snare in connection with night fishing for halibut.

Mrs. Sellars and her two daughters, Mabel and Edith, received serious injuries a few days ago, by being thrown from their buggy, on their horse running away.

Charles Heaton, the so-called "Colorado Kid," has been brought to Vancouver to stand his trial for aggravated assault upon Detective Mackenzie, at Prince Rupert.

Premier McBride will donate the medal emblematic of the provincial championship in highland dancing at the New Westminster exhibition this autumn.

H. P. Rutter, of Fort George, has won the undying respect of the Indians by meeting a sleepy black bear in individual combat and killing Bruin with a hand hatchet.

Three Slavonic residents of Fernie who brutally assaulted A. Halvi at a recent dance in the coal town, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for their offence.

A. E. Yeager, of Cranbrook, has been committed for trial on a charge of fraud because of his deceptively collecting wolf bounty on two extra large coyote pelts.

A. Fraser, a New Westminster logger, attempted suicide on Thursday, by jumping overboard from the deck of the steamer Cowichan. He is held at

LET US FURNISH  
YOU A ROOF

When you live in a rented house you are always face to face with the problem of the refrain: "What You Goin' to Do When de Rent Comes Round?"

You know the answer. You are going to pay, and have nothing to show for it but the receipt.

Suppose, however, you accept our invitation, and let us provide you a modern, new house convenient to town. What then? Why, you'll pay the same amount as formerly, but you will pay part of it to yourself. You will have more than a receipt to show for it. You'll have documentary proof that you are sole owner of a little more of the house you occupy.

Month by month, while paying the same amount or formerly, you get more and more of it for yourself.

If you have enough saved to make a small cash payment, and would be suited with a new house of five rooms within ten minutes' walk of the city hall, at

\$2,600

—If so, come around and get acquainted. We can be of service to you.



Island Investment Co.

LIMITED

Bank of Montreal Chambers

Tel. 1494

Bank Clearings		
NEW YORK, May 7.—Bradstreet's weekly bank clearings:		
Montreal—\$40,618,000, inc. 13 per cent.		
Winnipeg—\$18,006,000, inc. 1.2 per cent.		
Ottawa—\$4,242,000, inc. 15.5 per cent.		
Calgary—\$2,765,000, inc. 82.2 per cent.		
Hamilton—\$2,099,000, inc. 29.0 per cent.		
Victoria—\$1,557,000, inc. 37.5 per cent.		
Edmonton—\$1,381,000, inc. 45.2 per cent.		
Toronto—\$32,936,000, inc. 9.8 per cent.		
Vancouver—\$9,428,000, inc. 90.8 per cent.		
Quebec—\$1,499,000, dec. 39.2 per cent.		
Halifax—\$2,474,000, inc. 26.5 per cent.		
St. John, N. B.—\$1,475,000, dec. 1.6 per cent.		
London, Ont.—\$1,469,000, inc. 7.3 per cent.		

HALIFAX, May 7.—Premier Murray passed a good night, but his condition is generally supposed to be worse than it has been reported.

## THE REASON WHY

Our prices on Prescriptions are the lowest is because we do the largest prescription trade, and can buy Pure Drugs at Bedrock Prices.

HALL'S

Central Drug Store

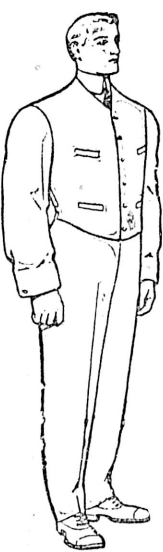
N.E. Corner Yates and Douglas.  
Tel. 201.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

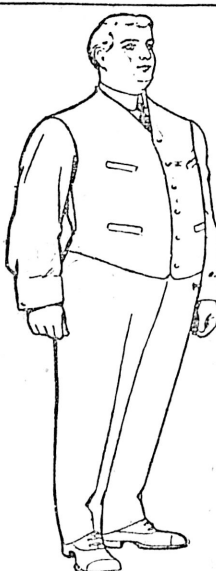
## SEMI-READY WARDROBE

Your Physique Type

and all the Types Between



This is the normal figure of our Type B



This is the normal figure of our Type F

Whether you are tall or short, thin or corpulent, or just so-so—we can fit your physique type exactly and correctly—with all the skill of the clever designer, and with the saving of wholesale tailoring.

Seven Physique Types—based on the height—which never changes, and five variations from each type, and sizes from 34 to 46 chest.

Think what a selection that gives you. If we can't suit you in stock we can have a suit made for you in four days from any pattern or design you may fancy.

A skilled tailor can tell a Semi-ready suit on sight, for he recognizes a masterpiece as you would a painting by one of the great masters—but for everybody's surety and satisfaction—for our own pride in production we sew the Trade Mark label and the selling price on the breast pocket lining of every genuine Semi-ready suit:—

If ever a man sells you a "Semi-ready" suit, and this signet of surety is not on it—let us know—and we'll promise you he won't deceive you again. It's—



Like This!

Just received a full line of English Flannel Suits in the latest cuts and shades.

Prices Range from \$8.50

to \$18

Also a full line of Straw Hats and Panamas in the latest blocks.

Summer is here to stay now so don't wait until it is half over to stock up. Be comfortable and you will be happy.

EVERYTHING  
FOR THE MAN

There's a Proud Satisfaction in  
Semi-ready Clothes



Every garment is personally inspected and approved—and before the Trade Mark and price label is put on the Suit or Overcoat must possess all the virtues of high-class tailoring.

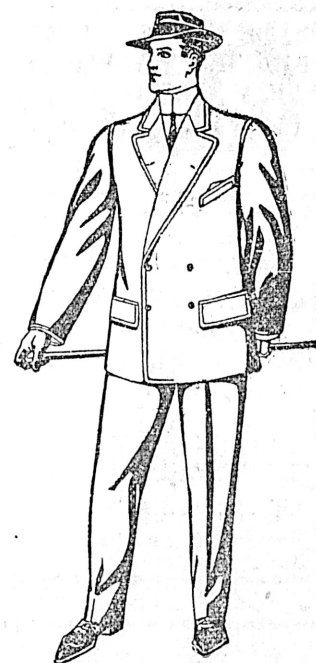
These four essential virtues:

Style and Fit

Quality and Pattern

Our purpose is to appeal to men of cultured taste who appreciate that which is refined and correct.

Not expensive either—for from \$15 to \$25 and between there is not a Suit in which we do not take a proud satisfaction.



Double-breasted Sack Suits, in Serges, Cheviots and Tweeds, at \$15, \$18 and \$20—and higher.

Clothiers and  
Hatters

B. WILLIAMS &amp; CO.

Exclusive Agents for  
Semi-Ready  
Tailoring

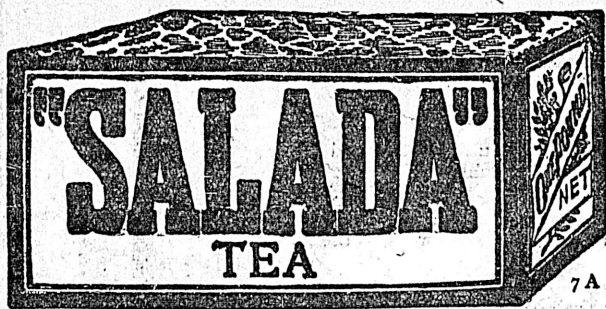
Phone 720

614 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

Phone 720



## A Revelation in Tea Goodness



is a delicious and fragrant blend of the finest Ceylon Tea. Get a package from your grocer and enjoy its excellent qualities.  
— Black, Mixed and Natural Green, 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb. —

## KIDNEY TROUBLES

Are Overcome By  
**Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills**

The kidneys have a very important work to perform in preserving health. All the blood passes through them over and over again and they filter it, removing all the impurities and worn-out muscle and tissue which the blood gathers up, in microscopic particles, in its flow through the body. These impurities are then expelled through the urinary system.

When the kidneys for any reason fail to perform this function, and the impurities are left in the blood, about the most distressing series of ailments which afflict mankind follow. First there is the aching back and a feeling of weariness, and then, as conditions grow worse, comes Rheumatism, Gravel, Diabetes, Gall Stones, Inflammation of the Bladder or the dreaded Bright's Disease.

The man or woman who allows kidney trouble to develop into any of these diseases is doing himself or herself a grave injustice, particularly when a cure can be had so readily. One of the constituents of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills is a Diuretic, which strengthens and stimulates the kidneys, enabling them to do their work thoroughly and with ease. These Pills also increase the action of the bowels and the pores of the skin, which remove some of the impurities, thus lightening the work of the kidneys.

Mr. Geo. Whitney, of Buffalo, N.Y., says they worked wonders for him. He writes:

"Your Doctor Morse's Indian Root Pills have worked wonders in my case. I suffered for six years from liver trouble and kidney ailment. If I tried one medicine I tried a dozen, but without good results. Your pills were recommended and they cured me after using four boxes."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills should be taken at the first sign of back-ache, of rheumatism, or of any difficulty in urinating.

**DR. MORSE'S  
INDIAN ROOT  
PILLS**

Cure Sick Kidneys  
For Sale Everywhere at 25c. per Box.

## HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades  
Unionists Gleaned From  
Many Sources—Here and  
Elsewhere

Allied Printing Trades Council..... 2nd Friday  
Barbers..... 2nd and 4th Monday  
Blacksmiths..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Boilermakers..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Bookbinders..... 1st and 3rd Thursday  
Bricklayers..... 2nd and 4th Monday  
Bakers..... 1st and 3rd Sunday  
Carpenters and Joiners..... 2nd and 4th Thursday  
Cigarmakers..... 1st Friday  
Cooks and Waiters..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Electrical Workers..... 2nd and 4th Friday  
Garment Workers..... 1st Monday  
Laborers..... 1st and 3rd Friday  
Laundry Workers..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods..... First Monday, at 8 p. m.  
Longshoremen..... Every Monday  
Letter Carriers..... 4th Wednesday  
Machinists..... 1st and 3rd Thursday  
Marine Engineers..... Monthly  
Moulders..... 2nd Wednesday  
Musicians..... 3rd Sunday  
Painters..... 2nd and 3rd Tuesday  
Printing Trades Council..... Last Sunday  
Printing Pressmen..... 2nd Monday  
Shipwrights..... 2nd and 4th Thursday  
Sheet Metal Workers..... 1st and 3rd Thursday  
Steam Fitters..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Stonecutters..... 2nd Thursday  
Street Railway Employees..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Stereotypers..... Monthly  
Tailors..... 1st Monday  
Typographical Union..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
T. & L. Council..... 1st and 3rd Wednesday  
Theatre Stage Employees..... 1st Sunday  
Waiters..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The

A local union of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America has been formed in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks held its annual convention in New Orleans, April 18-23.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International paid out \$70,928 in sick benefits during the last fiscal year.

Engineers, firemen and telegraphers of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad company have demanded an increase in pay averaging about 20 per cent.

An recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen the bylaws were amended so as to permit the holding of conventions annually.

An advance from 5 cents an hour to 27 cents has been granted to the conductors and motormen of the Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler and Newcastle railway.

San Francisco Broommakers' Union has taken preliminary steps toward starting a campaign against bums made by Chinese and those made by convicts in Eastern states.

The annual wages bill in the cotton factories of the Old Country amounts to over 25½ millions sterling and accounts for well over half the increased value given to the materials in process of manufacture.

The American Federation of Labor is sending to the central labor bodies and the various state federations an interesting book giving an account of the work of the special committee on industrial education.

A compromise between the striking members of the building trades of Lethbridge, Alta., and the builders' exchange has been effected after a strike of two weeks. The carpenters gained the 50 cent an hour demanded. The other trades secured half the raise asked for.

There were 660,000 old age pensioners last year, who received £8,210,596, says a London paper. The cost in Great Britain for an average of one pensioner per 100 persons was 2s. 10d., a head of the population, but for four pensioners per 100 in Ireland the cost was 10s. 6d.

Some four hundred members of the Journeymen Tailors' Union at Winnipeg are on strike for a 10 per cent raise on ordinary and 15 per cent raise on "extra" work. The strike was called as a last resort after negotiations failed.

Three hundred machinists won their strike at the Otis Elevator Works and the Model Gas Engine, at Peru, Ind., after being out nine days. The men gained recognition of the union and better working conditions.

The strike situation between the British Columbia Copper company and its employees has been practically settled. The Mother Lode and Oro Donoro mines are idle and the smelter is cold, only about twenty men being employed cleaning up an amalgamating.

By vote taken recently the members of the Movie Miners' Union expressed themselves as being in favor of amalgamating with the United Mine Workers of America and thus becoming affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Toronto carpenters have turned down an offer made by the builders' exchange to set the rate of wages at 35 cents per hour. The brotherhood and amalgamated men are working together in an effort to secure 40 cents an hour as the minimum rate.

International President George L. Berry of the pressmen and assistants has notified subordinate unions that an assessment of one day's pay will be levied between the 22nd and 28th of May, to be devoted toward the building of a home for tuberculosis patients and aged members.

The Dominion Labor department has found that prices had increased from 30 to 40 per cent in 20 years. The largest increase of any period during that time was in 1896-7 to 80 per cent. Animals and meat had increased 48 per cent from 1890 to 1900 alone, and had continued to increase 34 per cent from 1890 to 1900.

The Vancouver job printers have notified the Printers' board of trade that after July 1st the scale will be

\$4.50 per eight hour day. The present wage is \$4. Increased cost of living is the argument advanced. Vancouver is an all-union town practically. For some years past Vancouver Typographical Union has prohibited the accumulation of overtime. It must be given out to the first available "sub." The same applies to Victoria.

When the demand for the union label is what it should be in Victoria, trade unionists will have right at hand support that will mean more than anything else that could be devised. More potent than resolutions are acts. Concerted action in calling for the label and button of each craft will show the difference between unionism and non-unionism.

President Andrew C. Hughes, of the International Coopers' Union, has obtained a general union arbitration agreement from the Coopers' Employers' Association and the international union has won its contention for an increase in wages for every shop controlled by the association. The agreement goes into effect June 1st.

The shortest union hours in the world are those established by the Typographical Union No. 83, of New York City. The members of this organization work five hours a day and get a minimum wage of \$21 a week. Their day was formerly only four hours in length, but the union voluntarily increased the limit to five.

The civil servants of British Columbia have petitioned the Dominion Government for an increase in wages. On behalf of the Dominion Civil Servants' Association of British Columbia, Messrs. D. B. McConnon, of the Dominion Savings Bank in Victoria, J. R. Greenfield, F. R. Greer, George Kennedy and W. F. Frank, officers of the association, have forwarded a memorial to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

President Lorne, of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, announces that "on account of the large amount of construction work going on in Canada this year, our field of operations has increased to such an extent that a large force of organizers in the field is necessary. Applications must be made in good standing and have recommendations as to their fitness for the position."

At a conference of labor men in Brooklyn, N. Y., recently, it was stated that employees work seven days a week in about 19,342 different industrial plants in New York state. This includes 3,622 restaurants, 290 hotels, 1,905 drug stores, 712 floral shops, 523 tobacco stores, 1,600 fruit stands, 2,000 delicatessen stores, 1,376 confectionery shops, 2,500 bakeries, 100 taxicabs and automobile companies, 75 newspaper offices and 1,037 livery stables.

Organized labor will watch with interest the forthcoming St. Louis convention of the farmers' educational and co-operative union of America. This union claims a membership of 3,500,000 and has active organizations in 29 states. It is not improbable that a merger between this army of farmers and organized labor may be effected in the near future. Among the subjects to be discussed are: Abolishing gambling in farm products; securing a parcel post and postal saving banks; stringent legislation restricting foreign immigration; defeat of the proposed central government bank. The American Federation of Labor is on record already as advocating most of these propositions.

Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Jackson have introduced the Garment Workers' Union bill in the New York legislature, to prevent fraud on employees by contractors and subcontractors. The bill amends the general business law by providing that the owner of a product to be manufactured into or used in altering or repairing any of a long list of named articles, including various articles of clothing, cigarettes, cigars, umbrellas and artificial flowers, shall be liable for wages to the employees who performed the work on the article under contract between the owner and the employer of the workmen. The owner is to pay the wages if the employer does not pay.

Relating to the strike on the State Capitol building at Little Rock, Ark., Governor Donaghy said: "I have favored the employment of union men all along, and none but union men are to be employed hereafter. A man who goes to work must show his card, or he doesn't work there, provided union workmen can be secured to continue the work. I have had no official notification of the strike, but no work is being done today, and I have notified the labor union officials that the commission is with them from start to finish. In the event union men refuse to work for Haley and Hornbrook, who have the cornice and metal work contract, the union men will then be given a chance to work for the commission."

Thomas A. Edison, the noted inventor, says that the laborer will some day enjoy an existence as pleasant as that of the man with a \$200,000 income. Automatic machinery and agriculture will contribute chiefly to his being placed on the level of the man with a \$200,000 income. Mr. Edison says that the clothes of the future will be so cheap that every young

## NURSING MOTHERS

show the beneficial effects of

## Scott's Emulsion

in a very short time. It not only builds her up, but enriches the mother's milk and properly nourishes the child.

Nearly all mothers, who nurse their children should take this splendid food- tonic, not only to keep up their own strength but to properly nourish their children.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send 10c, name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful coloring book and child's sketch-book. Each book contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE  
126 Wellington Street, West Toronto, Ont.

woman will be able to follow the fashions promptly, and there will be plenty of fashions. Artificial silk that is superior to natural silk is now made of good pulp. It shines better than silk. The New York Times-Leader quotes Edison further as saying that not individualism, but social labor, will dominate the future. Industry will constantly become more social and independent. Mr. Edison thinks there will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents watching the machinery to see that it works right. Less and less men will be used as an engine or as a horse, and his mentality will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows.

The attention of the department of Militia and Defence of Canada has been called to the fact that in certain instances military bandmen have refused to take part in engagements with members of other military bands, solely for the reason that they are not members of an organized union of musicians. While the department does not intend to interfere in any way with the right of the militiamen to join unions, yet as such bandmen are provided with uniforms, quarters, light and heat, and in addition grants of money from public funds are made to military bands, it is not considered in the interests of discipline of the force that military bandmen while in uniform should be permitted to act in an unmilitary and improper manner. No exception is to be taken on the score of membership or non-membership of military bandmen in any union or society, and no discrimination shall be made in consequence of such membership or non-membership. Provided that such membership or non-membership is not allowed to interfere with the performance of military bandmen when in uniform of the corps taking part in public or private engagements with other members of the militia in uniform, whether they are or are not members of any like union or society. A man who obeys this regulation is not permitted to serve as a bandsman, but must perform his military service in the ranks of his corps. No allowance shall be paid to or on account of any band the members of which raise any objections to playing when in uniform with non-union members of the corps. Commanding officers will be held responsible for seeing that this regulation is read to members of their units before they are detailed as bandmen.

## Church and Labor Paragraphs.

The other day the editor of one of the leading daily papers in the Middle West wrote me as follows: "I feel that I may tell you of one instance that has come to my notice in which your address of Sunday afternoon changed a rabid anti-labor man to a tolerant friend of organized labor. He is a young real estate man, who has extensive business connections with the manufacturers and others who have been bitterly opposed to the unions. He told me a week or two ago that he had been given a new turn by your address, and that he, as a Christian and a member of the church, had been made to see that his attitude had previously been wholly un-Christian-like and uncharitable. He said that his conversion had been so sincere that he caused him to place an advertisement in the new labor paper published here, something which no man could have induced him to do previously to hearing your address."

After an address upon "The Church and the Labor Movement," in the questions which usually follow, a carpenter asked this: "Why has the church just awakened to these things?" and the speaker replied, "How long, brother, have you been awakened?" With some confusion the man answered: "Why about five years." He was astonished to learn that the Presbyterian church has been officially agitating close relations between the workingman and the church for seven years. During those seven years the whole modern industrial unrest has crystallized and become definite. The church is about modern institutions in its intelligent interest in the workingman's cause.

Sometimes the Department of Church and Labor has been asked: "Why do you work in alliance with labor unions?" The answer is found in the recent experience of the department in the country church. The farthest possible from the labor union among workingmen is the farmer. But the same economic interpretations of religion which enlarges the church's heart to sympathize with the workingman is turning the Presbyterian church before all other denominations in an organized effort to revive the country church and rural community. The farmer's institutions, his social life and his religious life are dependent, as are those of the mechanic and artisan of the cities, upon his industrial condition. The church is finding the clue to her policies and the path of her service in the understanding of the economic life of the people.—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

## STRANGE MURDER

Young Bombay Widow Found Strangled in Her Bedroom—Robbers Are Suspected.

CALCUTTA, May 7.—A mysterious murder is reported from Bombay, the victim being Bai Jammaabai, widow of the late Mr. Damoderdas Lakhmadas Khimji. The deceased lady was only about nineteen years old. Five years ago she lost her husband, who was a prominent member of the Bombay dardas' estate. It was arranged that as a result of certain High Court proceedings with regard to Mr. Damoderdas' estate, it was arranged that she should have a certain monthly allowance for her maintenance and a bungalow at Dongerseyroad, Malabar-hill, for her residence. She lived there in great seclusion, and at the time of her death she had no personal servant to attend her, the only servant who lived at the premises being her coachman.

Shortly after noon on the day of the murder, the coachman went to give corn to the horse in his charge as usual, and not noticing his mistress on the ground floor of the bungalow, went upstairs and called out to her. Failing to receive an answer he went into her room, where he saw her lying on a couch, with her feet on the ground and her head hanging over the back. He hurried to the door to call to office Messrs. Captain and Vidya, her solicitors, and informed them. On the arrival of the police authorities they found that the victim's feet had been tied up with a red saree, and round her neck there was a long piece of



The general purpose overcoat, built by Fashion-Craft. Such a coat is always needed, make it an object to get one that retains its shape and appearance to the end. Price range \$15 to \$35.

The Shop  
**"Fashion-Craft"**  
F. A. GOWEN  
Amalgamated with T. B. Cuthbertson & Co.  
114 Government Street  
Victoria, B.C.

## Malthoid Roofing

You cannot get a good weather and waterproof roof for your building from a poor roofing.

The roof of your building is the most important part of it and unless your roofing is right, there will be no peace of mind for those who live under it.

A roof that leaks causes no end of trouble, besides a lot of damage.

The best way to protect yourself from these unnecessary troubles, is to use Malthoid Roofing.

Malthoid Roofing is made in the largest and best equipped roofing factory in the world. The men who make it have been making roofings for twenty-six years and they understand what is necessary to make a roofing which will give perfect satisfaction, no matter how it is used, where it is used or under what conditions.

The makers of Malthoid Roofing guarantee it to be a perfect roofing—to give perfect satisfaction and to last as long as the building it covers, provided it is properly laid and ordinary care is taken of it.

Twenty-six years of experience enables the makers to guarantee Malthoid Roofing under these conditions.

To be absolutely sure that you have no roofing troubles, buy Malthoid and lay it properly.

Made by The Paraffine Paint Co.  
San Francisco and Everywhere

**R. ANGUS**  
Wharf St. Victoria.

strongly developed than their insatiable love of titles. The very latest phenomenon in this line is the proposal that male patients in the Berlin municipal hospitals shall hereafter be addressed with the prefix "Herr" (Mr.). Attending physicians and nurses are no longer to address their male charges by their surnames or merely as "patients," but are to go through the form of saying "Mr. Patient" in all cases. The momentous question of making the new title compulsory is down as a special order of business at an early meeting of the Town Council.

German Love of Titles.  
BERLIN, May 7.—Excepting their passion for Drednoughts, modern Germans have no predilection more

It's free  
Send for it. A new and valuable book on  
"Cheerful Homes."  
This booklet illustrates some of the most beautiful bungalows of Southern California. A book every home builder will prize. Sent free.

## At Bisley

In the National Rifle Association Matches at Bisley, the world's greatest meeting of Military Marksmen, the Ross Rifles, made in Quebec, Canada, have challenged the product of the world's most famous arms manufacturers, and have come out victorious.

Canadian Marksmen cannot afford to handicap their scores by using any arm but the Mark III

## "ROSS" RIFLE

Send for illustrated catalogue, which contains also full list of the "Ross" Sporting Rifles, which are coming to the front on account of their accuracy, power and handiness.

2-3-0 THE ROSS RIFLE COMPANY, Quebec, P. Q.



# PORT ALBERNI

The Natural Pacific Terminus of Transcontinental Railroads

## THE ORIGINAL ANDERSON TOWNSITE

BECAUSE the public want Port Alberni lots, THE ALBERNI LAND CO. has decided to place 1,500 lots on the market, according to a plan prepared by its engineers. The clearing and survey of the townsite is being now rushed, so as to let the public take possession.

### WHY THE PEOPLE MUST HAVE PORT ALBERNI LOTS:

BECAUSE they are the SAFEST INVESTMENT in British Columbia. There is no other rising town in Canada with so much behind it to make a city.

BECAUSE the town is in the middle of Vancouver Island and at the head of a magnificent harbor.

BECAUSE it is the centre of an immense virgin forest of the finest timber in the world, it being estimated that the lumber mills to be established there can cut 1,000,000 feet a day for forty years, making the town one of the great lumber ports of the world.



BECAUSE there are vast natural resources in coal and other minerals directly tributary to Port Alberni.

BECAUSE there is power enough in the waterfalls of the district to drive the wheels of every industry.

BECAUSE adjacent to the town are thousands of acres of agricultural and fruit lands which will produce food for the city and fruit for the great northwest.

BECAUSE Port Alberni will be the headquarters for a large deep sea fish industry and cold storage plant, and to develop these great natural resources the E. & N. railroad, backed by the greatest transcontinental system in America, is nearing completion, with its coast terminus at Port Alberni.

BECAUSE Port Alberni has every element to make it a great city—lumber, coal, power, transportation.

### LOTS FROM \$250 UP

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance in five equal payments, 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30 months, at 6 per cent.

For Sale by Victoria's Leading Real Estate Agents, or by

## CARMICHAEL & MOORHEAD, LTD.

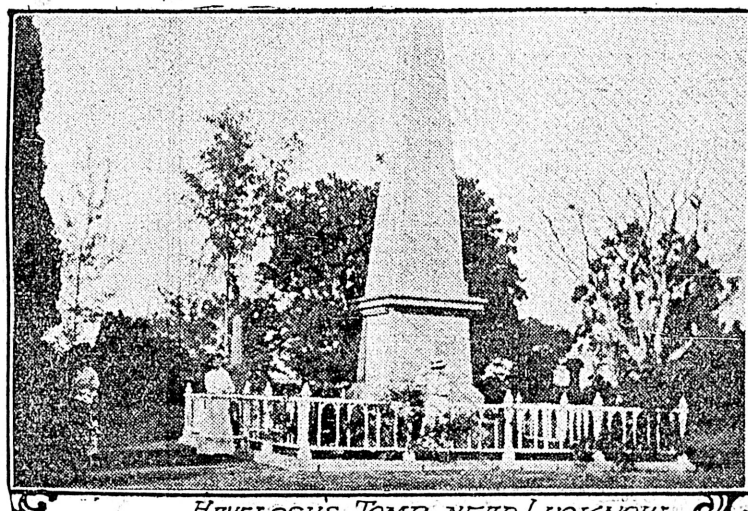
No. 4, View St., Opp. Driard Hotel, Victoria, B.C. Office Open from 9 to 9



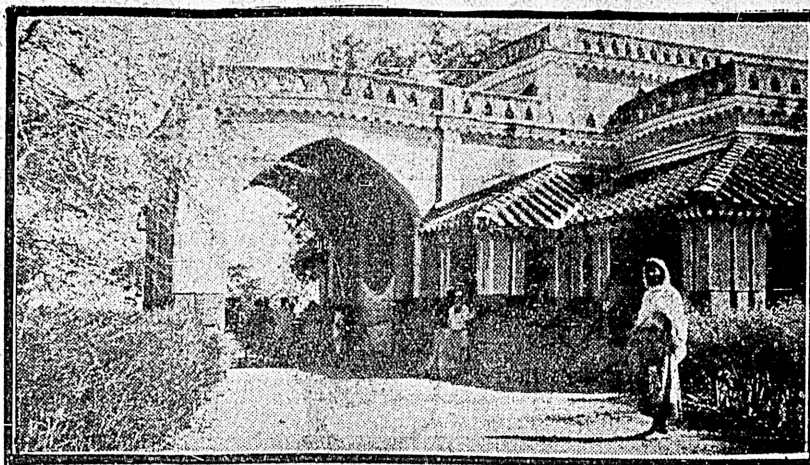
# THE LADY KINAIRD HOSPITAL FOR PERDAH WOMEN



THE RESIDENCY AT LUCKNOW



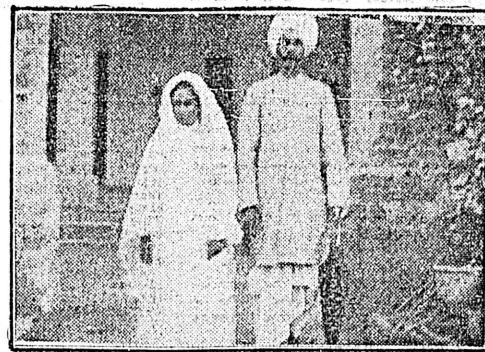
HARVELOCH'S TOMB NEAR LUCKNOW



FRONT OF HOSPITAL IN LUCKNOW



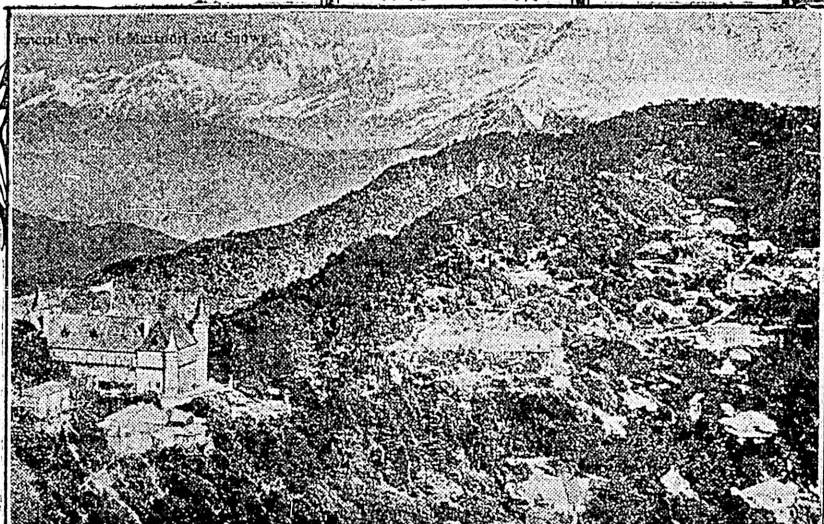
HIGH CASTE HINDU WOMEN PATIENTS AT HOSPITAL



BRIDE AND GROOM



HOSPITAL BUNGALOW WHERE DOCTORS LIVED



GENERAL VIEW OF MUSSOORI

Early in the year 1909, Mrs. MacKenzie Cleland, M. D., left Victoria for India to take a position as physician in the Lady Kinaird Memorial Hospital at Lucknow.

After more than a year of arduous work Mrs. Cleland was attacked by malaria and found herself obliged to give up the work and to return home. But her stay in India has convinced her of the great need of the women of India for the services of doctors of their own sex, and of the wide field of usefulness that lies open to medical women who have the health and strength needed to enter it.

In response to some inquiries Mrs. Cleland told a brief story of her work among the Indian women whom she found not only interesting but very lovable.

It is twenty years since the Lady Kinaird Hospital was built as a memorial to Lady Kinaird who was among the first of English women to see that medical aid for the high caste women was one of the greatest needs of that vast land around which there is to the western world, so much of mystery. Though managed by the Zenana Bible and Missionary Society, who have hospitals in several of the other cities of India, this hospital is largely endowed and supported by her children Lord Kinaird and his sisters.

It was to this home in London that Mrs. Cleland went on landing in England. Here she stayed for five weeks and learned much about her future work from the Honorable Louisa, and Gertrude Kinaird, who have inherited their mother's interest in India. In the ladies of this family Mrs. Cleland found the kindest of hostesses. They are three sisters and all are earnest, if unassuming philanthropists. The Honorable Emily Kinaird's work in the Young Women's Christian Association is recognized everywhere, and she is well-known as a writer. Lord Kinaird's estate is in Scotland and his country seat is the Priory, near Edinburgh. Though highly educated, as well as wealthy and titled, the tastes of both brother and sisters are simple and life with them was delightful.

One of the sights of Bombay is the fashionable drive along the sea where from five to seven in the afternoon the beautiful Parsee women are to be seen in carriages and motors. The Parsees are the merchant class of Bombay. They are very rich and highly educated. Their religion does not decree, as does that of the high caste Hindu or the Mohammedan, the seclusion of the women from public gaze. These ladies are very beautiful and their dress is of the richest material and the most gorgeous color. While in Bombay the hospital party were the guests of Canon Hayward. The Lady Kinaird Hospital was

built to minister to the needs of the Indian women of the highest caste. These women never appear in public nor are they visited by strangers. They are known as Purdah women because they live behind curtains. The hospital is situated near the Residency at Lucknow, so famous for the brave defence made by the English during the mutiny.

It accommodates about sixty in-patients and is visited by a far greater number of others from outside. Like most Eastern buildings it surrounds a court. Its porticoes or verandahs are curtained. It has a staff of two English and one native doctor, an English trained nurse and a matron assisted by sixteen native nurses. From seven to ten in the morning the dispensary is open and visiting patients are treated. All patients are taken to the hospital in closed conveyances, carriages, palanquins, or automobiles. These, when possible pass into the curtained portico before the ladies alight.

The poor little women are often very ill. They are married when mere children and are even in mature years like affectionate little girls. With very few exceptions, they are sweet and gentle, and extremely docile. It was no uncommon sight to see a woman of forty, the mother of six or seven children, nursing a doll with the delight of a little English girl of five. Indeed, the nurses depend upon dolls and various mechanical toys to soothe their patients and amuse them during convalescence. A woman has been persuaded to take an anesthetic before a serious operation by being given a doll to hold. The mortality among these women has, in the past, been terrible for they cannot be attended by doctors, whether English or native, not of their own sex. Their gratitude is very touching and it was often difficult to prevent them from kissing the hem of the garment of the physician whom they look upon as a benefactor, or prostrating themselves at her feet.

These little ladies dress beautifully and wear the richest gems. A Purdah woman's jewels are her wealth, and the number and beauty of them are wonderful. Elaborate head dresses gleam with ropes of pearls. Jewels hang from their ears and are fastened about them. Lovely young women wear jewels in their noses. Necklaces and bracelets and girdles are studded thick with diamonds and sapphires, and rubies, and the slender ankles are surrounded by rings of finely wrought gold and silver. Jewels form the chief part of the dowry which every bride must bring to her husband and one of the reasons why an Indian woman does not desire many daughters is because her jewels must be divided among them.

The universal dress is the Sari, a long scarf of silk or muslin usually of the most brilliant color which the little lady, with an art very hard for a foreigner to acquire, wraps around her in graceful folds. The want of color makes the photographs of Indian women less lifelike than those of their more soberly clad northern sisters. Nor will they show their jewels when posing for a picture.

Although many of the Indian women are thankful to accept the ministrations of the foreign doctors and while they are ill allow the nurses to wait upon them, no sooner are they better than they insist upon having their food prepared either by themselves or their own attendants. This is done in

the courtyard. Even the shadow of a doctor or a Christian nurse falling on the food or utensils during its preparation defiles it.

A woman seldom comes alone to the hospital and it is not an uncommon thing for a patient to bring her mother, her daughter, and her daughter-in-law with her.

On one occasion Dr. Cleland noticed that the daughter-in-law of a patient always drew her sari over her face when she came into the room. This was done several times till her curiosity was aroused and she asked for an explanation. She was told that a son's wife never appeared uncovered before his mother till she had borne him a son.

Miss McCracken, an American missionary, now in Seattle, was housekeeper and teacher as well as nurse in the hospital. She was a great favorite with the patients who admired her very much. They could not, however, understand why she was not married. "Your father could not have loved you," they said. "No Hindu girl is allowed to grow up unmarried. One of the most pathetic cases treated at the hospital was that of a little girl who had grown deformed. The parents were in great grief because she could not be married. The doctors found that by a surgical operation and careful treatment the deformity could be cured which was done, greatly to the delight of the poor child and the gratitude of her parents.

Though the surgical operations performed in the hospital were often very serious indeed, owing to previous neglect and the delicacy of constitution of these women whose lives were

spent indoors, all the ladies, who visited it, were not in grave danger.

Not infrequently a carriage would arrive when the attendants had gone away. It would be found that the would-be patient had taken advantage of her husband's absence to pay a visit of curiosity to the English ladies.

The native nurses afford an example of what education can do for the Indian woman. They show wonderful skill, are faithful, reliable and devoted. They are, however, not kept long in any hospitals. Following the custom of the country they are married. A nurse could not follow her profession in any city in India outside the hospital.

In this, as in the other Zenana hospitals, religious teaching is given to the patients. In the morning while the out patients are receiving treatment or the medicine is being prepared, the teacher attached to each hospital conducts a service. She tells stories, reads the Bible and sings Indian translations of Christian hymns. Though the women have no musical education and little idea of tune they love the singing and soon learn to take part in it which gives it a weird effect if it does not add to its melody. Later in the day the teacher reads by the bedside of the resident patients.

One of the hospital nurses was a very beautiful girl, the daughter of Brahmin parents. Her brother had been converted to Christianity, and he carried off his little sister and put her in college to be brought up in his new found faith. Henceforth the girl must not touch her parents. Though she was allowed to visit them, she was married from the hospital to a civil servant of her own class, with the betrothal ceremonies of the country. In India it is literally true that a woman must give up "all that she hath" to become a Christian. Of such sacrifices those who live in western lands can form no conception.

Mrs. Cleland believes that in the education of these high-caste Indian women lies the solution not only of the medical problem, but the elevation of the race. Native physicians could do for the sufferers what no woman of another race, however devoted, can accomplish. There are signs that the men of this class, many of whom have received their own education at Oxford and Cambridge or other schools in England and America, feel that their daughters should be taught as well as their sons. In many cases they encourage the visits of the English teachers to the Zenanas. That the Indian women are capable of a far higher degree of intellectual development than the experiences of the doctors in the hospitals would lead them to suppose, is shown in the government Normal schools where native girls are trained as teachers. There are, too, many instances of Indian women who have received a liberal education in colleges in England and America.

Among these are the three daughters of a wealthy Parsee, Mr. Sorabji. Their mother was an Indian woman. These girls proved brilliant students. One became a doctor, another a lawyer, and the third a teacher. Returning to India, they went to work among their own people and won the esteem even of their prejudiced countrymen. Dr. Sorabji has since married a Church of England clergyman, an author of some distinction. He is preparing a work on

India in which the assistance of his wife is invaluable. Sillivata Singh, Vice-President of Isabella Thorburn college for girls, was envied by her classmates in an American college for her wonderful intellectual powers. A perfect master of English, she was yet more noted for the beauty of her character.

Even more remarkable, perhaps, is Ramabai, who belonged to that most despised of all innocent human creatures, the Indian widow. She became a scholar, and devoted her gifts of mind and heart to her own class. Chiefly through her labors 17,000 Indian widows are preparing to live happy, useful lives. She has many generous friends and receives contributions from people of many countries.

Visits to the Zenanas, both professionally and with the teacher, gave Mrs. Cleland an opportunity of observing the Indian women at home. Here in the courts a mother and daughter and daughter-in-law listened in delighted attention to the simplest of English poems and stories. In the wall are cabinets containing their jewels and other treasures. But they have no furniture except the carpet or mat. Their cooking utensils are kept beautifully polished, but the courts are bare and not too clean. The Indian women are very fond of their children, but do not seem to consider themselves responsible for their bringing up as mothers do in the western world. Their meals are taken by themselves, although sometimes food is sent them from their husbands' tables.

The doctors at the Lady Kinaird Hospital had a pretty bungalow and their own attendants. Here they received their visitors and were free to take their part when they had leisure in the life of their countrymen and women in the great city. For Lucknow is an immense city, covering thirty-six square miles. It is surrounded by a very fertile country and contains beautiful parks and gardens and wonderful old palaces. The English residents form a very gay and cultured society. Near the Residency, which is now falling into ruins, is the present Government House, occupied by Sir John Hewitt. But the great social centre is the Chatter Munsal or Club. Here, in the beautiful palace, once the summer home of the favorite wife of the last king of Oudh, gay parties of British ladies and gentlemen meet to play cards, to drink tea, to talk, to sing, or to hold receptions. In the courts outside, tennis and other games are engaged in.

The discontent in India was not apparent to those who worked among the women of Lucknow nor to the brilliant society which met in the Chatter Munsal. It was, however, very evident that there is little sympathy between British ladies and the women of India. The wife or daughter of the officer or civilian seldom comes into contact with any of the Indian ladies. She knows only the servants, and they, however faithful, are very different from the women of the Zenanas. Every summer the English women and their children go up to the hills to Mussoorie. The great part of the journey is by train. But there is a ride of six miles by foot to the foothills. The mountains are climbed in a dandy, a chair borne by four men. The road winds through forests, bearing flow-

ers of every hue—white, purple and flame colored. The graceful branches of the deodar, a sort of cedar, shade the path while the rhododendron, with its vari-colored blossoms is not a shrub, but a tree. Away in the distance tower the mighty snow-capped masses of the Himalayas. The sight is one worth going half round the world to see.

Yet, after all, the thought that has the largest place in the mind of any woman who has lived in India, is of the terrible amount of suffering among the gentle little creatures whose lives are spent behind the Purdah. To relieve that, and to help, if it may be, to develop the children into noble women is an aim worthy of the skill, the talents and the love of their Christian sisters.

## WEIRD TRAGEDY

French Artillery Officer and His Aged Father-in-Law Victims of Feud

## TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

PARIS, May 7.—An artillery officer of Vincennes and his father-in-law have both been found dead in the latter's home as the result, apparently, of some mysterious family affair that has not yet been cleared up. The father-in-law was 65 years of age, almost blind and paralyzed, and had amassed a fortune in his trade as a butcher. He spent most of his time in an apartment in the city in one of his houses, while his wife lived in the country. He had two daughters, both of whom were married, and had received a good dowry. One of them was the wife of an artillery captain, stationed at Vincennes, who often called on his invalid father-in-law and had dinner with him. It was during one of these friendly visits that the tragedy took place.

The officer, it would seem, left the Vincennes garrison in the best of humor in the evening and walked part of the way to his father-in-law's house. On arriving he was received in the most friendly way, and his father-in-law insisted on his remaining for dinner. The servant was told to purchase certain things, and she left the two men, who seemed very happy, talking together most pleasantly. Half an hour later, when she returned, she was horrified to find the old man dead in his armchair with a bullet wound in his head, and the officer dead likewise, lying on a bed in another room, with a revolver at his side, from which, as it afterwards appeared, three shots had been fired. The officer seems to have shot himself twice in the mouth.

Various surmises have been made as to the cause of this apparent murder and suicide, such as a family quarrel over money matters, and also a will, but nothing has been established for certain.

## TO HELP GIRLS

Association of London Girls' Clubs Sets Out to Ameliorate Discouraging Conditions.

LONDON, May 5.—Speaking at the opening of the Industrial Clubs' Exhibition Union—an association of London girls' clubs—at Holborn town hall, Mr. Pett Ridge said that in London nearly all individual activity and alertness was restricted to one's early youth, and even the power of repartee, so characteristic of the London child, seemed to go as one grew older. As far as factory girls were concerned, he feared that the result of being told they were no use in the world—and of becoming used to words of reproof and sentences of reprimand, made them really believe they were useless. As a remedy, he would suggest a higher paid public official whose duty it would be to go round to the factories and determinedly encourage the girl worker. There was no danger of her becoming conceited; the more successful she became, the more she showed a proper and decorous modesty.

Father Bernard Vaughan said there seemed to be little chance for a girl nowadays—particularly as the House of Lords was to be removed—unless she became a "star" at some music hall. But they did not want to see her there; they wanted to see her in her

own firmament, and to give her success and encouragement in such work as was before them that afternoon. Association was a grand method by which people were able to realize themselves. Living apart, keeping away from others and working in one's individual sphere, meant that the individual was only half made and could not fully realize himself or herself. The game of life did not consist in holding a good hand, but in playing a bad one to win with good companions. After all, there was so little difference between the lowest and the highest in social life that it did not much matter whether one was on the top rung of the ladder or at the bottom.

## "FED UP WITH ARMY"

Soldiers in Ireland Smash Windows in Order to Escape Further Service.

DUBLIN, May 5.—Wanton window-smashing by soldiers to get out of the army has been very prevalent of late in the Clonmel district, but is likely to get a check by reason of the severe punishment administered at the Quarter Sessions. Andrew Flynn and Thomas Mason, two privates of the Connaught Rangers, stationed in Tipperary, pleaded guilty to smashing the plate glass window of Mr. Duncan's jewelry establishment.

Mr. Gleeson said this was a similar case to those which were now so common in every quarter. It was the old story where soldiers smashed windows or stole things to get out of the army. In this case the two soldiers were caught by the watchman's son, and they went quietly with him to the police barrack, and admitted what they had done. He would ask the Court to impose a substantial sentence in these cases, and let these men then go back to the army and finish their time there. "The prisoners said that they were fed up with the army. He (Gleeson) thought they should not get fed up by being sent to prison for a good term, and then back to the army to complete their time.

Judge Moore: "These cases are coming up sessions after sessions, and this conduct will have to be put an end to. The sentence is that each prisoner get one year's imprisonment."

At the same Court P. Nugent, merchant of Clonmel, was awarded \$46.25 compensation for a shop window smashed by soldiers who had deserted.

## The Pet Mouse

Thoreau, poet and naturalist, loved all living creatures and even the little wild mouse or the domestic house mouse came in for a share of his sympathy and care. The following is quoted from one of his books:

"The mice which haunted my house were not the common ones, which are said to have been introduced into the country, but a wild native kind not to be found in the village. I sent one to a distinguished naturalist and it interested him much. When I was building, one of these had its nest underneath the house and before I had laid the second floor and swept out the shavings it would come out regularly at luncheon time to eat the crumbs at my feet. It probably had never seen a man before and it soon became quite familiar, and would run over my shoes and up my clothes. It would readily ascend the sides of the room by short impulses, like a squirrel, which it resembled in its motions. At length, when I leaned my elbow on the bench one day, it ran up my clothes and along my sleeve, and around and around the table which held my dinner, while I kept the latter close and played at bo-peep with it. And when at last I held still a piece of cheese between my thumb and finger it came and nibbled at it, sitting in my hand and afterwards cleaned its face like a fly and walked away."

## Charged With Parricide

HAMILTON, May 7.—Crown Attorney Washington announced today that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Thomas Finton on the charge of murdering his father, Elijah Finton, who was found dead behind his barn at Stoney Creek over a week ago, and the inquest into whose death closed last evening.



# NORTH AMERICAN WIRELESS CORPORATION

Plans to inaugurate service of 50 words for 25¢ to any part of the American Continent night or day where its stations are located.

## North American Wireless Corporation

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, U. S. A.  
Capitalization \$10,000,000. Par value of shares \$10.00 (all common).  
Full paid and non-assessable. \$4,000,000 par value in treasury.  
\$6,000,000 par value being used to cover cost of securing control of amalgamating companies, patents, apparatus, etc.  
Executive Office, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.  
Laboratory, Terminal Building, New York. Factory, Newark, N. J.  
Operating Commercial Radio (wireless) telephone, sparkless (overland) wireless telegraph and all forms of wireless transmission.  
The plans of North American Wireless Corporation include the amalgamation of nearly a dozen important wireless companies, among the more prominent being:  
The Radio Telephone Co.  
Commercial Radio Co.  
Central Wireless Co.  
Atlantic Radio Co.  
Pacific Radio Co.  
North American Radio Co.  
DeForest Radio Telephone Co.  
Universal Wireless Corporation.  
Grant Lakes Radio Telephone Co.  
Continental Wireless Construction Co.



## Signed Statement by Dr. Lee DeForest inventor of the Wireless Telephone

I feel certain that within a short time we will be able to be in wireless communication between our station on top of the Metropolitan Tower in New York and the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

I may say that the possibilities of the radio telephone are almost limitless, and I confidently predict that within the next five years every ship of large tonnage that goes to sea will be equipped with the wireless telephone, and will be in telephonic communication in every part of the civilized world.

Already sounds have been carried by means of ether waves to a distance of 800 miles, the demonstration being made from Paris to a station near Marseilles during May, 1908.

Eight years ago messages could be sent by wireless telegraph over a distance of only 50 miles, and now even by the old-fashioned spark system, wireless telegraphic communications are daily held across the Atlantic.

Wireless telephony is still in its infancy, but a strenuous effort is being made to perfect it. The end cannot be predicted, for each day yields its quota of definite information which clearly points to the almost infinite possibilities of Radio Wireless Telephone. To show how these improvements tend unmistakably toward transatlantic wireless conversation in the near future, I will call attention to the following facts:

Our apparatus was installed on vessels of the Italian fleet, and a few months later, in September, 1908, was installed on the Channel fleet of the British Navy. We easily covered a distance of sixty miles. Since that time it has been operated successfully between shore stations of the Admiralty and vessels of the fleet. One specially hard test was made which recorded the transmission of 154 code numbers (some in six and seven figures) at sixty miles, with only two mistakes. This is a feat which can not be excelled by wire phone at that distance. Today the device has been greatly simplified.

Probably the most marvelous of all devices which together composed the successful radio telephone of today, is a specially sensitive receiver which I invented, and is called the audion.

I have also succeeded in combining wireless telegraph and telephone in one instrument, which system is known now as the sparkless wireless system.

I became convinced that further progress along the old lines of wireless communication was a hopeless dream. The possibility of interference with messages was too great. The speed by which a spark transmitter can be operated cannot exceed 40 words a minute, recorded to attain a speed of 40,000 words an hour.

The long-distance wireless telephone is already a proven fact and thoroughly believe that but a few short years will elapse before we will be in actual vocal accord, not only with Paris, but with every other capital of the nations of the Old World.

Lee DeForest

## THE WIRELESS TELEPHONE

Wireless Telephony is the art of changing air vibrations into vibrations of ether whose lesser resistance enables them to be carried to great distances. In the wireless telephone the air waves are translated into vibrations of an electrical disturbance which oscillates the ether. As in the wire telegraph, the wire telephone and many other successful inventions, the public may not know how it works—but only that it does work.

## RADIO, THE TRADE MARK

"RADIO," which is the official name given to wireless methods of transmission by the Berlin Conference of Engineers, will be the official name of the future.

## PATENTS

By ownership stock control, licenses, contracts, etc., the North American Wireless Corporation will operate under the following patents in the United States and Canada:

730,247, 748,597, 749,434, 749,372, 749,436, 750,180, 758,517, 772,879, 802,850, 771,819, 837,901, 836,070, 836,071, 841,386, 841,387, 832,034, 823,402, 836,015, 836,072, 827,524, 824,637, 824,638, 822,936, 824,003, 841,386, 850,917, 852,381, 867,876, 867,877, 867,878, 876,165, 877,069, 879,522, 894,317, 894,318, 894,378, 913,718, 926,938, 926,934, 926,935, 926,936, 926,937, 943,969, 808,199, 893,513, 768,004, 767,990, 767,993, 767,989, 767,984, 767,979, 714,756, 714,831, 714,832, 737,170, 767,983, 12,149, 12,151, 12,152, 749,434, 771,820, 772,878, 926,934, 824,637, 827,524, 824,638, 894,318, 827,523, 833,034, 716,000, 716,203, 716,334, 720,568, 730,246, 730,819, 749,131, 716,000, 749,371, 749,435, 750,181, 756,219, 756,216, 770,228, 770,229, 771,818, 771,820, 772,878, 802,981, 806,966, 827,523.

In addition to the foregoing, fifty-four (54) pending applications are now in the course of prosecution.

## A SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM

Radio always has been given widespread publicity in both the technical and daily press and the supremacy of the commercial Radio system in this country and abroad must be conceded.

Practically every step of substantial development in wireless telegraphy in America has been accomplished for franchises, as it were, by engineers who have contributed to the radio system. With hardly a single exception every American vessel on the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf and Great Lakes' waters which is equipped with wireless, carries apparatus designed by one or more of the inventors of the radio system.

## SPECIAL FEATURES

The many features of superiority of wireless methods of transmission over the present wire systems are self-evident. With the wireless telephone no vast expenditures are required for franchises, as it operates directly through the air. There will be no conduits to lay, poles to erect, nor wire systems to install. The public will have an instantaneous method of communication. The service will be cheap to install and maintain. The stations of the wireless systems are confined to stationary objects, but wireless telephones can be installed on moving objects, such as trains, boats, automobiles, etc.

## FIELD OF OPERATION

The North American Wireless Corporation proposes to go into the actual commercial wireless field and not to spend its time or money in trying out theories or experiments. It would be difficult to name a single profession or industry in which the wireless telephone of the future will not play an important part. It is adapted to practically all known forms of business. Without entering into competition with the established wire system, the commercial radio telephone has a distinctive field of operation which will afford broad extension and usage. It will be a valuable adjunct for transportation companies, to keep in touch with their various craft. Railroads will need it in connection with running their trains, and for the use of their passengers. Mine owners and isolated enterprises need it because it may afford uninterrupted service under all conditions. It will be invaluable for interland transmission of intelligence and in sparsely settled districts of the country, where a wire system would be impracticable or too costly to install and maintain. Grand open church music, lectures and daily news service also can be furnished and distributed to thousands of homes widely scattered. The average business man will need it to bring him in immediate communication with the entire world of commercial activity and at a reduced cost. Its field of operation is practically unlimited, as all the world needs it and this world-wide demand assures its rapid development and commercial extension.

## OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS

It is expected, as has been the case in the development of all new discoveries, that the public will be the first to understand and appreciate the vast profits which may be earned through the development of business under competent, honest wireless management. The stock is offered for public subscription with the assurance that each purchaser will have the fullest possible protection in a correct vision of profits in proportion to his holdings.

A limited amount of stock (par value \$10.00) will be offered for general subscription at \$6.00 per share for cash, or \$7.20 per share on the time payment basis of 20% down and 20% each month until the balance is paid. This is the first public offering of stock in this corporation. If you are interested, call, telephone or write to the address below, and full particulars will be given gladly.

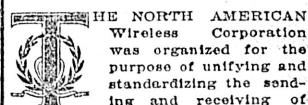
## ENORMOUS EARNING POWERS

It is needless to say that a volume might be written comparing the enormous earning power of the wireless telephone and wireless telegraph with other new discoveries of the world.

This announcement gives sufficient knowledge to investors, in regard to the field and immense prospect of development, offered for least prospect of success.

## MANAGERS AND AGENTS WANTED

We have openings for district managers and salesmen to handle the securities of this corporation. We want representatives in every city and town in this section. The system has been endorsed by the leading scientific papers of the continent and Dr. Lee DeForest, the inventor, is known from ocean to ocean. Demonstrating instruments will be furnished, together with a complete outfit of photographs and advertising literature. It is a proposition that will stand inspection from top to bottom, and those who act as local managers will be familiarizing themselves with a corporation which will have many openings of an executive nature in the conduct of its commercial business. Liberal contracts, together with exclusive territory and the co-operation of an active selling management will be given to men of ability and integrity. If you are big enough to look ahead a few years, become identified with this corporation. It gives indications of being one of the most successful and popular public utility corporations of the present decade. Follow the arrow. Communicate with the address below at once.



THE NORTH AMERICAN Wireless Corporation was organized for the purpose of unifying and standardizing the sending and receiving of commercial messages, especially as embodied in the Radio (wireless) telephone and Sparkless (overland) wireless telegraph in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, India, Cape Colony, New Zealand, Australia, and other parts of the civilized world, and upon the waters within and adjacent thereto. The company proposes to develop and utilize in a commercial manner throughout the world the generation and receiving of electrical impulses for the transmission and reproduction of sound signals, audible air vibrations and other intercommunications of the human intelligence, including handwriting, pictures, diagrams and other forms of recorded messages.

It is planned to eventually include in the corporation's activities a commercial transatlantic, transatlantic and transpacific service.

Prior to the organization of this company a most careful and systematic investigation was made by some of the leading patent attorneys and wireless experts of both America and Europe. The opinion given by these most competent men was that the patents under which this company will operate are basic, and cover, in the broadest sense, every possible means of transmitting intelligence without the use of wires by means of speech or any form of undamped electrical waves, thereby securing to this system a reasonable control of the entire wireless field.

## UNIVERSAL SYSTEM

Wireless transmission recognizing no limiting distance and no national boundaries, it is essential to commercial perfection that the world-wide system be under one head and management. It is self-evident that this centralization of direction and operation must result in more efficient and economical

service, and an immense saving of both expense and effort to both the public and the company in control. It will do away with numerous tolls, traffic contracts, delays, mistakes and other hindrances that are impossible to escape when several individual companies are handling the same business in the transmission from one point to another. It is true conservation of energy at every point and in every detail. This applies also to the instruments that will be placed in commercial use, which will be of a standard type with interchangeable parts, resulting in quick repairs or substitution when necessary, and saving a large amount in the cost of manufacture and maintenance. Still further by a combination of the efforts of the inventors and scientists who will be employed by the North American Wireless Corporation in the development of apparatus and methods to their highest degree of efficiency, there will be gained a harmony of endeavor and much saving in the duplication of costly tests and expensive experimental apparatus.

## WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

We are now entering what the historians of the future will term "The Wireless Age."

It is a recognized and demonstrated fact that whatever can be sent by wires now can be sent without wires.

Wireless is today practical, and it but remains for its universal installation to become as necessary, and even more popular and profitable than the wire systems of today.

## OVERLAND WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

One of the important inventions under which the North American Wireless Corporation will operate is the new undamped wave type of telegraph apparatus, to be used supplementary to and in conjunction with the radio telephone. Until the advent of the sparkless or overland wireless telegraph, the wireless business has been confined

chiefly to sending communications from ship to shore or from ship to ship. With the perfection of the sparkless wireless telegraph a general inland and coast telegraph business became feasible at rates that should place the service within the reach of all. Close tuning to almost infinite variations is made practicable. The dangers present when the old style spark gap apparatus is used are eliminated. The size and cost of the equipment is reduced and the various other objectionable features of the old system, including noise and ease of interference, are done away with, while the speed obtainable is very high, probably exceeding 600 words a minute for press reports, etc., in the opinion of experts.



Most powerful wireless station in the world has been installed with Radio (wireless) telephone & sparkless (overland) wireless telegraph in the Metropolitan Life Building, New York. This building is 700 feet high. This station will be operated by the North American Wireless Corporation.

FRED CARNE, Fiscal Agent,

No. 9-10 BOWNASS BLOCK, Phone 2151.

VICTORIA, B.C.



# Newspapers and Telephones for Fort George

The following item is reproduced entire from the Vancouver News-Advertiser of April 27:

**New Paper for Fort George**

Mr. E. A. Hagen of Revelstoke is in the city, a guest at the Hotel St. Francis. Mr. Hagen, who was editor of the Revelstoke Mail-Herald, and for years connected with newspaper work, is leaving for Fort George, B. C., where he intends to start the publication of a paper at that point. He has secured a complete printing plant, which is being forwarded to the coming industrial centre of the interior of northern British Columbia.

The Vancouver World of April 29, writes of the new project as follows:

**To Establish Paper**

Attracted by the great future, which they believe to be in store for this new territory, there are now in Vancouver two gentlemen planning to start a newspaper. The plan by which the development of Fort George as the coming central city of the province takes another leap forward. These men have organized the Fort George Publishing Company and are establishing a newspaper, to be called the Fort George Mail. Associated with this enterprise will be a first-class printing establishment. They have shipped into Fort George one of the most complete newspaper and printing plants in British Columbia. This plant includes a new Cranston cylinder news and book press, capable of printing an eight-page newspaper and turning out the finest quality of illustrative and book work; also a job printing plant, press, paper cutters, binders, numbering and perforating machines, and all requirements of an up-to-date plant of this kind. A gasoline engine accompanies the plant to provide the motive power until such times as the power plant is equipped at Willow River and the wires strung to Fort George. Some idea of the character of the project may be gained from the fact that the cost of the freight on this printing plant from Ashcroft to Fort George amounts to \$1500.

The Fort George Mail will start as an illustrated weekly newspaper, and its object will be to ascertain and publish reliable information regarding the town of Fort George and the surrounding country.

## Ring Up Fort George

The installation of a telephone system shows how rapid is the development of this commercial capital of a new empire. The following item is from the Fort George Tribune of April 2:

"We are to have a telephone connection with Blackwater Crossing, Wm. West, representative of the Kootenay-Alberta Telephone Company, is at present on the trail between here and Blackwater looking over the ground with a view to stringing wire when it arrives on the first boat. It will be a bush line at first and will be in operation the latter part of June, and a permanent extension to Quesnel made later on in the season. It is proposed to make Fort George the centre for the system which will radiate into the Nechako and follow the line of the Grand Trunk Railway to a connection with the Government lines in Alberta. Connections will likewise be made with prospective towns along the Grand Trunk Railway west and south of here.

"When this line is completed it will be possible to reach the outside world in less than five days."

## Substantial

is the word that describes the present development at Fort George. Great cities arise in great empires. Central British Columbia is the last great undeveloped section of North America. Three lines of steamboats are already operating on the rivers that converge from Fort George. A great transcontinental line is building through it. Lines are projected from it north and south. Banks are being established, businesses located, and homes are being built.

It is your opportunity to share in the profit of this development. Write or call today for our paper, 'A Bulletin of Facts' about Fort George and Central British Columbia.

## Natural Resources Security Co. Ltd.

## SYNOD CONDEMNS MR. AYLESWORTH

His Course in Opposing Miller Anti-Betting Bill and Recommending Pardon of Skill Is Strongly Objected to

VANCOUVER, May 7.—Hon. Mr. Aylesworth was grilled by the Presbyterian Synod at its session today for his attitude on the Miller anti-race track gambling bill by a resolution which in part read: "That the Synod place upon record its conviction that Hon. A. B. Aylesworth has revealed moral obtuseness, rendering him incapable of rightly discharging the duties of Minister of Justice, and that his removal from that office is imperative in the interests of public morality."

The resolution was moved by Rev. Wardlaw Taylor, New Westminster, seconded by Rev. Dr. Peter Wright, Vancouver. It was unanimously passed after a discussion of the committee's report on social and moral reform and a stirring address by Rev. Dr. Shearer of Toronto, who, by a separate resolution, was thanked for his services in the work of social and moral efforts to pass the bill.

The preamble to the resolution against Mr. Aylesworth pointed out that during the debate on the bill Mr. Aylesworth had publicly expressed a contempt for moral legislation and a hostility to recent efforts for the suppression of vice inconsistent with the duty of administration of the Department of Justice. Also that by his deliberate judgment in the case of Rex vs. Skill, as examined by himself in the public press, he condoned as innocent the circulation of books excluded, because of their impurity, from every public library in Canada and the United States, and forbidden in the mails of both countries.

A third resolution expressed regret that parliament had failed to pass the Miller bill, which would have rid the country of a great moral pestilence, but noted with pleasure that every member representing a British Columbia constituency supported the measure, some rendering its promoters valuable aid.

## MASONS TO HOLD LODGE OF SORROW

His Late Majesty for Many Years Was Grand Master of England and Was Styled "Protector of the Craft."

The fact that the late King, Edward VII, was one of the first Masons of the world has escaped general notice in the mass of eulogy and biography published since his death, but it is owing to this fact that the leading Masons of this city decided yesterday morning to hold a Lodge of Sorrow, a rare ceremony in Masonic circles.

The meeting here yesterday forenoon was attended by Deputy Grand Master E. B. Paul, M.A., District Deputy Grand Master C. J. Duncan and the Masters of the city lodges. They gathered at the city hall and discussed the matter fully, and finally made arrangement to hold the Lodge of Sorrow which will commemorate the death of the beloved ruler.

For many years the late King was Grand Master of England, and, from the time of his accession to the throne of his death, he was styled Protector of the Craft.

It was announced by Deputy Grand Master Paul after the meeting yesterday that the Masonic brethren of the city will be notified of the date of the Lodge of Sorrow as soon as the arrangements are completed.

Grand Secretary R. E. Brett, of British Columbia, cabled condolence yesterday from the Grand Lodge of this Province to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England.



The  
Hudson's Bay Co.  
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For British Columbia.

401-402-403 Winch Building,  
Vancouver, B. C.

## AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—

R. C. Sperling, P. G. Litt, Vancouver; G. H. Pettick, Moryeth, B. C.; Dr. and Mrs. T. Glendon Moody, Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Moody, Vancouver; H. H. Dawson, Toronto; D. J. Patterson and wife, San Francisco; D. H. Cartwright, Chicago; R. M. Hale, Alex Slater, Seattle; J. O'Brien, Spokane; Geo. B. Perry, Vancouver; John B. Bradley, Toronto; A. E. Rowland, Winnipeg; Mrs. E. T. Knowlton, Vancouver; Geo. H. Pope, G. M. Ryley, B. Gordon, B. Gordon and wife, T. O. McKay, Vancouver; T. L. Longhurst, Morphet, B. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. De Rouville, Vancouver; Dr. Dier, Ladysmith; E. Mac Fachen, W. MacFachen, W. L. Grundy, J. H. Richards, F. H. Walsh, Vancouver; A. E. Lamoth, Vancouver; J. L. Goldstein, Mantana; Alex Gillis, Toronto; Irving J. Gild, James Ogilvie, San Diego; Peter Walker, J. B. Caldwell, Atlin, B. C.; W. Rothwell, Vancouver.

At the Grand—

Dan Mane, Ladysmith; C. Hewlett, Ladysmith; J. Colle, Jas. Adams, R. Simpson, P. McMillan, A. Hutchinson, M. O. Connell, C. Delcourt, M. Cella, P. Carney, John Eno, Mr. and Mrs. A. Michie, J. McKinley, Ladysmith; J. S. Davis, Rochester; A. S. Nicol, Portland; H. J. Stein and wife, Seattle; H. V. Pendlebury, H. E. Alcombach, Toronto; Geo. Ritchie, J. W. Jackson, John Rose, Vancouver; F. E. McPeckley, R. E. Jamieson, Toronto; D. J. Reontz, David Johnson, T. A. Lunstrom, Vancouver; L. Nixon, Denman Island; Mrs. A. H. McCready, A. H. McCready, Jr., Los Angeles; S. Hewitt, E. J. Flynn, Vancouver; L. Golt, Bolt, Toronto; G. Kay, London; E. C. Binkley, Vancouver; D. P. Urquhart, Montreal; W. C. Beardsall, J. A. Cunningham, Vancouver; H. Hinde, Calgary; R. C. Berteaux, Vancouver; F. W. Paterson, J. Wise, Edinburgh, Scotland; R. A. Gerkis, New York; A. C. Gouille, Vancouver; W. S. Gilbert, W. W. Harrison, Vancouver; John Trumbull, J. H. Mason, Seattle; J. H. Bedington, Robt. Irving, Vancouver; H. A. Langford, Seattle; H. Dryford, H. McCrea, Vancouver.

Test The Colonist  
Want Columns and  
watch the results

## MURDER TRIAL IS INTERRUPTED

Case of Julia Lewis of Vancouver Adjourned on Account of Death of His Late Majesty—Jury Is Discharged

VANCOUVER, May 7.—For the first time in the history of criminal jurisprudence in British Columbia, the jury in a murder trial, half completed, has been discharged and the case adjourned, to be commenced anew, out of a sense of profound sorrow and respect for the death of the sovereign.

On Tuesday the trial of Julia J. Lewis for the murder of Peter Scully will be re-commenced. Court and crown and defence today agreed that it would be inconsistent with the sad news of the empire's loss to go on further with the present trial.

"I have communicated with the attorney-general, as I have no doubt your lordship has, since adjournment yesterday in consequence of the death of His Majesty," said A. D. Taylor, K. C., "and I would now move for the further adjournment of this court, I would suggest, until Tuesday. Rather than detain this jury until that date, on behalf of the crown I am prepared to begin this trial over again. As counsel for the defence agrees to this I would therefore move that the jury be discharged."

Gordon M. Grant and Elmer Jones, for the prisoner, bowed agreement to this, and Mr. Justice Murphy so directed.

### Pantages Presents Novelty

Electricity, that useful, dangerous, mysterious force of nature, will be grafted with and literally "chewed up" at the Pantages during each performance this week, by John Coughlin, well known to both the scientific and amusement world as "Electro the Human Dynamo." Besides giving demonstrations of his almost superhuman power of electrical resistance, assimilation or whatever it really is, Coughlin actually permits himself to be fastened into the electrocuted chair

as used on condemning criminals, and undergoes the full voltage required to kill the ordinary man. This act on the part of the performer is highly interesting. "The Devil in Possession," is the name of the very unusual comedy playlet to be presented by Kingsbury and Munson, two talented players recruited from the "Legit."

The Barton sisters, dancing girls, in both fancy and folk style of dancing, Chas. Higgins, violin virtuoso in recital of classic creations, J. Harrington, picture song and the latest motion pictures completes the new list of attractions.

### U. S. RETALIATES

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Following the regulation recently adopted in Quebec forbidding the exportation of pulp wood from the crown lands, the treasury department has given instructions to collectors of customs on the Canadian border assessing the duty on pulp and printing paper produced from pulp wood cut on such lands after May 15, as provided in the tariff act.

The rates are as follows: "On mechanically ground wood pulp, one-twelfth of one cent per lb. dry weight; on chemical wood pulp, unbleached, one-sixth of one cent per lb. dry weight; bleached, one quarter of one cent per lb. dry weight."

### Congress Pays Respects.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—When the House adjourned today it was a mark of respect to the memory of the late King Edward. The following resolution was introduced by Representative Foster of Vermont, chairman of the foreign affairs committee: "Resolved, that the House of Representatives of the United States of America has learned with profound sorrow of the death of His Majesty King Edward VII, and sympathizes with his people in the loss of a wise and upright ruler, whose great purpose was the cultivation of friendly relations with all nations and the preservation of peace. Resolved, that the President be requested to present this expression of the sentiment of this House to the government of Great Britain. That as a further mark of respect to the memory of King Edward VII the House do now adjourn."

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, May 7.—The government has addressed the following note to the press: "Notify the public that nothing has been arranged as yet with Peru. The international situation is stationary. Ecuador's rights are based upon the justice of her cause." Warlike enthusiasm here increases. The first reserve corps is under arms and ready for a campaign.

# TWO SPECIALS

## FORT STREET

60 x 134, renting at \$48 per month. Price, for one day only ..... \$12,500

## ONLY \$2,500 CASH

\$2,000 in six months, and the balance to arrange. This will be the last time this will be offered at the above price. If not sold on Monday it will be withdrawn from the market altogether. This is by far the cheapest and best buy on Fort Street.

## VIEW STREET

60 x 120, near Vancouver. The cheapest thing in the block by \$1,000. Price for a few days only is \$3,500

## Marriott & Fellows

619 Trounce Avenue. Phone 645.

# SHARES

## In Can. Northern Coal and Coke Co. Being Rapidly Taken Up

Before It Is too Late, Acquire an Interest in a Coal Company Holding 17,280 Acres of Coal Land With the Small Capitalization of \$125,000

In coal, British Columbia possesses one of its greatest assets. The commercial and industrial future is closely interwoven with this commodity. Coal has never been associated with the feverish romance of the more precious metals, owing to the fact that by development, the actual quantity of coal can be definitely determined and shares valued accordingly. Shares sold for a few cents in the original Crow's Nest Company. Development proved the value of the property and shares advanced to \$500 a share.

### TRANSPORTATION IS ONE OF THE ESSENTIAL FEATURES

Coal, to be profitable to the investor, must be in a position to reach the point of consumption at a minimum cost, or at any event to compete with other competitors.

The opening up of a new territory, through the recent railway legislation, brings into immediate value territory which heretofore was almost valueless, from a commercial standpoint.

Through business foresight, a local company has been organized to acquire at the first cost, a valuable coal area on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, the construction of which, as the reader knows, will commence within a specified time. This area consists of 27 square miles (17,280 acres), and is as far as known, the only available coal land on the main line between Yellow Head Pass and Vancouver.

The announcement has also been made that the location line of the G.T.P. from Tete Jaune Cache to the Coast has been filed with the Government. The railway passes right through the property, thus giving two lines of communication, not near the property, but through it.

The property is of a formation that will be excelled by no other for practical mining purposes, inasmuch as its geological construction is without what is termed faults.

The quality of the coal indicates its suitability for coking purposes, upon which the future mineral wealth of the province is largely dependent, as the ores require almost in their entirety to be smelted, and the rapidly increasing activity in mining development is creating a vast market for coke.

Before acquiring this property and expending money on exploration work, it was carefully examined and reported on by Charles A. Sandford, B.Sc., M.E., a qualified mining engineer of wide experience in coal mining.

### VALUE OF THE PROPERTY

It is difficult to place an exact value on 17,280 acres of coal lands with the excellent transportation facilities available to this property.

One seam of coal six feet in thickness would give 103,680,000 tons of coal available.

Considerable development work was done on the property last summer, with satisfactory results.

The coal is a clean, hard bituminous of exceptional quality.

### LOW CAPITALIZATION MEANS PROFIT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

It is astonishing how seldom people inquire into the capitalization of a company, or realize what a high capitalization means when it comes to receiving dividends.

The capital of the Canadian Northern Coal and Coke Company is \$125,000, of which it is estimated that only \$90,000 will be required. This will acquire the property, consisting of 17,280 acres, pay all organization expenses, engineer's reports, government fees, and also provide the great expense of purchasing the machinery and development.

This means that you are buying an interest in an organized company backed by responsible men, who are capable of handling the property to the best advantage on a basis of \$5 an acre. The possibilities of this investment should be appreciated by any man who can, from the study of present conditions, have any perception of the future.

Consider carefully the opportunity that is now offered you to obtain an interest in this enormous area of coal lands. Consider what is the meaning of twenty-seven square miles, and what its future value will be to those who own an interest at \$90,000. Anyone who is acquainted with the future value of our natural resources recognizes in coal the most certain investment. The recent action of the world's greatest capitalists in this direction speaks for itself. Call at this office for further information.

### PURPOSE OF THE COMPANY

50,000 treasury shares are offered to provide funds to complete the development work.

If the company had been capitalized at \$1,000,000, and with its great assets this would not have been high as stock companies go, shares would have had less than one-tenth of their present value, and an opportunity is afforded to those who now buy shares in the original company to participate in the profits that will accrue, when the capital stock is increased from \$125,000 to \$1,000,000, or more, when on development the true value of the property is estimated, when the company will be recapitalized or the property sold at its true worth, thus the great profit will be to those who now buy shares in the original company.

### A SQUARE DEAL IS OFFERED TO EVERY INVESTOR

The officers and directors of the company are well known and responsible men, whose names signed to the prospectus of the company will guarantee that the statements made therein are a fair and correct presentation of its possibilities. The following are the officers and directors:

#### PRESIDENT:

M. B. Carlin, Esq., Capitalist, Victoria, B.C.

#### SECRETARY-TREASURER:

H. G. Ashby, Esq., of Messrs. Croft & Ashby

#### VICE-PRESIDENT:

D. W. Hanbury, Esq., of Hanbury, Evans & Co., Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

#### DIRECTORS:

M. B. Carlin, Esq., Capitalist, Victoria, B.C.

S. Maclure, Esq., Architect, Victoria B.C.

A. G. McDonald, Esq., Mine Owner, Kamloops, B.C.

D. W. Hanbury, Esq., of Hanbury, Evans & Co., Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

Henry Croft, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Victoria, B.C.

The company has no liabilities, everything is paid for and a substantial balance in the bank to its credit. Every officer or shareholder has invested money in the company and paid for his interest. There is no watered stock. No fees are received by the directors or officers, nor are any salaries paid.

The stock that is offered to the public is treasury stock and the proceeds will be spent in development work, which will be proceeded with at once.

Twenty-seven square miles of coal lands, with transportation, at a capitalization of \$125,000, of which \$90,000, it is expected, will not be required, will be an investment whose value on development at an early date will be many thousand per cent. of its present selling price.

The preliminary exploration work has demonstrated the value of the property, and development will be proceeded with at once. The company, therefore, has no hesitation in soliciting applications for shares. As the issue is limited, it would be advisable for those desirous of obtaining stock to make application at once.

The prospectus and maps of the property will be mailed upon application. Fulliest investigation is respectfully invited. The company has no liabilities or cash payments to be met for the purchase price of the property.

The money that is being raised by the sale of the treasury shares is to complete the development work. This is an investment offered upon a basis that will be appreciated by the practical investor.

The price of the shares is 25 cents, fully paid and non-assessable, on terms of half cash, balance in three months.

# The Canadian Northern Coal and Coke Company, Limited

Victoria Office

R. KENNETH LINDSAY, FISCAL AGENT

Gillespie & Hart, 1115 Langley Street



# THE COLONIST

Established 1858

*The Leading Printers  
of British Columbia*



Prices as low as consistent with first-class work. We have by far the largest and most complete office in British Columbia, comprising

## Job Printing

Lithographing  
Bookbinding  
Photo Engraving  
Copperplate Printing  
Embossing  
Label Printing and  
Varnishing

Work done by us in any of the above departments cannot be excelled throughout Canada. Our aim is to do only first-class work at reasonable prices. In fact we will not turn out a poor job. Our object is to retain our customers with the quality of our work and the very reasonable prices.

We carry by far the largest and most complete stock of Flat Papers and Envelopes in British Columbia, and are always prepared to execute anything in our line, whether it be a Visiting Card or Commercial Work of any kind, printed or lithographed; Pamphlets, large or small Labels, plain, colored or varnished; Ruling, Punching, Binding Law Books, Blank Books, large or small; also making cuts or designs, such as Line Drawings, Zinc or Copper Half-tones. Lithograph Maps equal to any that can be got from the Eastern cities.

We are sole agents for the Tengwell Loose-Leaf Files and Binders, also the celebrated Majestic Loose-Leaf Ledger, the best on the market.

If merchants and others that have been getting their supplies from the East would give us a chance to compete before sending their orders away, they will find the work can be done better at home and at the same price in equal quantities.

TELEPHONE

# THE COLONIST

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## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

### HIGH PRICES FOR WHEAT

Little Bidding Causes Sharp  
Rises in Grain Market at  
Chicago—New Prices Were  
Established Yesterday

CHICAGO, May 7.—New high prices were established today for the week in all wheat crops. There was not a great amount of covering but the wheat is not for sale and it takes little bidding to start the price up sharply. Recent efforts of certain shorts to secure a large quantity of Duluth wheat to come here adds to the certainty that there is a squeeze of some proportions ahead in the current month. The big volume of trade in the new crop months. July gave quite a bullish demonstration today with a further advance. It is to some extent a one-sided market for the present because those who are bearish are afraid to sell on account of anticipated bullish figures on abandoned acreage due Monday. There is a little grumbling over the dry weather north-west. The weather west is acting frostish, frost indications for tonight. Bull leaders appear to be confident of their position are predicting a much smaller total winter wheat yield than has yet been suggested by any of the crop observers. We think it well to protect profits on the long wheat on this or any further advance. We think resting orders to buy on good depressions all right in the late months. Corn.—We feel that those who acted on our suggestions to sell corn for the more distant months on the good swells will be in the market right for a decline as soon as the weather conditions become a little more favorable for the putting in of the new crop. There is no adequate demand for the big amount of corn in sight here and elsewhere.

Outs—There was advance of about 34 cent all around in oats during the morning and this was lost at the close when prices were fractionally the same as yesterday. Cash ruled steady. Commission houses appear to have outside selling orders in the late months on the early advance.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	113 1/4	115 1/4	113 1/4	115
May	104 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4
July	102 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/4	103 1/4
Sept.	61	61 3/4	60 3/4	61
Corn	61	61 3/4	60 3/4	61
May	61	61 3/4	60 3/4	61
July	61	61 3/4	60 3/4	61
Sept.	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
May	40 1/4	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 3/4
July	39	39 1/4	38 3/4	39 1/4
Sept.	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
May	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
July	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Sept.	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
May	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
July	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
Sept.	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4

### NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)	High	Low	Bid.	Closing
Allis-Chalmers	67	65 1/2	66	9 1/2
Amal. Copper	59	58 1/2	58	58
Am. Car. Fdy.	64 1/2	64	65	58 1/2
Am. Cot. Oil	47 1/2	46 3/4	47	24
Amer. Ice	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	123
Amer. Loco.	135	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Amer. Sugar	41	40	40 1/2	34 1/2
Amer. Woolen	109	108	108 1/2	108 1/2
Atlantic Coast	109	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Atchafson	79	78	78 1/2	78 1/2
B. & O.	185 1/2	184 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2
B. R. T.	45	44 1/2	45	45
C. & O.	45	44 1/2	45	45
C. and A.	139	137 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
C. and G. W.	42 1/2	40 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2
C. M. and St. P.	37	36 1/2	37	37
Cent. Leather	61 1/2	60	61 1/2	61 1/2
C. F. and L.	134 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Colo. Southern	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
Con. Gas	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
Corn Products	39 1/2	38 3/4	39	39
D. and R. G.	28	28	28	28
Distillers	133	132 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Erie	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
Gl. Nor. Ore	145 1/2	145	145	145
Gl. Nor. pfd	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Illinois Cent.	135 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Inter-Met.	41 1/2	41	41 1/2	41 1/2
Int. Paper	69	68 1/2	69	69
Int. Pump	75 1/2	75	75 1/2	75 1/2
Iowa Cent.	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
L. and N.	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
Mackay	101 1/2	101 1/4	101 1/2	101 1/2
Mexican Cent.	129	128	129	129
M. S. P. S. S. M.	26	25 1/2	26	26
M. K. and T.	131 1/2	131	131 1/2	131 1/2
Missouri Pac.	107 1/2	106 3/4	107 1/2	107 1/2
Nat. Lead	18 1/2	18	18 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	37 1/2	37	37 1/2	37 1/2
N. Y. O. and W.	155 1/2	155	155 1/2	155 1/2
N. and W.	33	32 1/2	33	33
Northern Pac.	44 1/2	44	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pacific Mail	125 1/2	125	125 1/2	125 1/2
Pennsylv. Ry.	26 1/2	26	26 1/2	26 1/2
Peoples Gas	27 1/2	27	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pittsburg Coal	32	31 1/2	32	32
Pressed Steel	38 1/2	38	38 1/2	38 1/2
Reading	38 1/2	38	38 1/2	38 1/2
Rep. Steel	43 1/2	43	43 1/2	43 1/2
Rock Island	43 1/2	43	43 1/2	43 1/2
Southern Ry.	57 1/2	57	57 1/2	57 1/2
Tenn. Copper	68 1/2	68	68 1/2	68 1/2
Texas Pac.	62	61 1/2	62	62
Third Ave.	40 1/2	40	40 1/2	40 1/2
T. S. L. and W.	111 1/2	111	111 1/2	111 1/2
Twin City	179 1/2	179	179 1/2	179 1/2
Union Pac.	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
U. S. Cast Iron P.	43 1/2	43	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel	57 1/2	57	57 1/2	57 1/2
Utah Copper	20	19 1/2	20	20
Virginia Chem.	68 1/2	68	68 1/2	68 1/2
Wabash	62	61 1/2	62	62
West. Union	50	49 1/2	50	50
Westinghouse	40 1/2	40	40 1/2	40 1/2
Wiscon. Cent.	40 1/2	40	40 1/2	40 1/2
U. S. Rubber	40 1/2	40	40 1/2	40 1/2
Total sales, 258,300 shares.				

CALGARY, May 7.—The Board of Trade of this city favored a grant of \$150,000 for a university for Calgary in a meeting last night.

### THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour.	
Royal Household, a bag	1.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	1.00
Royal Standard, a bag	2.00
Wild Rose, a bag	2.00
Robin Hood, per sack	1.75
Calumet, a bag	1.75
Snowflake, a bag	1.85
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.75
Three Star, per sack	1.80
Moffet's Best, per bag	1.85
Feedstuffs.	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Cracked Oat, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Chop, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.25
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.25
Feed, Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	2.25
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	23.00 @ 25.00
Hay, prairie	19.00
Eggs.	
Fresh Island, per dozen	35
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	30
Cheese.	
Canadians, per lb.	20
Neufchatel, each	10
Cream, local, each	10
Butter.	
Alberta, per lb.	35
Best Dairy	25 @ 30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	45
Comox Creamery, per lb.	40
Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb.	42
Meats.	
Beef, per lb.	08 @ 20
Mutton, per lb.	15 @ 30
Mutton, Australian	15 @ 30
Veal, dressed, per lb.	20 @ 24
Pork, dressed, per lb.	20 @ 24
Chickens, per lb.	12 1/2 @ 14
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	20 @ 25
Hams, per lb.	15 @ 25
Pork	15 @ 20
Vegetables.	
Onions, 6 lbs for	25
Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs.	25
Beets, per lb.	03
Carrots, per lb.	03
Parsley, per bunch	05
Celery, per bunch	25
Cucumbers	1.00
Potatoes, local, per sack	2.00
Potatoes, Ashcroft, per sack	2.00
Potatoes, new, per lb.	05
Cauliflower, each	04
Cabbage, new, per lb.	05
Lettuce, a head	20
Garlic, per lb.	12 1/2 @ 15
Rhubarb, per lb.	05
Asparagus, (local)	25
Green Peas, 2 lbs.	25
Spinach, 5 lbs.	25
Onions (Australian), per lb.	25
Tomatoes (Florida), per lb.	10
Artichokes, (Globe), each	10
Artichokes, Jerusalem, lb.	05
Fruit.	
Figs, table, per lb.	25
Lemons, per dozen	30
Oranges, Naval	25 @ 50
Bananas	35 @ 40
Apples, 3 lbs	2.50 @ 3.00
Apples, per box	15 @ 12 1/2
Grape Fruit, (Cal.)	15 @ 12 1/2
Grape fruit (Florida)	15
Strawberries (Cal.) box	25

George Papoon, who is under arrest in Washington on a charge of wife-murder, was married to the unfortunate woman, now deceased, by Rev. E. P. Ewing, at Rossland, on November 23 last. She was a divorcee. Soon after her death a sister became suspicious, and the exhumation of the body being ordered, strychnine in quantity was found in the stomach.

From 1,500 to 2,000 men will be brought in from the Eastern provinces by the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, as a result of the successful experiment with French-Canadian hands by the Fraser River Mills Co.

### FURNITURE CAREFULLY STORED.

Duncan's Warehouse  
Phone 1665, 535 Yates Street.

### STOCK NEWS

The first week's life of the Victoria Stockbrokers' Association's Exchange has been a most successful one, stock buyers readily availing themselves of its facilities.

The best trader of the week was Stewart M. & D., many hundreds of shares being sold at figure almost equaling those of a fortnight ago. Monday will see another advance in this stock, and advice to place your order in early should be heeded if you wish to make a quick profit.

Portland Canal has been steady but should move up with every advance of Stewart. Portland is cheap at present quotations, as also are Glacier Creek and Main Reef.

Canadian Northwest Oil awakened from its lethargy, advancing from sales at 17 1/2 to bids of 24 with none offered.

### WILL BUY

1000 Can. Northwest Oil	24
3 Pac. Whaling, pfd.	\$64.00
500 Bitter Creek	82
500 Glacier Creek	40
500 Main Reef	40
500 Portland Canal	38
100 Red Cliff	1.80
5000 Rambler Cariboo	28

### WILL SELL

2579 Portland Canal	42
1 Pac. Whaling pfd.	\$71.00
3 Pac. Whaling com.	45.00
1 Stewart Land	30.00
1 S. A. Scrip.	75.00
55 Stewart M. and D.	9.00

R. D. MacLachlan  
Member Victoria Stockbrokers' Association.  
Phone 2109.  
Board of Trade Building.

## STEWARTS TAKE A BIG RISE

### STEWARTS TAKE A BIG RISE

Stock Exchanges Closed Yesterday on Account of King's Death, but Private Buying Showed Advance Rate

The Victoria Stockbroker's Association yesterday unanimously decided to adjourn because of the death of his late Majesty King Edward, and no list was called. There was, however, considerable trading locally, and in Vancouver, where the exchange also closed, in Stewart's, the news of the rich strike in the Portland Canal mine having sent the stock to \$9, and few purchases could be made at that price.

### BOUNDARY SURVEY

VANCOUVER, May 7.—Two Canadian parties to be engaged this season in Alaska boundary survey work will sail from here for the north on May 18. Herbert S. Russell, of Ottawa, arrived from the east yesterday and is at the Hotel Vancouver. He will have charge of one party that will go in from Juneau, south-eastern Alaska, and will be located on the Taku river and tributaries, amidst a region of glaciers and snow-clad peaks never before visited by man.

The work will involve the ascent of many of the glaciers and ice fields. Owing to the character of the country the lines will be defined by topographical and triangulation methods. In this task the camera will prove a valuable adjunct, as the photographs will constitute a part of the permanent boundary record and will be filed at Washington and Ottawa. This method was the only plan that could be adopted, as the respective governments agreed to it several years ago in regard to regions where it was impossible to plant regular boundary monuments. Mr. Russell has been engaged in survey work in the north for several years, and is regarded as one of the ablest surveyors in the service. He will have charge of nine men. The region to be visited is about seventy miles from Juneau. The United States government will not be represented.

N. J. Ogilvie, D.L.S., is on his way here from Ottawa. He will also devote the summer to topographical and triangulation work between Chilcot Pass and the Chilcot river, about twenty miles from Skagway. His party will comprise a similar number of men, mostly from this city and Victoria.

F. H. Mackie, assisted by "Grizzly" Bates, has been assigned to similar work in the Portland Canal district in a region of glaciers and icefields. They

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.  
BROKERS  
14-16 Mahon Building  
1114 Government Street

Members Victoria Stock-  
brokers' Association  
Portland Canal Shares and  
all Local Stocks Bought  
and Sold on Commission  
Telephone 362

Phone 2358, 1122 Govt. St.

Oldham & Matterson

STOCK, BONDS Etc.  
Local Stocks, Mining  
Properties

Phone 2358, 1122 Govt. St.

FOR QUICK SALE  
Three large lots on St. Charles  
St., 64x123 each  
\$3,500 CASH  
Adjoining lots selling at \$1500.  
each.  
These must be sold at once.  
Stop in and take this opportunity  
of buying something considerably  
below its market value.

Plummer & Rideout  
Insurance and Financial Agents,  
512 Bastion St. Phone 2392.

WAGHORN  
GWYNNE & CO.  
Stockbrokers and Financial Agents,  
Vancouver.

Dealers in Government, Municipal,  
Railway, Trust and other debentures.  
Stocks on London, New York, Mon-  
treal and Toronto Exchanges bought and  
sold on Commission.

MINING SHARES  
Funds Invested for Clients on Mort-  
gages and Real Estate.

are expected from Ottawa next week.  
J. D. Craig, of Ottawa, and a party  
of eighteen, left here last night for  
Skagway. They will co-operate with a  
United States party in defining the one  
hundred and forty-first meridian in  
the Porcupine river district below  
Dawson.

Phone 1500, Mahon Building.  
N. B. MAYSMITH & Company, Ltd.

"Members of Pacific Coast Stock Exchange."

We will sell subject to con- firmation and prior sale:	We will buy subject to con- firmation:
100 Stewart M. and D. \$8.50	100 Stewart M. and D. Market
1000 Portland Canal.... 40	500 Glacier Creek.... 38 1/2
1000 Little Joe O. K.... 43	500 Glacier Creek.... 41
500 Glacier Creek.... 38	500 Little Joe O. K.... 34
500 Bear River Canyon 30	1000 Glacier Creek, p... 31
	1 S. A. Scrip..... 750.00

Phone us your bids and offerings.

ELIOT & BROMLEY  
Members Victoria Stockbrokers' Association  
Members Spokane Stock Exchange.

1203 Government Street, Victoria Phone 163

WE ARE THE SELLING AGENTS FOR VANCOUVER  
ISLAND FOR THE "STEWART-PORTLAND  
CANAL LIGHT, WATER AND POWER  
COMPANY, LIMITED"

APPLY FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS  
Shares \$1.00 each. For Sale on easy terms

BEVAN BROS. & Co., Ltd.  
STOCKBROKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS  
Members of the Victoria Stockbrokers' Association

All active stocks bought and sold on commission.  
Portland Canal Shares a Specialty

We deal in small and large parcels of shares in all the leading com-  
panies.  
Promptness and correct prices guaranteed.







CONDENSED ADVERTISING

**H. WARBURTON & CO.**  
Real Estate, Commission Agents, Customs  
Brokers and Insurance, 809 Gov-  
ernment St., Phone 2171.

**HOLLYWOOD PARK—NOT THE AD-**  
dition, large lot \$200. \$120 cash. \$10  
mortgage. Terms \$3,000.

**GLENFORD AVE.—11/2 ACRES. TWO**  
acres cleared. Car will pass this  
property. \$2,500 terms.

**ALBANY—WE ARE THOROUGHLY**  
convinced with, and pleased to give  
any information required. We have large  
list of Albert properties.

**ALBANY—0.75 ACRES CLOSE IN FIVE**  
acres cleared. \$1,100. Town side lot  
112. Terms 1/4, 6, 12, 18.

**ALBANY—2-5 ACRES. ALDER BOT-**  
tom, \$150 cash.

**ALBANY—ABOUT FIVE ACRES GOOD**  
bush land \$300. 1/4 cash, bal 6, 12, 18  
months.

**ALBANY—TWO LARGE LOTS EACH 50**  
x 135. \$50 cash the two.

H. P. WINSBY.

Room 4, 1203 Government Street

**TWO CORNER LOTS CRAIGFLOWER,**  
Arctadian and Joseph for quick sale.  
Cash \$1,475.

**UP TO DATE BUNGALOW SIX ROOMS,**  
Southgate street, ten minutes walk  
from postoffice. Terms \$3,000.

**42 ACRES ONLY FIVE MILES NORTH**  
of city hall. House, barns, etc. terms  
\$12,000.

**75 ACRES FRUIT FARM, SOME BOT-**  
tom land, residence, all modern con-  
veniences, good house and outbuildings, only  
11 miles from Victoria. Station on property.  
Terms, \$15,000. A beautiful country  
home.

**SNAP ON LEE STREET, A FINE REST-**  
aurant district. Two car lines. \$350  
cash.

**POSITIVELY THE CHEAPEST BUY IN**  
Victoria. 15 lots in Victoria West one  
minute from Esquimalt or Gorge car. Note  
the price. Only, cash \$3,200.

THE GLOBE REALTY CO.

Room 7, Mahon Bldg. 1112 Government St.  
Tel. 1611.



**A GOOD BUY—CORNER OF COOK ST.**  
and Queens Ave. \$1,100.

**\$750—BUYS A SPLENDID LOT IN**  
James Bay District, size of lots  
42x120. Terms.

**\$325—BUYS A VERY GOOD LOT AT**  
the end of the Douglas St. car  
line. Terms.

**\$1400—BUYS AN EXTRA LARGE LOT**  
on Field street near Queens  
avenue. Terms.

HARDWICK & DEAKIN

1104 Broad St., Phone 2394

**MENZIES STREET, SEVEN ROOMED**  
house on car line all modern \$4,000  
easy terms.

**STANLEY AVENUE, EIGHT ROOMED**  
house overlooking Port St. car line, in A1  
shape, \$3,000, \$500 cash.

**TWO MINUTES FROM DOUGLAS CAR**  
line, house containing, dining room,  
drawing room, living room, 3 large bed-  
rooms, servants room and dressing room,  
large hall up and down with linen press off  
dining room has built in buffet, heating  
stove in drawing room, living room and hall  
gas range in kitchen, nice lawn in front  
\$2,500, \$450 cash.

J. GREENWOOD

Real Estate and Timber, Phone 1425.  
675 Yates Street.

**CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE FAIRFIELD**  
estate.

**\$900—BUYS LARGE LOT ON COOK**  
street, near Beacon Hill park.

**\$450—TAKES LOT 58x120 ON JOSEPH**  
street.

**\$700—TAKES CHOICE LOT ON ON-**  
ford street.

**\$600—BUYS BIG LOT ON CHAPMAN**  
street.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.

504 Yates Street. Phone 1388.

**SAANICH INLET—26 ACRES OF FINE**  
land; 12 under cultivation; nice or-  
chard of 320 fruit trees; excellent house and  
outbuildings. This property is close to the  
beautiful Saanich Inlet, the waters of which  
afford splendid fishing and boating facili-  
ties, making this property a most desirable  
and lovely home, within easy reach of the  
city. Price \$9,000; terms.

**12 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, ALL**  
fenced, cleared, very good house  
and outbuildings; nice position. Cheap,  
\$7,000; terms.

LEE & FRASER

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,  
613 Trowace Avenue.

**\$650—FOR A SPLENDID CORNER**  
Bunnaide and Frances Ave.

**\$1000—FOR CHOICE LOT ON DUNEDIN**  
street.

**\$1200—FOR TWO LOTS ON MON-**  
treal street.

**\$1200—FOR TWO LOTS ON SIMCOE**  
street.

**\$5500—FOR SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE**  
and four lots on Quadra street.  
This is a snap.

**\$5000—FOR A MODERN BUNGALOW**  
and two lots on Heywood Ave.

**\$4000—FOR A MODERN HOUSE AND**  
well situated lot near the Oak  
Bay Junction.

THE CAPITAL CITY REALTY

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents,  
Phone 2165. Room 21, 618 Yates St.

**FOR SALE**  
FOR THE INVESTOR OR THE HOME-  
seeker here's your chance to get the  
best buy in the city. The best lots on this  
street which is known as the favorite resi-  
dential district in Victoria. Close to car  
with a very fine view. Price \$1,000 each.  
Terms can be arranged. This is below the  
present value and is only good for immedi-  
ate sale.

**WE HOPE TO BE IN OUR NEW OFFICE**  
618 Yates by the 10th, where we will  
be pleased to meet all our old friends and  
trust to make many new ones.

C. ARTHUR REA

Real Estate, Insurance, Money to Loan, Etc.  
Phone 1521. Law Chambers Bldg. 5th Fl.

**TWO HOTELS DOING SPLENDID BUSI-**  
ness—1 hotel contains and lease. Beau-  
tiful shore front on Salt Spring Island.  
Farms and acreage. Homes in and near  
city. Delightful place at Campbell River.

THE CITY BROKERAGE

1112 Douglas St. (opposite Merchants Bank)

**THE SNAP WE OFFERED ON SATUR-**  
day is sold. How will this suit you?

**NEW FIVE ROOMED COTTAGE WITH**  
in eight minutes of postoffice on all  
street lot, all modern, good basement, \$3,150,  
\$1,000 cash. Rent for \$50 per month.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

**HINKSON SIDDALL & SON**  
P. P. Box 177 New Grand Theatre Building.  
Tel. 860.

**\$1400—ACRE LOT CORNER TOLMIE**  
Ave. Near Quadra street. Terms  
to suit.

**\$1600—HALF ACRE LOT JUST OFF**  
Gorge road. Terms to suit.

**\$2500—FIVE ROOMED MODERN**  
house, James Bay. Small cash  
payment and balance to suit.

**\$550—TWO NICE LOTS OVERLOOKING**  
city, fine view of water, or the  
lot \$1,000.

**\$450—ROCKLAND PARK. LOTS**  
can line situated.

**\$225—NICE LOTS ON SAANICH AVE**  
with 50 feet water frontage near  
Mill Bay. Small cash payment, balance to  
suit. The new road is graded through these  
lots now.

**\$3000—TEN ACRES WATER FRONT**  
all cleared. Close to city.

DAVIES & LIST

Real Estate and Commission Agents, 613  
Yates street, Phone 192.

**\$50—PROSPECT LAKE. THESE LOTS**  
are selling fast.

**\$650—EMPRESS SUBDIVISION, LOT**  
58x127.

**\$950—EMPRESS SUBDIVISION, LOT**  
64x118.

**\$700—EMPRESS SUBDIVISION, LOT**  
58x127. Terms easy.

**\$1100—MICHIGAN STREET, LOT 60x**  
120. This will be a snap for  
a man who gets busy. Small cash pay-  
ment. Terms to suit.

**\$200—PIER ACRE WILL, BUT A RANCH**  
Cordova Bay district, waterfrontage.

**N. B.—WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF**  
houses and business chances for  
sale. Come in and see us.

C. H. RICHARDSON

613 Fort Street, Upstairs, Room One

**FURNISHED HOUSE, JAMES BAY ON**  
field, for summer months. Rent  
\$40 per month.

**160 ACRES SOOKE DISTRICT FOR**  
sale. Small cabin, one section  
back from salt water. \$2,000 cash. This is  
small value for property.

**A GOOD GOING GROCERY BUSINESS**  
about four miles from general post-  
office, doing up on amount of \$10,000  
health. Good neighborhood. Turn over  
between \$3,000 to \$4,000 per annum can be in-  
creased. Price \$1,000. Small cash pay-  
ment. Terms to suit. Price includes horse  
and cart and all stock. Enquire.

HEWLINGS & CO.

1103 Broad Street. Phone 1784.

**TEN FINE LOTS, EDMONTON ROAD.**  
\$4,200 for all.

**FIVE ROOMED HOUSE, MODERN, MON-**  
treal street, \$2,800.

**TEN ROOMED HOUSE, DALLAS ROAD.**  
\$7,000.

**BUSINESS SITE NEAR DOUGLAS ST.**

**GORGE ROAD AND BURNSIDE 3 1/2**  
acres, \$5,100.

**200 ACRES ESQUIMALT DISTRICT. \$30**  
per acre.

SCOTTISH REALTY CO.

Room 3, Chalmers Block, Yates street,  
next bank. Phone 1402.

**STORE AND TWO FULL SIZED LOTS**  
at station. Goods and stock at valua-  
tion. Price \$2,000.

**THREE-QUARTER ACRE ON GORGE**  
road. Good house and barns. \$2,000  
20 feet water front, with boat house. Price  
only \$2,500. Terms, \$1,250 cash.

**FOUR LOTS ON STEWART PORTLAND**  
Canal. In principal business street.

**FARMS, ACREAGE, LOTS, TIMBER, ETC.**  
at lowest prices.

D. MCINTOSH

Real Estate. Phone 1749.  
Mahon Bldg.

**TWO AND A QUARTER ACRES ON CH-**  
almers street. Close to Burnside road.  
Price \$2,000 cash. This is a money mak-  
er.

**HALF ACRE WITH BUILDINGS CLOSE**  
to Douglas street car, only \$1,250.

**A FEW CHOICE LOTS ON CLOVERDALE**  
Ave. at \$200 each.

**TWO CHOICE LOTS ON MCBRIDE AVE.**  
at a bargain.

R. D. MacLACHLAN

Board of Trade Bldg. Opp Court House.  
Phone 2150.

**STEWART TOWNSHIP LOT—\$1,000 FOR**  
quick sale. Terms arrange. Stewart  
plan of subdivision. This is a money maker.  
Take advantage of this.

**PORT GEORGE—10,000 ACRES PRIN-**  
ciple only. If interested call.

**PORTLAND CANAL STOCKS—I AM A**  
member of the Victoria Stockbrokers  
Association. All orders to buy or sell will  
receive every attention.

SAANICH MUNICIPALITY

BY ELECTION.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given to  
the electors of the municipality of  
Saunich that I require the presence of  
said electors at the municipal office, 11th  
May, at 12 o'clock (noon) for the pur-  
pose of electing one person to repre-  
sent them in the Municipal Council as  
Councillor for

The mode of nomination of candi-  
dates shall be as follows: The candi-  
dates shall be nominated in writing,  
the writing shall be subscribed to by  
two voters of the municipality as pre-  
sented and seconded, and shall be de-  
livered to the Returning Officer at any  
time between the date of this notice and  
2 p. m. of the day of the nomination,  
and in the case of a pole being neces-  
sary such poll will be opened on the  
14th May at the Temperance Hall,  
South Saunich, and such polling place  
will be open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5  
p. m. of which every person is here-  
by required to take notice and govern  
himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Royal Oak,  
B. C., this 4th day of May, 1910.  
J. R. CARMICHAEL,  
Returning Officer.

NOTICE

**In the Supreme Court of British Co-**  
lumbia.

**In the Matter of the Estate of John R.**  
Scott, Deceased, Intestate

**In the Matter of the Official Adminis-**  
trators Act:

**NOTICE** is hereby given that under  
an order granted by the Honorable Mr.  
Justice Clement, dated the 3rd day  
of May, A. D. 1910, I, the un-  
dersigned, was appointed administrator  
of the estate of the above deceased.  
All parties having claims against the  
said estate are requested to send pay-  
ments of same to me on or before the  
3rd day of June, 1910, and all persons  
indebted to the said estate are re-  
quired to pay such indebtedness to me  
forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 3rd day  
of May, 1910. WM. MONTEITH,  
Official Administrator.

Lever's Y-Z (Wisebread) Disinfectant

Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens  
the water and disinfects.

AT CITY CHURCHES

Church notices to appear in this col-  
umn should be left in the Colonist  
office by Thursday evening. Notices  
sent in later than Friday at 10 p.m.  
will be too late for publication.

ANGLICAN

**Christ Church Cathedral.**

The bishop is prevented from taking  
part in the services at the Cathedral  
today as he is to administer the rite of  
confirmation at Saunich. The morning  
prayer will be the Ven. Archdeacon  
Scriven, and in the evening the Rev.  
W. Barton will preach. There will be  
no change in the services, it being the  
Sunday after the Ascension. "God  
Save the King" will be sung and the  
"Dead March in Saul" played at the  
conclusion of the morning service. In  
the state prayers the following altera-  
tions will be made: "Our most gracious  
sovereign Lord King George," and "Our  
gracious Queen Victoria, the Dowager  
Queen Alexandra, Edward, Duke of  
Cornwall and all the Royal family." Following  
the example at the time of the  
death of Queen Victoria, there will  
be a memorial service in the Cathedral  
on the day that will be fixed for the  
funeral, which the Lieutenant-Governor,  
members of the government, the  
judges, representatives of the army and  
navy and other officials will be in-  
vited to attend.

St. John's.

Order of services: Matins—Organ,  
Prelude, Marche Penebre, Beethoven;  
venite, Hayes; psalms for 5th morning.  
Cathedral psalter, to deum, Burnett.  
F. benedictus, Jacobus; hymns, 206, 101.  
Hymns, 206, 101. Organ, Postlude.  
Dead March in Saul, Handel.  
Evangelist—Organ, Prelude, Marche  
Penebre Chopin; pro. hymn 214; psalms  
for 8th evening, Cathedral psalter; can-  
tate, Laves; deus miseratur, Goss; an-  
them, "If I Go Not Away," Caldeott;  
bass solo, Mr. C. H. Ward; soprano  
solo, Miss Redfern; hymns, 259, 437;  
amen, Burnett; vesper, Burnett; organ,  
Postlude, Dead March, Handel.

Rev. Percival Jones, the rector, will  
preach in the morning and the Rev.  
A. J. Stanley Aid in the evening.

St. Barnabas.

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia  
avenue. There will be a celebration of  
the holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; choral  
matins and litany at 9 a. m.; choral  
evening at 7 p. m. The rector, Rev.  
E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for  
the day. All seats are free and unap-  
propriated. The musical arrangements  
are as follows: Morning—Organ, "O  
Rest in the Lord," Mendelssohn; venite,  
psalms, Cathedral psalter; to deum,  
Russell; benedictus, Dr. Garrett; hymns  
149, 144, 147; offertory anthem, Fitz-  
gerald; organ, The Dead March from  
Saul, Handel. Evening—Organ, Vital  
Spark, Haywood; psalms, Cathedral  
psalter; magnificent, Macfarren; nine  
dimittis, Ford; hymns, 506, 117, 148;  
vesper, "Lord Keep Us Safe this Night,"  
organ, The Dead March from Saul, Handel.

St. James.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy  
communion at 8 a. m. Matins, litany,  
and sermon at 11 a. m. Sunday school  
at 2:30 p. m. Evening and sermon at  
7 p. m. The music follows: Organ,  
Voluntary; venite and psalms, Cathedral  
psalter; to deum, 2nd alternative, Ca-  
thedral psalter; benedictus, Langford;  
hymns, 149, 148, 147; organ, Volun-  
tary. Evening—Organ, Voluntary;  
psalms, Cathedral psalter; magnificent,  
Smart; nine dimittis, Vesley; hymns,  
147, 150, 148 pt. 2; vesper hymn, Caf-  
fer; organ, Voluntary.

St. Paul's—Esquimalt.

Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Services as  
follows: Holy communion at 8 a. m.;  
matins, 10:25 a. m.; evensong, 7 p. m.  
Preacher, the rector.

St. Mary's—Metochiosin.

Rev. W. Baugh Allen will hold ser-  
vice at 2:30 p. m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

**Church of Our Lord.**

Corner of Humboldt and Blanchard  
streets, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Theo-  
W. Gladstone will preach a special ser-  
mon at the morning service "On the  
"Death of the King," and appropriate  
hymns will be sung. Evening subject,  
"Here We Have No Continuing City."  
Morning—Organ, Prelude, A. E. God-  
frey, venite and psalms as set, Cathed-  
ral psalter; to deum, 19 evening, Mer-  
cer; benedictus, VII Mercer; hymns, 52,  
46, 49; organ, Dead March, Handel.  
Evening—Organ, "I Know that My Re-  
deemer Liveth," hymn, 235; psalms as  
set, Cathedral psalter; magnificent,  
Barnby; nine dimittis, Barnby; hymns,  
219, 265, 219; organ, March Penebre.

METHODIST

**Metropolitan.**

Rev. T. E. Holling, B. A., pastor.  
Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Preacher for the day, Rev. A. E. Heath-  
crotte, B. A. B. D., of Columbian  
college, Sunday school and Bible  
classes at 2:30 p. m. and at Spring  
Hedge school at 2:45 p. m. Strangers  
always made welcome.

BAPTIST

**First Baptist.**

Blanchard street, near Pandora. Rev.  
A. D. Carpenter, superintendent of Mis-  
sions, Seattle, will be the preacher for  
the day. Sunday schools: First, Vic-  
toria West and Burnside at 2:30 p. m.  
Ladies' Philathea and men's Bureau  
classes at same hour. B. Y. P. U. Mon-  
day at 8 p. m. Mid-week service for  
prayer and praise, Thursday at 8 p. m.

TABERNACLE.

Corner of Fairford road and Chester  
street. Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M. A., pas-  
tor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U.  
Monday evening, topic, "The First Great  
Church Council." Men's club on Wed-  
nesday evening. The following are  
the themes for Sunday's ministry:  
Morning, "Fundamentals of Doctrine,"  
Evening, "The Ideal Home." Evening  
anthem, "If Ye Love Me, Keep My  
Commandments." Carey Bonner, quar-  
tette, "God is a Spirit," from the  
"Woman of Samaria."

CONGREGATIONAL

**First Congregational.**

Corner Pandora and Blanchard  
avenues. Public worship at 11 a. m. and  
7:30 p. m., when the pastor, Rev. Her-  
man A. Carson, B. A., will preach. Sub-  
ject of morning sermon will be: "The

VISION THAT GIVES POWER.

Evening subject: "Discoveries and Their Sig-  
nificance." Sunday school and adult  
Bible class for women at 2:30 p. m. Y.  
P. S. of W. Ws. Monday at 8 p. m.  
Men's Own Social club Tuesday at 8  
p. m. Junior C. E. Friday at 4 p. m.  
Boy Scouts at 7:30 p. m. and choir prac-  
tice at 8 p. m. Friday. Strangers, visi-  
tors and friends are cordially wel-  
comed.

PRESBYTERIAN

**St. Andrew's.**

Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A.  
Memorial service will be held at 11  
a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The preacher will  
be the Rev. J. Fraser Evans, B. A., of  
Springfield, Mass. Strangers heartily  
welcome. The musical selections are  
as follows: Morning—Voluntary,  
"Marche Penebre," Chopin; psalm 64;  
anthem, "But the Lord is Mindful of  
His Own," Mendelssohn; hymns, 349,  
326, 334; solo, "O Rest in the Lord,"  
Mendelssohn; Mrs. J. Longfield; organ,  
"Dead March from Saul," Handel.  
Evening—Voluntary, "Funeral March,"  
Mendelssohn; psalm 103; anthem, "Con-  
sider and Hear Me," Pfeuffer, contralto  
solo, Mrs. J. Longfield; hymns, 332, 318;  
solo, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair,"  
Handel, Mrs. D. C. Reid; organ, "Dead  
March from Saul," Handel.

LUTHERAN

**Grace English.**

Services will be held at the K. of F.  
hall, corner Pandora avenue and Dou-  
glas street, as follows: Morning ser-  
vice at 11 o'clock. Subject of sermon:  
"Christ's Farewell to His Disciples."  
Evening service at 7:30. Subject: "The  
Blessed River." The Sunday school  
will meet in the morning at 10 o'clock  
instead of the afternoon as heretofore.  
A cordial invitation is extended to all  
services. Wm. C. Dahn, pastor.

UNITARIAN

**First.**

Rev. H. E. Kellington, M. A., minis-  
ter. Preaching service each Sunday  
evening at 7:30 in Eagles' hall, Gov-  
ernment street. A cordial invitation is  
extended to all. Those in sympathy  
with the "New Theology" or with an  
liberal Christian faith will find here  
congenial associations.

MISCELLANEOUS

**Spiritualism.**

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Calo-  
donia avenue at 8 p. m. Subject: "The  
Dead and Larry O'Rourke." All are  
welcome to those meetings.

Salvation Army.

Citadel, Broad street, 7 a. m., knee  
drill; 11 a. m., holiness meeting; 2 p. m.,  
Sunday school; 7 p. m., praise meeting;  
7:30 p. m., salvation meeting. The  
week-end meetings will be conducted by  
Staff-Capt. Hayes and Capt. Knudson.  
All are invited to attend.

Society of Friends.

Broad Street hall, 1205 Broad street.  
Meeting for worship 11 a. m.

**LONDON, Ont., May 7.—**Worrying  
because she could not pay her house  
rent Mrs. Clarkson, committed suicide  
by jumping into a rain barrel.

**HALIFAX, May 7.—**The steamer  
Badenau arrived here today from  
Hamburg, landing 319 passengers,  
many of whom are Austrians bound  
for Winnipeg.

Raymond & Son

Represent

**The Vancouver**

**& Portland**

**Cement Co.**

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**The Pacific Coast**

**Gypsum**

**Co.**

See us about Pressed Bricks,  
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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.



We Are Headquarters  
for Purple Decorations

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We Are Headquarters  
for Purple Decorations

## Monday, You Can Make a Great Saving of From \$19.25 to \$24.25

**A Special Purchase of Ladies' Costumes, Reg. \$35 to \$40, Go on Sale at \$15.75**

These are, without doubt, the finest aggregation of costumes ever placed on sale at such temptingly low prices. Our buyer, who is now in the East, happened to visit a manufacturer who wanted to unload the whole of his stock in quick time. This enabled him to purchase the entire lot at a figure far below that usually paid for such well-made suits. His instructions to us are to dispose of them at a price that will be sure to make a quick clearance, inasmuch that the sum of \$15.75 was placed upon them, although the usual selling price would be from \$35.00 to \$40.00. The tailoring of these is exceptionally good—in fact, it could not be excelled. The materials consist of panamas, french cords, diagonal serges, shadow checks, etc. The coats are 32 and 35 inches long, single-breasted, with shawl collars, semi-fitting backs seams are double-turned and stitched with silk, collars and cuffs are inlaid with silk, beautifully lined. Skirts are in the new tunic and pleated effect, in all the season's most wanton shades. These, as we have noted before, would sell at \$35.00 to \$40.00, your choice, Monday—see Government Street windows - - - - - **\$15.75**

**Get Your Drapery Needs from These Cretonnes. Reg. 25c and 35c, Monday, 15c**

Springtime is here, and with it comes renovating time. Maybe you need some covering, drapery, or curtain material. Then what is better than a nice piece of Cretonne. Monday we are placing on sale a specially large assortment. This is in a number of very pretty and attractive designs, which usually sell for 25c to 35c. Monday your choice, per yard ..... **15c**

See Government Street Windows

**9 x 10 ft. 6 in. Brussels Squares, Reg. \$18.50, Monday, \$11.90**

What is better on the floor than a good Brussels Square? We presume it cannot be beat. Yet Monday we are placing a number of these popular wares on sale at a very special price. The size is 9 x 10 ft. 6 in., in a number of attractive designs and colorings. The usually sell for \$18.50. To clear them out Monday morning ..... **\$11.90**

See Broad Street Windows

**Golden Oak Rockers, Regular Price \$2.50, Monday, \$1.90**

\$1.90 is a very small price indeed for such good, well-made and comfortable Rockers. Yet Monday you may have your choice of these, either in Golden Oak or Mahogany finish. They have embossed cobbler leather seats, embossed back, are well made and finished. Regular \$2.50. Monday... **\$1.90**

**Ladies' Belts, Values to 50c, Monday Morning, Each, 5c**

To make this department a most busy one, we have decided to clear out a line of Fancy Tinsel and Soiled Wash Belts. These run in value as high as 50c, but to be sure and clear them out Monday morning, we have marked them at ..... **5c**

## Black Dress Goods at Extra Special Prices on Monday

Black Lustre. Per yard..... **25c**  
Lustre. Per yard, 50c, 40c .... **35c**  
Panamas. Per yard, 75c, 65c, 50c and ..... **40c**  
Serges. Per yard, 75c, 65c..... **50c**  
Black Venetian and Broadcloth, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and ..... **75c**

Black Fancy Silk Stripe Resilda, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 ..... **75c**  
Black Voiles, \$1.00, 75c ..... **65c**  
Black Nun's Veiling, 65c, 50c ... **40c**  
Black Grenadine, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and ..... **75c**  
New Fancy Resilda, silk and wool mixture, 44 in. Per yard, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 ..... **\$1.00**

### An Important Purchase of English Underwear for Men

This is one of the many important purchases which our buyer has made during his European tour, and which we have just opened up. It consists of three lines of the very finest underwear at the price than can be found in the city. One line at \$1.25 per garment is made of all-wool, in shades of green, blue, and grey, light weight, short sleeves and fully reinforced. The other two lines, one at \$1.50 and \$2.50 per garment, are exceptional value, made of the finest English wool, in both medium and heavy weight, spliced knees and elbows, in a number of very pretty shades. Better come in today and see them for yourself. See Broad St. Windows.

### THERE WILL BE A TREMENDOUS SELLING OF CHARMING NEW WAISTS HERE, MONDAY



**Hundreds of Dainty New Muslin and Mull Blouses Go on Sale at Prices Just About Half of Their Usual Worth**

Usual \$1.00  
Values for  
**50c**

Usual \$1.75  
Values for  
**\$1.00**

Usual \$2.00  
Values for  
**\$1.25**

Usual \$3.00  
Values for  
**\$2.00**

This will be the greatest Blouse event of the season, as it embraces not only hundreds of charming new blouses, but the values are exceptional indeed. These are made possible by the efforts of our buyers, who keep a keen eye on all the different markets, and when anything of unusual value pops up, are always ready to take advantage of it, and in this instance they were more than fortunate. These we are passing on to our patrons, giving them the advantage of this "close" buying. While we are only giving four descriptions, don't think for a moment that these are the only kind, these were picked up at random. All the season's very latest styles.

SEE GOVERNMENT STREET WINDOWS

At 50c — Ladies Fine Lawn. Front is very prettily embroidered in figured effects. Collar has one row of very pretty lace, and is lace trimmed. Sleeves have fine tucks. This waist would ordinarily sell at \$1.00. Monday... **50c**

At \$1.00 — Beautiful Muslin Waist, in very dainty style. Front is handsomely embroidered in a number of various style, in eyelet and floral effects. Collar is edged with lace, also the sleeves. This is a regular \$1.75 value. Monday ..... **\$1.00**

At \$1.25 — Ladies' Waists, made of very fine mull. Front has 4-inch tucks either side. Beautifully embroidered sleeves are tucked, and have small panel of lace, also edged with lace. Collar is made with very narrow tucks and edged with lace. Usual selling price is \$2.00. Monday **\$1.25**

At \$2.00 — At this price a beautiful collection of Organdy Waists are being offered. The usual price would be \$3.00 to \$3.50. The styles are indeed handsome. Fronts made with narrow tucks and very wide panels of beautiful embroidery. They are exceptional value Monday... **\$2.00**

### Glassware at Extra Special Prices, Monday Morning

Glass Berry Bowls, 9½ in. size. Regular 35c. Special Monday ..... **15c**  
Glass Table Water Tumblers, medium weight. Regular size. Special Monday, per doz. .... **60c**  
Glass Berry Dishes, 4 in. size. Special Monday, per doz. .... **50c**  
Glass Juice Extractors. Special Monday, 10c and ..... **5c**  
Glass Water Tumblers, thin blown and plain. Special Monday, per doz. .... **35c**

Glass Water Jugs, tankard shape. Special Monday ..... **25c**  
Window Screens. Size 18 in., high extension, 33 in. Monday ..... **35c**  
Window Screens. Size 18 in., high extension, 40 in. Monday ..... **40c**  
Window Screens. Size 14 in., high extension 22½ in. Monday ..... **25c**  
See Broad Street Windows

### Values from the Dress Goods Section

We have just opened another shipment of new Dress Goods.

Bedford Cord Effects, beautiful, soft fabric, in the most up-to-date colorings. Makes up a swell shirtwaist suit. 44 in. .... **\$1.25**

New Crepon Cloth, crepe effect, in all the newest coloring. 44 in. .... **\$1.25**

New Resilda Suiting, silk and wool mixture, makes up good street dresses, in the shades grey, biscuit, wisteria, electric, Copenhagen, navy, rose, tan, myrtle, cream and black. 44 in. .... **\$1.00**

Our Showing of Navy Blue Serges is immense. We were never better prepared. We guarantee our noted blue serge, fast colors, will not spot nor cockle. Per yard, \$1.50 to .... **50c**

Our Showing of Cream Serges and Cream Dress for present wear is right up-to-date in all the latest styles. \$1.50 to ..... **50c**

Don't forget to visit our FIFTY CENT Dress Goods Counter. It will pay you to visit—New Bargains increasing daily.

### Silk Department Values

New Shepherd Check Washing Silks, \$1.25 and ..... **75c**  
Washing Foulard, in stripe, floral and scroll. Very special value, 27 in. .... **\$1.00**  
42-in. Cheney's Noted Showerproof Foulard, in exclusive dress patterns. No two alike. \$3.50 to ..... **\$1.50**  
New Tartan Plaid Silk, makes swell waists, in all the clans ..... **\$1.00**  
Shot Silk, in all good combination of colors, two-tone effect ..... **\$1.00**  
Colored Peau de Soie, no better silk for wear, will not cut, in brown, rose, navy, reseda, myrtle, garnet, mauve, wisteria, taupe, cream, white and black. Per yard ..... **90c**  
Colored Satins, for fancy work, in all colors. Per yard, 75c, 50c and ..... **35c**  
Another large shipment of New Geisha and Tamarine Silk. No better silk for lining. Every color you may think of in stock ..... **50c**  
The Noted Skinner Satin for coat lining. This particular satin has a great reputation for durability. We have same in stock in two widths, 26 in. and 36 in. Prices, per yard, \$2.00. .... **\$1.50**  
Colors, Black, Grey, Myrtle, Tan, Navy, Pale Blue, Cream and White.

### Pongee Silk

We are offering very special prices. See our immense stock. Prices, per yard, \$1.75 to ..... **35c**

### Sale of Couch Covers, Monday Morning

**Reg. \$3.50 and \$4.50 for \$2.00 and \$3.00**

Monday we are placing on special sale for the morning only, a special assortment of fine Couch Covers. There are only a few, so you had better be down early and take advantage of them—

to only, in greens and blue, green, brown and red borderings, large stripe and conventional designs. These are usual \$3.50 and \$4.50 values. Monday, \$3.00 and ..... **\$2.00**

### Shoe Special for Monday Morning

Children's Oxfords and Strap Slippers, in tan, red or black kid and patent leather. All with fine turned soles. Clean, fresh stock. Sizes 3 to 10½. Monday morning's price ..... **75c**

### "Trefousse" French Kid Gloves

**Every Lady Who Knows Buys "Trefousse"**  
**We Carry a Full Line. We Quote a Few:**

Trefousse Special "Dorothy" Glace Kid Gloves, two patent dome fasteners, perfect fitting. Colors are white, mode, beaver, greys, primrose, wisteria, seaweed green, reseda, new drab, slate, sage blue, ox-blood, wine, peacock, brown, navy blue, myrtle and black. Pair .... **\$1.50**

Trefousse Special "Shellbourne" Glace Kid Gloves, extra quality. Just a little heavier than the "Dorothy," and finished with pique sewn seam, all the new colors. Pair .. **\$1.75**

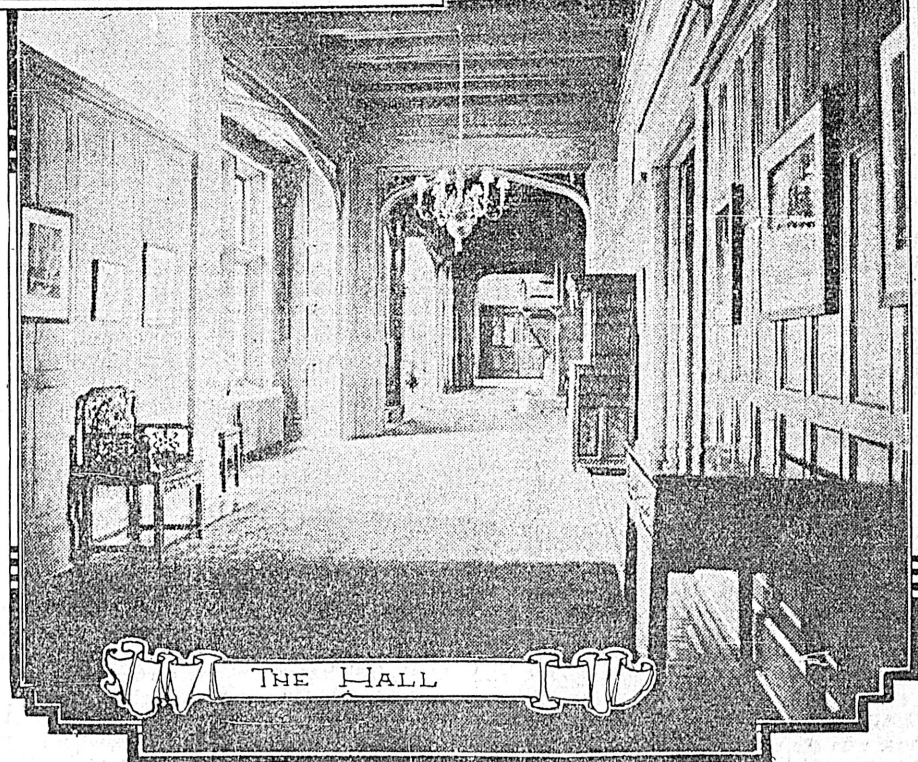
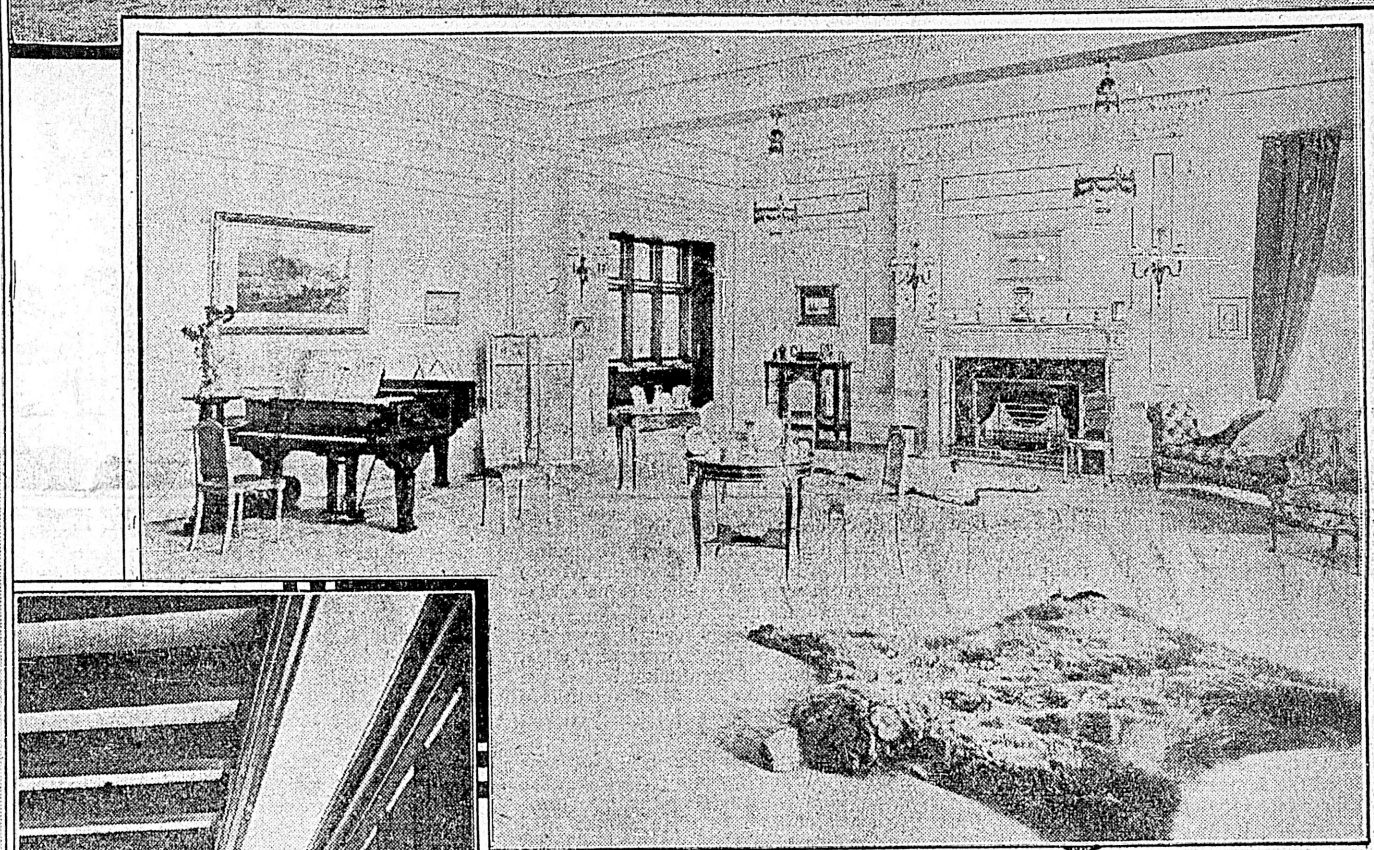
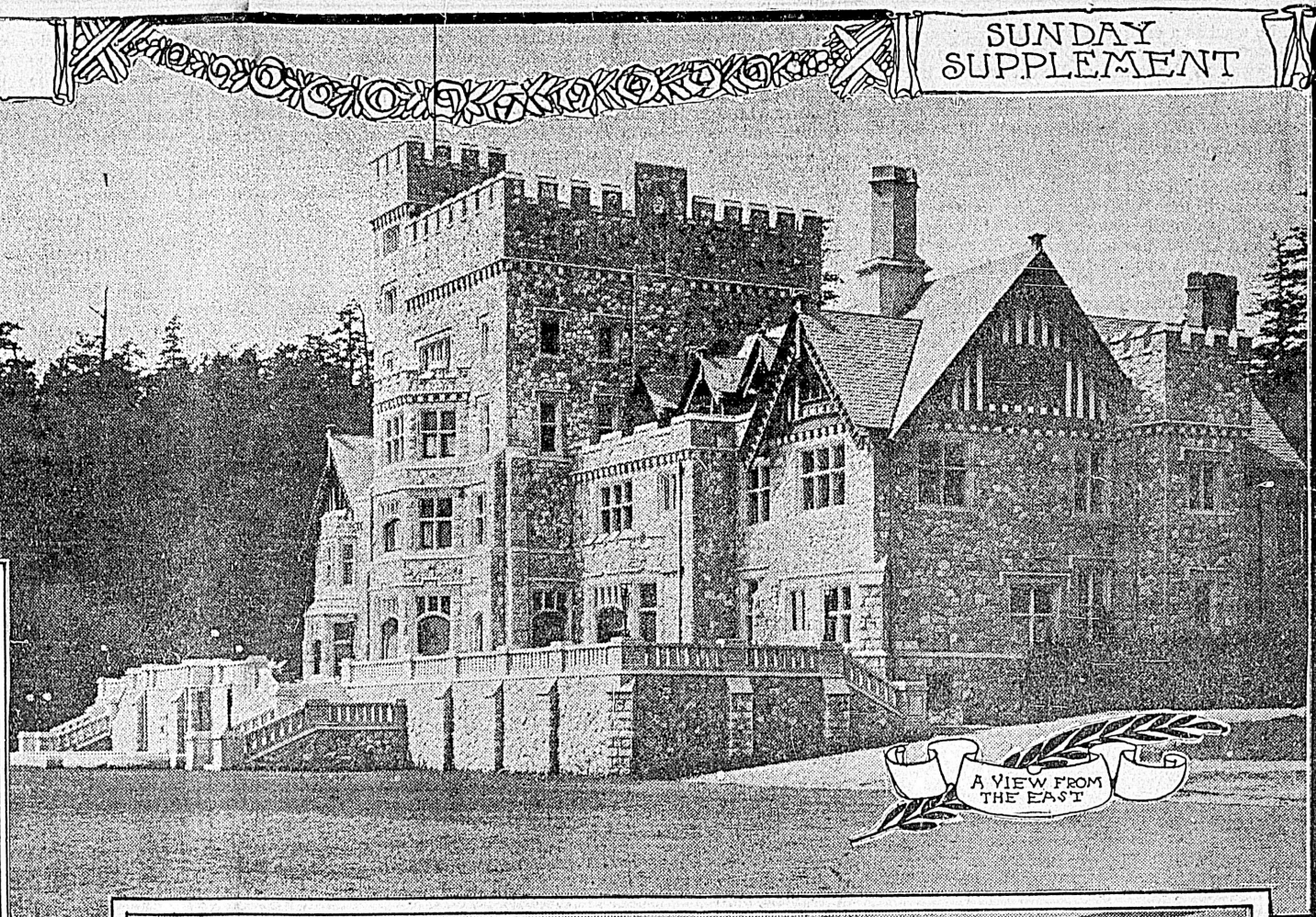
Trefousse Special "Delorme" Suede Gloves, with two clasps. Colors are white, beaver, mode, tan, slate and black. Pair ..... **\$1.50**





## The Mansion in Hatley Park

WHERE THE HON JAMES DUNSMUIR and FAMILY RESIDE



In following the dim trail through the forest which covers most of the 800 acres of Hatley Park, we unconsciously passed the house grounds, and when, guided by the rap-rap of hammers and the shouts of the gardener's men, we swung out from the screen of trees and brush into the immense clearing, which slopes gently and naturally to the water, we came upon the mansion from the rear. The effect could not have been more striking had it been carefully planned. For half an hour we had been plodding, in single file, over a rough woods trail, to the accompaniment of the blue grouse's hooting, the trilling of forest wild birds, and the call of wedges of brant geese overhead. To all intents and purposes we might as well have been in the very heart of the wildest section of unexplored Vancouver Island. A single step took us from the midst of this into a contemplation of one of the most magnificent houses on the Pacific Coast, the new residence of the Hon. James Dunsmuir and family, recently occupied and not yet quite completed by the architect, Mr. S. MacLure, and the builder, Mr. Thomas Catterall.

At our feet were the outposts of the gardener's army laying out the lovely terraces which, when clothed in green, will form a fit setting for the splendid pile of granite and freestone which has already been pronounced by the most expert architectural artist on this coast, a masterpiece on which he would be proud to carve his signature. The surrounding grounds were just taking shape, outlines showed here and there like the rough sketches of some mighty master on ten league canvas, and hinted to the imagination which, thus encouraged, formed some pleasing notion of what will come to be. We could see that the scheme included a series of lakes between the first lawn terrace and the lagoon shore. We learned afterwards that these would be fed from a famous everlasting spring, noted for the purity of its water, which formerly supplied the naval station at Esquimalt when it was in full bloom. From the dim rough-cast of the slope we inferred, and correctly, that the lakes would lie at varying levels. The water, entering at the upper lake, would tumble, over a miniature falls, into the second, and so on into the third lake, and eventually pass to the lagoon. On the

second lake the first steps in the making of a Japanese garden had been taken. The quaint bridge and the torii lent an Oriental touch which, while differing entirely from the general scheme, was quite in harmony with it.

Above the first lake, as we walked towards the house, we discovered the pretty lily pond where, when the warm weather comes, gold fish will have their home beneath the lily pads. The head of a ferocious lion, carved in stone and set in the base of the stone terrace, guards this pond, and from the beast's capacious mouth flows the fresh water which supplies the basin.

All this we noted as we walked towards the

great house. It was evident that the sea prospect is the garden side of the house, and that we had come on it from the rear. But for all that, we had unwittingly chosen the side which made the greatest artistic appeal. The entrance, we discovered later, is from the north, which, while it is unusual in these parts, is, in this instance at least, very admirable.

When we drew near to the house we found it necessary to skirt the graceful lawn terrace immediately beneath the broad stone terrace because the workmen were hovering over it like flies. This grassy bank, level as a billiard board and 100 feet in width, will, we were



told, be used as a croquet lawn. Tennis courts will occupy another level piece lower down, while away to the south and west will lie the sporty golf links.

The examination of these indications of future beauty in the grounds did not deter us from admiring the fine view of the great house. Spreading its two white wings to a length of 205 feet, the error of a true balance being cleverly avoided, the beautiful palace of rubble granite laid in snail creep style with dressings of Saturna Island free stone, rose before us in majestic dignity, at the summit of the natural rise, about 300 yards from the shore of the lagoon. The dominant feature, from a distance, was the great square turret almost in the middle of the pile and rearing its white battlements to a height of 80 feet. This gave the whole structure a castellated effect, carried

to be, in our eyes, one of the most charming features of the big house. It is wide and high and lends itself to decoration, which is always a difficult point about corridors. When we were shown through the house, we began at the eastern end on the main floor. Here we found the kitchen, a marvel of daintiness and modern appointments, done in stained native fir beautifully grained. From this wing we passed into the dining room. The effect that met us here was one of shadowy grandeur. The snowy white linen of the table, which had been laid for luncheon, glistened with cut glass and silver and lent a sharp contrast to the dark walls and ceiling panelled and beamed in dark-stained quarter-cut Canadian oak. The windows looked out over the wide terrace to the lagoon, and the fresh salt breeze stirred the filmy curtains and kept the room cool and

a model of elegance and taste. The beautifully decorated ceiling, the chaste enrichment of the frieze, the white enamel of the woodwork, the deep green carpet—all combined to impress the visitor with an indefinable charm without any one feature obtruding itself. The fireplace, on closer inspection, disclosed itself as a model of beauty. Done in the Adam period, it was quite in keeping with the room as a whole, with its serpentine marble facings and English hob grate and equipment.

As we passed along the main corridor again to enter the living room and library—all the rooms being separate and unconnected—we saw the first section of frieze with which the corridor will be enriched. It was a study of horses, a study made right here in Victoria and executed with wonderful strength and richness of coloring by a young Dutch artist, Jacobus

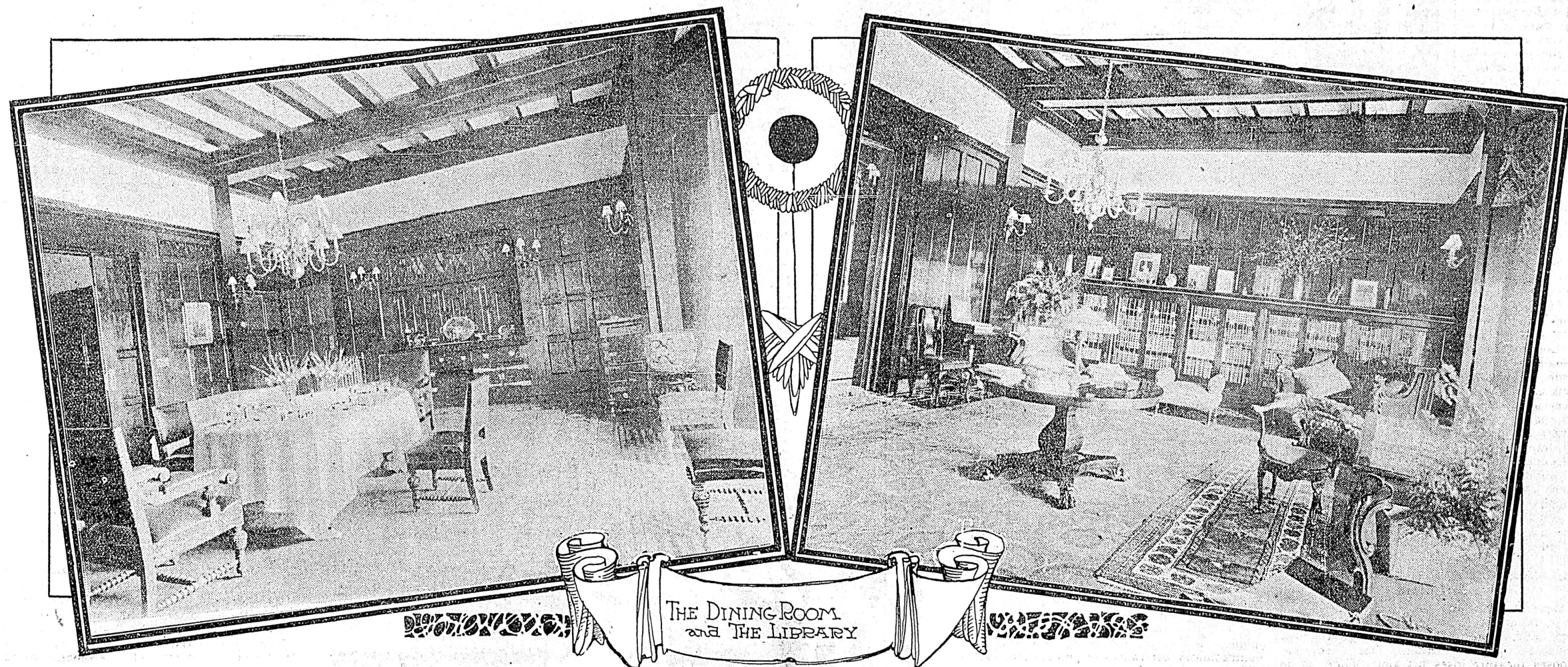
charming fireplace done in green Rockwood tiles surmounted by a heavy mantel inlaid with brass and ebony and mother-of-pearl, made the first appeal to the visitor. The room held many interesting ornaments and pictures, and, above all, it was restful and comfortable, as a living room should be.

Again we entered the long corridor and visited the smoking room, to which Mr. Dunsmuir had a private entrance, and which he will make peculiarly his own. To reach this room we passed a branch corridor opening on the stone terrace, and this corridor, like a great part of the long corridor, was hung with a gallery of historic and authentic prints of great age and interest, all of them wonderfully well preserved.

The smoking room we found to be another room where absolute comfort and livableness

brick and sandstone. About the walls were deep leather chairs and settees, built for comfortable lounging.

Next to the billiard room we entered a small, cosy room, fitted up as the office of the house, and leaving this we passed up-stairs, where we saw Mrs. Dunsmuir's suite of bed chambers. Pink and white were the components of the scheme here. The woodwork gleamed with snowy enamel, the walls were as delicately tinted as the interior of a shell. The fireplace was constructed of pink tiles, and the mantel was of white enriched with gold. The large brass bedstead, the mahogany furnishings and the delicate curtains moved gently by the breeze from the water which gleamed far out from the large bay window, combined to give an effect of sweetness and refinement of the highest type of individuality.



out by lesser towers and battlements at the extreme ends of the house.

The gables, at either side of the main turret, dividing the two wings each in turn, were done in half timber which, while it is seldom seen used in this combination in this part of the world, is historically correct and in harmony with the whole effect.

As we came up to the house from one end, after having made our way around the nucleus of the lawn terrace, we obtained the full effect of the fine terrace of freestone running the full length of the house on the southern exposure. Thirty feet in width, floored in stone, and of a height above the ground sufficient to render it commanding, this terrace is one of the finest features of the whole mansion. The windows of all the principal rooms open on to it as well as two doors, one from the drawing room and one from a corridor branching from the main corridor near the smoking room. From this terrace we had a most wonderful view. The lawn slopes with the lakes and gardens slid gently down to the quiet water of the lagoon. Beyond lay the long sandspit stretching its arm out into the blue deep and dividing the smooth water from the white-capped body outside. The sun glinted far out on the Straits of San Juan, strewn necklaces of diamonds against the more sober setting of turquoise and sapphire. The farther shore was lost in ruby mists, but above these, painted against the afternoon sky, like some great sky-to-sky canvas, rose the majestic Olympics, pink and brown and grey, all streaked with pure white snow. Truly, this was a magic casement opening on the foam of perilous seas in fairy lands.

Leaving this beautiful terrace with its still more beautiful view, we rounded the house and entered, beneath an imposing porte cochere of stone, by a broad brass-studded door, the main hall. We passed the spacious cloak rooms and found ourselves confronting a cheerful fire in an immense fireplace of red Arizona sandstone, cut from the quarries at Flagstaff, and built into a charming effect with a heavily-bracketed canopy and enriched with a frieze of Gothic tracery. Above this fireplace we caught a glimpse of the gallery on the second floor. The broad stairways, charmingly effective, led to this from both sides and, on the half landing which formed a lower gallery, beneath a great colored window, there was an organ.

This main hall and the principal suite of rooms on the second floor, belonging to Mrs. Dunsmuir, and the great drawing room on the main floor, are all contained in the dominant turret we had first seen from the edge of the woods. From the second floor we found a winding stairway leading up through this turret in charming fashion, to the upper floors, where the big ballroom is located, and these winding stairs we saw had the advantage of giving access to the upper floors without entering the servants' quarters at all.

From the fine, impressive main entrance hall we stepped into the main corridor running from end to end of the house, and giving access to all the rooms on the main floor. This corridor, suggestive of old world mansions, proved

sweet. Out of doors a woods bird warbled at intervals and the sound of the workmen's voices floated in lazily from afar off. At one end of the room were great dark china cabinets bound with brass and full of shadowy corners. The heavy curtains draped over the lighter ones on the windows were of a deep, rich blue, which merged harmoniously into the blue of the carpet and the blue Rockwood tiling of the great fireplace with its heavy oaken mantel.

We passed from the dining room into the great drawing room opening opposite the grand hall. This immense room, with its massive fireplace, selected, as were all the fireplaces in the house, in England, proved to be

Semeyn, late of Amsterdam, who has taken up his work here, and who is fighting against odds to establish his art here as he sees it. It is probable that considerable of this young man's work will be used in the mansion in Hatley Park, and it is to be hoped that he will find success not too long deferred, for his ability cannot be gainsaid.

We found the living room, which also contains the library of the house, done in Australian mahogany of beautiful finish. This room, like all the principal living rooms, gives on the broad terrace and its windows command an inspiring view of the scene in the rear of the mansion. The strong, useful-looking bookcases, built into the paneling, and the

were combined with charm and elegance. The fireplace was snug and suggestive of long evenings with easy chairs and warm slippers beneath a pungent cloud of smoke. The tiling was of green Rockwood and the mantel and woodwork was done in Yaka wood from the Fiji Islands. This wood, so very difficult to obtain, owing to its rarity and to the natural laziness of the South Sea Islanders, is most remarkably and wonderfully grained, and it takes a finish like satin.

Across the corridor from the smoking room we entered the big billiard room, the whole effect of which is Dutch. The table occupies the centre, of course, and on the left as we entered was the immense fireplace of Clayburn

The other bed chambers we found were done in white enamel, all finished in keeping with the general scheme and with the laws of taste and good sense. The bathrooms were marvels of white tiling, mosaic flooring and modern plumbing. On the upper floor we saw the big ballroom which, when it is completed, will provide a floor space of unusual dimensions and all clear dancing surface.

There were many other rooms of minor importance which we did not see, but those we did see and the effect of the house as a whole only added to the impression we first received when we came upon its white granite turrets so suddenly out of the woods.

Work on the mansion in Hatley Park was begun in February, 1907. It is far from being complete as an estate yet. The house itself is practically finished, although many important touches remain to be added to the decorating, and some of the special furniture—such as the dining room suite, designed by Mr. MacLure, and in the course of construction by a local firm—has yet to be installed. The work of completing the grounds will take years. They are being stocked with game now, and no shooting will be allowed for three years at least. At the end of that period it is expected that the preserve will be one of the finest on the continent.

Taken as a whole, Hatley Park represents an outlay of something more than half a million of dollars. It is located approximately nine miles from Victoria, and it is complete as an estate in every particular. Later on it is intended to erect separate quarters for the servants, and with this will be combined the laundry plant which is at present located in a temporary outbuilding. Taken altogether, the mansion in Hatley Park is like something from the old world. Those who have seen it in the course of construction, including His Lordship the Governor-General and Countess Grey, have been very much impressed, and, when it is completed, it will stand as one of the finest country estates in North America.

#### DEADLIEST GAME ALIVE

Sandy was having his first taste of life in the African forests. Borrowing a gun, he set off one day in search of game. A little later his companion spied in the distance Sandy running at full speed for home, with a huge lion behind him, gaining at every step.

"Quick! quick, Jock!" he cried, "open the door. I'm bringing him home alive."

#### DENTISTS IN HADES

An evangelist was exhorting his hearers to flee from the wrath to come. "I warn you," he thundered, "that there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth!"

At this moment an old woman in the gallery stood up. "Sir," she shouted, "I have no teeth."

"Madam," returned the evangelist severely, "they will be provided."

## IN MY LADY'S CHAMBER

It is curious how the large hat has imposed itself upon us all. Even a toque no longer manages to confine itself within modest dimensions, and the fur caps of last winter were larger than ever before. Perhaps we wish to suggest that our brains demand a wide and generous shelter, perhaps we like the contrast between the scantiness of our skirts and the amplitude of our head covering, perhaps the disproportionate size of the hat adds to the effect of youth that seems to be more sought after at present than ever was before. In any case a large hat is almost universally demanded by the present fashion.

It must be borne in mind that a large hat demands extra care and taste both for its choice and for its poising upon the head. It may be altogether beautiful and becoming, but the least mistake is apt to bear the unfortunate wearer swiftly downwards from the sublime to the ridiculous. And, first of all, very short women should remember that they must keep their hats down to dimensions as moderate as possible. There must be some sort of proportion between the size of a hat and the height of its wearer, if the effect is to be happy.

In the matter of color, if it is not black, and black hats are still much worn, it must be chosen to harmonize delicately with the rest of the costume, though it need not exactly match any part of it. Often the same tint repeated in materials with very different surfaces is extremely pleasing, but a great deal of judgment is necessary in planning this kind of harmony, especially if a hat is to be worn several times with the same costume, as many delicate shades are soon altered by the sun and wind, and if the flowers or ribbons on the hat are altered in one way and the materials of the gown in another the harmony is soon spoilt. It is better and easier to repeat the color of the costume in rather a different, though pleasantly contrasting shade, and most women will find it more becoming to subdue the color of the hat so as not to destroy the sheen of the

hair. Most Englishwomen have hair of some soft shade of brown, often with delicate golden lights in it. A brilliant colored hat dulls hair of this kind, and makes it quite uninteresting, while a sober colored hat throws it up and makes it more attractive.

But given a really well-chosen hat, one that repeats, in modest tones, the note of the costume and adds lustre to the hair on which it rests, it may entirely lose its effect if it is not poised on the head at exactly the right angle.

It is not for nothing that hat pins have become larger and more varied than ever before; their function is increasingly important. A large hat must be held there firmly enough to resist the onslaughts of the wind, or the possible dangers of conversation. For a hat that has been quite sufficiently secured with a view to a short drive in a brougham and a short stay in a drawingroom may be unexpectedly exposed to a gale of laughter that will force a woman to ruin her appearance in three seconds. And the ruin may be irreparable. It is not always possible to obtain, even in a case of dire necessity, such as that of a hopelessly tilted hat, five quiet minutes before a looking-glass.

All women, therefore, but more especially those who are endowed with a swift and sudden sense of humor, are adjured most heedfully to fix their hats with pins, pads, and grips when first they don them, so that no further thought or trouble may be needed afterwards. For the effect of any costume is completely spoilt if it is such that it will not allow its wearer to forget it, and many pretty women ruin their own attractiveness by constant little nervous movements of adjustment. For any but the very quietest talkers a hat and veil are awkward to keep perfectly arranged, and the large fur caps of last winter were a priceless boon to the frivolous or excitable, as they could be rammed well down on the head and trusted to stay there.

It may seem a trifle, but many women need reminding that the hair must be arranged to suit the hat, and that it always needs

a few finishing touches after the hat is in its place. A moment or two with a hand-glass before starting out makes a wonderful difference to a woman's general appearance, and an absolute neatness and propriety of adjustment gives a certain indefinite pleasure even to those who are not aware that they notice anything that any woman has on. It is attention to trifles that produces perfection, and "perfection is no trifle."

But the very fact that a large hat demands care and a hand-glass for its arrangement is a reason why no woman should ever wear one when she goes to the theatre.

One sometimes see beautiful and distinguished Matinee hats, made on purpose to take up as little room as possible; it is a pity these are not more common. It ought to be considered exceedingly bad taste for any woman deliberately to deprive those behind her of the pleasure for the sake of which they have taken their seats. But a large hat, properly secured, cannot lightly be taken off and put on again. Theatre dressing-rooms would need to be a great deal larger and more convenient than they are now for any considerable part of the audience to be able to leave their hats there. So that the only satisfactory arrangement is for women to go to the play without any hats at all or with specially made head-coverings that will not obstruct the view, unless they are willing to wear an old hat and put it away under their seat.

A famous host who provides his friends with the most delightful theatrical entertainments met the difficulty of the hat question not long ago by arranging for the ladies to sit on one side of his auditorium and the gentlemen on the other. By the time the performance was over the wearers of large hats had at least seen the difficulty from both its points of view; and no doubt it was a relief to the men to be able to watch the progress of a wonderfully pretty play without having anything more obstructing to dodge than the slender, shining polls of other men.



# Literature Music Art

By N. DE B. RAND LUGRIN

## With The Philosophers

### EXTRACTS FROM INDIAN LITERATURE

#### I.—From the Dhammapada

All that we have is the result of what we have thought; it is founded on our thoughts; it is made up of our thoughts. If a man speaks or acts with an evil thought, pain follows him as the wheel follows the foot of the ox that draws the carriage; but if a man speaks or acts with a pure thought, happiness follows him like a shadow that never leaves him. Earnestness is the path that leads to escape from death. Those who are in earnest do not die; those who are thoughtless are as if dead already. Long is the night to him who is awake; long is a mile to him who is tired; long is life to the foolish.

There is no suffering for him who has finished the journey and abandoned grief, who has freed himself on all sides and thrown off the fetters.

Some people are born again; evil-doers go to hell; righteous people go to heaven; those who are free from all worldly desires attain Nirvana.

He who, seeking his own happiness, punishes or kills beings that also long for happiness, will not find happiness after death.

Looking for the maker of this tabernacle, I shall have to run through a course of many births, so long as I do not find; and painful is birth again and again. But now, maker of the tabernacle, thou hast been seen; thou shalt not make up this tabernacle again. All thy rafters are broken, thy ridgepole is sundered, thy mind, approaching Nirvana, has attained the extinction of all desires.

Not to commit any sin, to do good, and to purify one's mind, that is the teaching of the Buddhas.

Let us live happily, not hating them that hate us. Let us live happily, though we call nothing our own.

#### The Wisdom of Death—From the Katha Upanishad

Death spoke and said: Pleasure is one thing, happiness another; both with different cords bind a man. He that chooses happiness instead of pleasure attains bliss. He that chooses pleasure loses his aim. There is no future for the fool who seeks pleasure, who is befuddled by love of wealth. "This is the world, there is no other," if one thinks thus, he comes again and again into my power. He who by union with the Spirit (all-soul) comprehends God, Who is hard to know, Who is concealed, the Old One, he the wise man, leaves behind him joy and sorrow. The Spirit is finer than fine, greater than great, concealed in the inner part of all beings. He who has no more wishes and is free from care, he sees the greatness of the Spirit, by the mercy of the Creator. The Spirit (all-soul) cannot be grasped by means of the Brahmanas, nor by means of reason, nor by means of deep study. He whom the Spirit has chosen for his own, only he can comprehend the Spirit. The Spirit is hidden in all beings. He does not appear, but he is recognized by the high and fine intuition of the wise. Stand up. Awake. Be watchful and attain royal blessings. Narrow is the path, so say the wise, narrow and sharp as a razor's edge. When all desires of the heart shall cease, then man becomes immortal; then he attains to union with Absolute Being.

#### The Divine Song (Pantheism—The God Krishna-Vishnu Speaks

Know that that is indestructible in which the body rests. The bodies (incarnations) of God are temporal, but God is eternal. Whosoever thinks that he can slay or be slain is not wise. He the universal God, is not born at any time, nor does He ever die; nor will He ever cease to be. Unborn, everlasting, eternal, He, the Ancient One (as the soul) of man is not slain when the body is slain. As one puts away an old garment and puts on another which is new, so he, the embodied (Spirit), puts away the old body and assumes the new. Everlasting, omnipresent, firm and unchanging is He, the Eternal. Some are pleased with Vedic words and think there is nothing else; their souls are full of desires, and they fancy that to go to heaven is the chief thing. But in doing well, not in the fruit thereof, is virtue. Do thy appointed work, fear not, care not for rewards. Sacrifices are of many kinds, but he that sacrifices with wisdom offers the best sacrifice.

He that hath faith hath (requisite) wisdom; he that hath wisdom hath peace. He that hath wisdom and no faith, whose soul is one of doubt, is destroyed.

But the good man, even if he be not wise, does not go to destruction like a cloud that is rent. For he enters heaven as a doer of good, nor does he pass again (by transmigration) into an evil state, but into a better than he knew before, where he again strives for perfection; and this he reaches after many births.

#### From the Bible of the Dadu Panthus—Sixteenth Century

He is my God who maketh all things perfect. O, foolish one, God is not far from you. He is near you. God's power is always with you. Whatever is to be is God's will. What will be, will be. Therefore long not for grief or joy, because by seeking the one you may find the other. All things are sweet to them

that love God. I am satisfied with this, that happiness is in proportion to devotion. O, God, Thou who art Truth, grant me contentment, love, devotion and faith. Sit ye with humility at the feet of God and rid yourselves of the sickness of your bodies. From the wickedness of the body there is much to fear, because all sins enter into it. Therefore let your dwelling be with the fearless, and direct yourselves toward the light of God. For there neither poison nor sword has power to destroy, and sin cannot enter.

### BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

#### A Book on Poetry, by the Poet Laureate

In his book, "The Bridling of Pegasus," Mr. Alfred Austin gives us ten papers which he has written during the last thirty years, which he styles "Prose Papers on Poetry." Mr. Austin is very well qualified to write on this subject. There is no question about his scholarship, however much our opinions may differ in regard to his power of impressing his readers. The subjects he deals with in order are as follows: "The Essentials of Great Poetry"; "The Feminine Note in English Poetry"; "Milton and Dante: A Comparison and a Contrast"; "Byron and Wordsworth"; "Dante's Realistic Treatment of the Ideal"; "Dante's Poetic Conception of Women"; "Poetry and Pessimism"; "A Vindication of Tennyson"; "On the Relationship of Literature to Politics"; "A Conversation with Shakespeare in the Elisian Fields."

In the author's dedication to Sir Alfred Lyall, he says:

"Whether (these papers) be deemed sound or otherwise, they are at least coherent; the canons of criticism can be regarded as poetry, whatever other qualities it may possess; that imagination in poetry as distinguished from mere fancy, is the transfiguring of the Real, or actual, into the Ideal, by what Prospero calls his 'so potent art'; and if these conditions are complied with, that the greatness of the poem depends on the greatness of the theme."

"The decay of authority," begins Mr. Austin, "is one of the most marked features of our time. Religion, politics, art, manners, speech, even morality, considered in its widest sense, have all felt the waning of traditional authority, and the substitution for it of individual opinion and taste, and of the wavering and contradictory utterances of publications ostensibly occupied with criticism and supposed to be pronouncing serious judgments. By authority I do not mean the delivery of dogmatic decisions, analogous to those issued by a legal tribunal from which there is no appeal, that have to be accepted and obeyed, but the existence of a body of opinion of long-standing, arrived at after due investigation and experience during many generations, and reposing on fixed principles or fundamentals of thought. This it is that is being dethroned in our day, and is being supplanted by a babel of clashing, irreconcilable utterances, often proceeding from the same quarters, even the same mouths."

In no department of thought has this been more conspicuous than in that of literature, especially the higher class of literature; and it is most patent in the prevailing estimate of that branch of literature to which lip-homage is paid as the highest of all, viz., poetry. Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton have not been openly dethroned; but it would require some boldness to deny that even their due recognition has been indirectly questioned by a considerable amount of neglect, as compared with the interest shown alike by readers and reviewers in poets and poetry of lesser stature. Are we to conclude from this that there is no standard, that there exist no permanent canons by which the relative greatness of poets and poetry can be estimated with reasonable conclusiveness?

Melodiousness, Mr. Austin tells us, and lucidity are the first qualifications of true poetry, and he gives the following reasons for the deplorable change in public taste and sentiment. After the decay of authority already mentioned: 1. The perpetual reading of novels of every kind, many of them of a pernicious nature, but nearly all of them calculated to indispose readers to care for any poetry save of an emotional lyrical character. 2. The increase—be it said with all due chivalry—of feminine influence and activity alike in society and literature; women, generally speaking, showing but a moderate interest in great issues in public life, and finding their satisfaction so far as reading is concerned, in prose romances, newspapers and short lyrics. 4. The febrile quality of contemporaneous existence; the ephemeral excitements of the passing hour; and the wholesale surrender to the transient as contrasted to the permanent, great poetry concerning itself only with this last—a circumstance that makes the Odyssey, for instance, as fresh today as though it had been published for the first time last autumn; whereas the life of most prose romances, like the lady's scanty attire, commence a peine, et finit tout de suite.

This writer thinks that the novelists give a very unfair idea of women that they represent them for the most part, that is the modern novelists represent them as consuming their days in morbid longings and sentimental regrets, and men are represented as having nothing to do save to stimulate or satisfy such feelings. "Read then the poets, he advises. They have a nobler conception of women and of life than the novelists. Their unobtrusive but conspicuous teaching harmonizes with the conduct of the best women, and has its deep foundation in a belief in the beneficent potency of Love,

from the most elementary up to an apprehension of the meaning of the last line of the Divina Commedia:

"L'amor che muove il Sole e l'altre stelle," which is to say Love that keeps the sun in its course, and journeys with the planets in their orbits.

"The Bridling of Pegasus," Alfred Austin: The Macmillan Co., publishers, Toronto, Canada.

#### An Ohio Novel

Mary S. Watts' new novel "Nathan Burke," is an Ohio story in every sense. The scene is laid in Ohio, the hero is an Ohio man, and the author is an Ohio woman. It would seem that, through the publication of this novel, Ohio has at last come into her literary own. We have had stories of almost every section of the United States, but so far Indiana alone has represented in fiction that great part of our country which stands as a mean between the conser-



POLAIRE

The famous Parisian dancer who is now appearing at the Palace, on her 15-h.p. Mors, in which she has been exploring the delights—and drawbacks—of London and its suburbs. Mlle. Polaire, who is an expert driver, on most of these exploring expeditions goes quite unaccompanied.

vatism and intellectuality of the East and the generous whole-heartedness and physical strength of the West.

In "Nathan Burke" we see the true Ohio spirit. The action of the story begins in that great age of expansion just preceding the Civil War, and as Mrs. Watts depicts the growth of her hero she shows at the same time the accompanying growth of the country. In style of treatment "Nathan Burke" resembles somewhat William Allen White's "A Certain Rich Man." Both authors have made use of an intimate conversational method which is most pleasing to the reader.

#### Manual of Gardening

Professor Bailey's "Manual of Gardening" is a book which will appeal to all cultivators of the soil whether they are professional farmers or only amateurs who desire to make the most of their opportunities. In making up his book Professor Bailey has drawn freely from two of his former works—his "Garden Making" and "Practical Garden Book." With the addition of much new material derived from his long experience as Director of the Cornell School of Agriculture and Editor of the cyclopaedia of Horticulture and Agriculture, he has constructed a valuable book—one which embodies the results of a systematic study of amateur and commercial gardens in all parts of the United States, and is in every way a noteworthy addition to his long list of splendid treatises on outdoor subjects.

#### COREAN FEMININE CUSTOMS

The Korean lady rises with the sun, and after spending perhaps an hour on her toilet

directs her slaves how to attend to the household. She keeps the accounts of the family and acts as mistress of the establishment. She may do a little embroidery or sewing herself, but outside this she has nothing to occupy her all day long. She usually sleeps on a mat on the floor, and when she rises, if it is cold outside, her feet rest on a warm surface, for her bedroom has flues under it and straw fires are started before daybreak. She sits down on the floor before a looking-glass in making her toilet and eats from a little table eight to ten inches high. Her table furniture is composed of bowls of brass and a pair of chop-sticks, and her food is largely rice, meats, fowls, fish and fruit. After eating, she uses her fingers in place of a tooth-brush, washing out her mouth with salt, which she also rubs over her teeth. She takes frequent baths in the summer, and on the whole is reasonably clean.

#### A NATIONAL HYMN

The following verses were written to the air of "O Canada," by Miss Violet A. Clarke, of Toronto.

O Canada! Beloved Native Land  
O Canada! beloved native land,  
Strong, neath thy flag  
Thy patriot children stand.

Britannia's scion whose royal brow  
With maple-leaf is twin'd;  
Behold three seas her broad, rich soils  
With azure waters bind.

Dear Motherland, loyal to thee  
May all thy sons and daughters ever be

O Canada! Our father's land and ours,  
Proud waive thy fields  
With golden grains and flowers.

Thy clear blue skies the sun reflects  
O'er fruitful plain and hills;  
Thy clouds refresh with rains the earth  
And swell thy lakes and rills.

Land of the brave! land of the free!  
Right, be thy watchword, peace and liberty.

Lord God of Hosts, neath whose almighty  
sway

All nations rule,  
For Canada we pray:

Thy laws of truth her bulwark be,  
Thy cross, her shield and crown;

Justice, her sword: valour, her strength;  
Her nation's meed, renown.

Swell loud the shout, long let it ring,  
God save our Canada, God save our King.

—Violet A. Clarke.

#### THE SECRET OF STYLE

Good carriage," says a leading authority in addressing a London audience lately, "is the whole secret of style. Learn how to hold your body and how to walk, and you can snap your fingers at the changes decreed by those who make the fashions. Give the woman with a bad carriage the latest creation from the Rue de la Paix, and she will yet look a frump, while the woman who moves with head erect, straight and 'easy,' will look smart in a cheap cotton gown. There are many even better reasons for a woman holding herself well. A nerve specialist maintains that the matter of carriage is essentially important. The irritable, nervous subject, who resolutely determines to walk well very soon reaps the benefit. With the expanded chest comes proper breathing and gradual bettering of many physical ills incidental to walking 'anyhow.' The old-fashioned plan of walking for fifteen minutes a day with a small book set somewhat forward on the head puts the whole body into the best possible position, and if this position is maintained one will not only look and feel smart, but will develop a carriage as health-giving as it is becoming."

#### IMPULSIVE RUSKIN

An instance of Ruskin's impulsiveness, and very characteristic of the man, occurred at Herne Hill, when he, with us, was invited to dine with a very lively French lady, the wife of a well-known barrister in London. She was very pleased at the great man condescending to dine with her. Two Frenchmen were asked to meet us, one old, the other young. The dinner was a great success and when we were laughing, and I was helping the professor with his coat, the young man went to the piano, and played a lively tune. Madame couldn't help beginning to pirouette about. The professor at once threw away his coat, and, rushing with her into the drawing-room, they both began to dance like mad creatures, he bounding up into the air with his long hair waving up and down. The young man kept quickening the time. They went on until all joined in, and only stopped from sheer exhaustion and laughter.

#### WILLIE WASN'T SATISFIED

The Smiths had invited a guest to dinner. As the last course was reached little Willie, who had been closely watching the guest almost continually during the meal, looked over at him once more and said: "You haven't changed a bit since you started eating, have you, Mr. Curtis?" "Why, no," laughed the visitor. "Why do you ask that question?" "Because," blurted out Willie, confused by the pair of eyes focussed on him, "because I heard pa say you'd make a big hog of yourself as soon as you got your eyes on the beef."

Mabel—"I wonder how much longer we must wait for that mother of mine. She's kept us waiting quite a few minutes."

George—"Hours I should say."

Mable—"Ours! Oh, George! This is so sudden!"

Fritz—"Eddie vas vun of der leading lights of his profession."

Louey—"Vot is his bizness?"

Fritz—"He vas an aviator."

Louey—"Oh, I see; a sky-light."

Flowerly Fields—"So ye're still looking for an honest man?"

Diogenes—"I am."

Flowerly Fields—"What's de lantern fer?"

Diogenes—"That's to test him with. I am going to lend him the lantern, and if he brings it back, I'll get an umbrella and try him with that."



# An Hour with the Editor

## ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

During the Hundred Years War and the Wars of the Roses so many members of the baronage were killed in battle or beheaded for treason, and by reason of escheats and forfeitures the Crown became possessed of numerous estates. These were in some cases given to persons, who in one way or another had gained the favor of the reigning sovereign, and in others were purchased by wealthy merchants. Among the latter was one named Boleyn, who seems to have been wealthy, as wealth was counted in those days, that is, he probably had an income of two or three thousand pounds, the purchasing power of which was about equal to that of \$100,000 nowadays. In the time of Henry VIII. the representative of the family was Thomas, who for some service had been made a knight. He had a son and a daughter. Sir Thomas was sent to Paris on some mission, and took his daughter with him, whence she returned in her sixteenth year and at once was a conspicuous figure at the royal court, being appointed a maid of honor to Queen Catherine. Her vivacity at once attracted the attention of the King. Henry had grown tired of Catherine. He did not wish to marry her in the first place, the union having been brought about for political reasons in order to bind the royal houses of England and Spain closely together. She was a good deal older than he, and severe and exclusive in her manner. Doubt had been raised at the time of the wedding as to its validity, as she had already been wife of Henry's older brother, and the death of her children by Henry led him to think that the curse of Heaven was upon the marriage with him. He had grown gloomy and despondent, devoting much of his time to the study of theology. When Martin Luther was at the height of his influence, Henry had published a book defending the Seven Sacraments, which so gratified the Pope that he was given the title "Defender of the Faith," which all succeeding English kings have borne until this day. When the merry little Anne Boleyn appeared on the scene, inclination and religion combined to convince Henry that to continue to live with Catherine was a mortal sin, but the latter was not sufficient to restrain the former so far as Anne was concerned, and he proposed that they should effect an irregular union. But he had to reckon with a powerful combination. Her father was wealthy and ambitious; her brother was popular and ambitious. She does not appear to have been beautiful. She was small, had a profusion of hair, possessed a quick wit, was merry and free within limits. The more she refused the King's advances the more determined he became to possess her. In the end he succeeded, first through the means of a private marriage, and after he had divorced Catherine, by public acknowledgment, followed by a splendid coronation. Anne's married life was short, not quite four years, when she was executed for treason, her treason consisting of unfaithfulness to her marriage vows. There has been much debate as to her guilt, but as her condemnation was at the hands of seventy peers, over whom her uncle presided, there can hardly be any doubt on the subject. While she never admitted her offence, she sought to evade the consequence of her conviction by alleging that, having been affianced to the Duke of Northumberland, she never was Henry's lawful wife; but the plea was set aside. Just before her death she sent this message to Henry: "From a simple gentlewoman you made me a first marchioness and then a queen; and now that you can do no more on earth, you are about to make me a saint in heaven." She left one daughter, whom we all know as Queen Elizabeth.

The relationship between Henry and Anne would have been nothing more than an incident relieved from vulgarity only by the prominence of one of the actors in it, if it had not given rise to important changes in the condition of England. When Henry first approached the Pope and asked for a divorce from Catherine, Clement, who then sat in St. Peter's chair, told him to place his case before the courts of England and abide by their decision; but Henry, for reasons that have never been disclosed, insisted upon having a papal decree. We have seen that Wolsey's half-hearted presentation and management of the case cost him his position. He had been very desirous of promoting the divorce until he learned that Henry proposed to make Anne his wife. England was growing very restive under papal control in ecclesiastical matters, and a law was passed by Parliament declaring that the Pope had no longer any authority, civil or religious, in England, and the King was given authority to bring the Act into force at his own pleasure. Henry's object in securing this legislation was to enable him to force the hand of the Pope. The Lutheran movement had spread rapidly on the Continent, and there seemed to be danger that Rome would lose the adherence of all the leading nations except Spain. Clement was in a position of great embarrassment. He had to choose between offending the Emperor Charles and King Henry. He adopted a middle course and sent a legate to England to take cognizance of divorce proceedings. When the proceedings were about to be ended, the legate postponed his decision, and the further consideration of the case was removed to Rome. On the following day Henry declared the Act of Parliament above mentioned in force, and thus ended forever the authority of the Pope in English lands. The people sided with the King. They agreed readily with those who told them that it was unseemly for their sovereign to go to Rome as a suitor, and when Thomas Cromwell declared that when Henry went to Italy, it would be at the head of an invincible army, the whole

nation applauded. In due course Henry did what the Pope suggested in the first place, and declared his marriage with Catherine void. Of course he did not do this as an act of royal prerogative. He called to his aid Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, who pronounced the necessary judgment declaring the marriage with Catherine invalid, when it was found that the relations between Henry and Anne could be no longer concealed, and Henry was determined to legitimize the fruit of their union. Thus we see that the desires of an amorous king and the cleverness of a brilliant girl made England a Protestant land.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the Protestantism of Henry was what we understand by the term. He was opposed to freedom of religious thought, and when Tyndall began to make a translation of the Bible into English, he was driven from the kingdom. When his translation was sent over from Germany, Wolsey with the full concurrence of the King ordered all available copies to be collected and burned. A stringent law was passed forbidding all innovations in the creed or practices of the Church, and the doctrines of Roman Catholicism were retained in their entirety, except only that which vested the Pope with authority superior to the sovereign.

We have now reached the beginning of a new era in the history of England. The old order of things had passed away. We have seen that for many reigns the great prelates were the king's ministers; that the archbishops were statesmen rather than ecclesiastics; that the Church was one of the Estates of the Realm. Hereafter things were different. Wolsey was the last of the ecclesiastical ministers, and when he was dismissed, the people of England realized that the kingly office was supreme in the land. He was succeeded after a short interval by Sir Thomas More, the first layman to occupy the place next to the king. To More succeeded Thomas Cromwell, a man of remarkable powers, who was inspired with the belief in the absolute power of princes, which he had acquired from a study of the writing of Machiavelli. As the years passed the King became more and more powerful, and Parliament more and more subservient. Only the semblance of the old-time freedom of the British people remained, so far as the making of the laws was concerned. Fortunately the courts preserved their integrity. In the next article the general condition of England at this time will be considered. The present one may be closed with a brief reference of the remainder of Henry's career. The day after the execution of Anne, he married Jane Seymour, who died a year later in giving birth to a son, afterwards Edward VI. He then married Anne of Cleves, whom he divorced in a short time. His next matrimonial venture was with Catherine Howard, who was executed two years later for the same offence that cost Anne her head. His sixth and last wife was Catherine Parr, widow of Lord Latimer, a lady of many good qualities, who survived him. Henry died in 1547, when he was in his fifty-sixth year. He reigned 38 years. In addition to what has been above referred to his reign was noted for the perfecting of the union between England and Wales and the establishment of Ireland as a kingdom. Henry having received from the Irish Parliament the grant of the title of King of Ireland. He was thus the first sovereign to be King of England and Ireland and Defender of the Faith. He retained the formal title of King of France, as did his successors for some time afterwards. There was as yet no Kingdom of Great Britain, Scotland being as yet an independent sovereignty.

## AN ERA OF CHANGE

This article will be somewhat of a digression from the general course of the short series of which it forms a part, but it may not be the less interesting on that account. We all like to think that we live in an age which represents the consummation of human endeavor. Not that we suppose we have reached the limit of progress, but we like to think we have gone a little farther forward than any persons, who have preceded us. Perhaps we have, in some ways, but then also perhaps we have not. Certainly if we have done so in achievements, we have not in fancy; if the greatest philosopher of his time was not deceived we have not done so in fact. Roger Bacon was born in Somersetshire in 1214. He was undoubtedly the greatest scholar and philosopher of the Middle Ages. Whether or not he had access to sources of information not now available we do not know; but if he had not, he certainly possessed a grasp of the potentialities of human invention quite equal to anything that the Twentieth Century has produced. He found his contemporaries firm believers in magic and he sought to disabuse their minds of this superstition by telling them some of the things that can be accomplished by human skill, for he said: "It may be seen that magic power is inferior to these works, and worthless." His own language may be quoted, for it is so quaint and so explicit that to change it in the slightest would be to weaken it. First he says: "Instruments of navigation can be made without men as rowers, so that the largest ships, river and ocean, may be borne on with the guidance of one man, with greater speed than if full of men." Was this simply a deduction from reason alone, or had the learned Friar some knowledge that such a thing had been accomplished? The latter explanation is suggested by the following: "Also carriages can be so made that without an animal they may be moved with inconceivable speed; as we may assume the scythed chariots to have been with which battles were fought in ancient

times." Thus we see that the mediaeval philosophers either had heard of or anticipated by nearly seven centuries the automobile. He anticipated our Wright Brothers, our Santos Dumonts and the rest of the bird-men by seven hundred years, for he said: "Also instruments for flying can be made, so that a man may sit in the middle of the instrument, revolving some contrivance by which wings artificially constructed may beat the air in the manner of a bird flying." We are speculating nowadays as to means for overcoming the force of gravitation, but Bacon thought this quite within the range of possibility, for he says: "Also an instrument small in size for the elevation and depression of weights almost infinitely, that which nothing more useful may chance." We talk about the Fourth Dimension, and the latest writer has explained it to mean that if we understood it we could instantly remove ourselves from any place wherein we might be, and Bacon speaks of "an instrument three fingers high and the same breadth and a less volume, by which a man can snatch himself and his friends from all danger of prison, both to ascend and descend." He tells us that "instruments can also be made for walking in the sea and rivers down to the bottom without bodily peril," and here he claims to be on historical ground, for he adds, "For Alexander the Great used these things that he might view the secrets of the ocean, according to what Ethicus, the astronomer, relates." To all this he adds: "These things were done in ancient times, and are done in our own, as is certain, unless it may be the instrument of flying, which I have not seen, nor do I know any man who has seen; but I know that the wise man who planned this device completed it. And such things can be made almost infinitely, as bridges across rivers without pillars or any other support, and machines and unheard-of devices." We are told that the telescopes were invented in the Seventeenth Century, but five hundred years before that time Bacon wrote: "For glasses can be so constructed that things placed far off may appear very near, and vice versa; so that from an incredible distance we may read the minutest letters and number things, however little, and make the stars appear where we will. For thus it is believed that Julius Caesar, on the shore of the sea in Gaul, discovered through huge glasses the disposition and site of the castles and towns of Britain." After setting out these and similar wonderful matters, Bacon explains why the people do not know of them. He quotes Aristotle who says he "would be the breaker of the heavens' seal if he communicated the secrets of nature and art," and Gellius, who excused himself for not teaching his pupils what he knew to be true by saying: "It is foolish to offer lettuce to an ass that is satisfied with thistles." He also says that Aristotle showed to Alexander the Great the "greatest secret of secrets" and "the divine power that enabled him to conceal the mystery." He then goes on to speak of the Philosopher's stone, and what he had in mind seems to have been something towards which we are groping in our experiments with radium and other mysterious substances.

These extracts from the writings of the first of the English philosophers may be of at least passing interest to those who are speculating, as most of us are, upon the possibilities of human invention, and they may perhaps put a reef in our self-conceit with which we assure ourselves that we are wiser than any generation that preceded us. The truth is that we have measured the achievements of antiquity by the accomplishments of a time when learning had been obscured under a cloud of superstition and inventive genius had been checked by the savagery of war. We have very inadequate conceptions of what ancient civilization really was. We only know that a virile race swept it out of existence, except for some fragmentary achievements assignable to the Dark Ages. When we endeavor to penetrate the veil that shows that period in the history of mankind, we get glimpses of things that suggest almost infinite possibilities. We live in an era of change, but when we think of what we are accomplishing in connection with what seems to have been accomplished long ago, we feel like saying with the Hindu philosopher that all knowledge is only a recollection of what has been, and that our progress is towards the beginning.

## THE TROUBADORS

A very remarkable phase of progress from the semi-savagery of the Dark Ages to the refinement of the Renaissance was that represented by the Troubadors. These singers must not be confused with the Bards. The latter were the historians of their day. Their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. They were peculiar to the Celtic race. In battle they excited and encouraged the warriors with fierce songs, which they sang to musical instruments, probably resembling the bagpipes. Picture in your mind a mass of half-naked fighting men charging upon the Roman hosts and at their head some even fiercer singer, now piping wildly some weird strain, now chanting the story of some by-gone hero, now exhorting his followers to protect their wives and children from a rapacious foe. In times of peace it was he who went from hall to hall and sang of the brave deeds of those who fell in the fight. These bards were the product of a rugged time, he made no pretence of refinement. Their theme was war, bloodshed and death; or perhaps they told of the days that were even then old, when

men who were more than half gods played with the elements as they willed, and to whom the storm and the ocean acted as servants. The Troubadors were the product of a later time. Their cult began about the Tenth Century and continued for about two hundred years, its culmination being in the latter part of the Eleventh Century and the beginning of the Twelfth. The Troubador was not the poet of war, but of love. He did not sing of the brave deeds of heroes, but of the charms of fair women. The triumphs that were his inspiration were the real or imaginary conquests of gallant men and fair women. As a rule they did not inculcate a very high order of morality, although there were conspicuous exceptions; but it is to be remembered that the morals of those days were not just the same as those upon which we in the Twentieth Century profess ourselves and insist that others, at least, shall practice. The cult of the Troubadors was the immediate precursor of that of Chivalry, as Chivalry preceded the Renaissance and the Renaissance preceded Modern Civilization.

The Troubadors were not the same as the Wandering Minstrels. The latter were travelling performers, the predecessors of the strolling players and the ancestors of the theatrical profession. They sang, danced, performed feats of sleight-of-hand, and in various ways amused both gentle and simple. The Troubadors were as a rule people of high social standing. Kings did not disdain the practice of the gentle art, as witness our own Richard Coeur de Leon, who prided himself no less upon his skill in versifying and song than upon his martial achievements. The story of how he made known his presence when in prison by singing one of his favorite lays is familiar to all. Nor was the male sex alone given to it, although as a rule ladies only practiced it in secret and showed their appreciation of it chiefly by their patronage. Many of the most famous women of the time encouraged the *Gia Saber*, or *Gay Science*, as it was called. Among these was Eleanor, wife of Henry II., by whom it was introduced into England and made extremely fashionable. Among the great Troubadors was William IX., Count of Poitiers and Aquitaine, some of whose songs have been preserved to this day. Unfortunately in many instances they are of too coarse a fibre for modern use, but in others they are full of beauty. Not infrequently the Troubadors were of humble origin and gained favor of princes by their talent, whereby they were elevated to a rank equalled only by the nobility. Such an one was Bernard of Ventadour, whose admiration for the wife of the first prince he seemed became so strong that he had to take refuge at another court. By the way, it is worth mentioning that rarely were maidens the subjects of the lays of the Troubadors, married women always being the objects of the poets' admiration. A famous Troubador was Jaufre Rudel, Prince of Blaya, who journeyed far to see the object of his passion, only to die in her arms as she greeted him. William of Gabestaing was another whose end was tragic. He paid his devotions to the wife of Raymond of Roussillon. The latter caused him to be slain, and had his heart cooked and served at the lady's dinner. When she had eaten, he told her. Horrified, she sprang from the table, and leaping through an open window, was dashed to death on the stones below. Columns could be filled with stories of the Troubadors, some of them tragic, many of them gay, but the foregoing will have to suffice.

The language of the Troubadors was always the same. It was a form of Latin, known as the *Lengua Romana* at first and afterwards as *Provençal*. Its home was in Provence, whence its spread to Limousine, Auvergne and adjoining countships, becoming the general language of the people. It travelled further afield and became known at all the courts of Europe. Raimon Vidal, one of the greatest of the Troubadors, claimed that it was the only true language of poetry. It was written in rhyme, this form having been adopted from the Arabian invaders of Spain, who were of all people the most fluent rhymers. It thus was the basis of almost all modern poetry, for the poems of classic Greece and Rome depended wholly upon accent and made no pretence at rhyme. It is not possible to translate the songs of the Troubadors so as to be certain that the exact meaning of the words has always been caught, for the Provençal language has been in disuse for centuries; yet fair reproductions of some of them have been made. The following is one of the stanzas of a poem composed by the Countess of Die, one of the famous singers of the Twelfth Century:

I sing of one I would not sing,  
Such anguish from my love hath sprung;  
I love him more than earthly thing;  
But beauty, wit or pleading, wrung  
From my heart's depth, can again for me  
No gratitude or courtesy.

Bernard de Ventadour, to whom reference has been above made, thus sang when he left the court where his first love:

I know not when we meet again,  
For grief hath rent my heart in twain;  
For thee the royal court I fled,  
But guard me from the ills I dread,  
And quick I'll join the bright array  
Of courteous knights and ladies gay.

"On your trip abroad, did you see any wonderful old ruins?" he asked. "Yes," she replied archly, "and guess what?" "Well?" "One of them wanted to marry me."

"Out of a job, eh!" "Yes," replied the unemployed one. "The boss where I was said he was losin' money on the things I was makin'." "Is that so? What was you makin'?" "Mistakes."

## A Century of Fiction

XXXI.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

### MARIE CORELLI

Whatever varying opinions we may hold regarding the works of this prolific writer, all critics must agree as to her great conscientiousness and ability. She is unquestionably and deservedly one of the most widely read of modern novelists, and her works have done something more than win a cheap notoriety for their author. They have created an indelible impression upon the mind of the reading public for good, for she exalts what is best in human nature, and does not, as so many of our novelists do, disguise evil, under which heading we may place flippancy, morbid cynicism and hysteria, in a cloak of apparent morality to insinuate a bad impression whether the writer intends it to do so or not. Another reason for placing Marie Corelli in the front rank of Twentieth Century novelists, is that she has never fallen short of the high standard she set herself in her first notable production, "The Romance of Two Worlds." Each succeeding book has shown the writer's intellectual advancement. While her style is not ponderous, there is always a certain amount of unshakable dignity about it, and a depth of eloquence that has its birth in the author's own courage of her convictions. Her themes are usually lofty ones, and perhaps for this reason we do not miss the necessary "saving sense of humor" which Marie Corelli does not display to any marked extent whether she possesses it or not.

It is only during the last few years that we have had anything more than a fleeting glimpse of this author's personality. One of the reasons, it is said, that she was treated so unkindly at first by the majority of critics was because she would not sue for favor, denied herself to interviewers, refused to give any information regarding her life, and held herself so loftily aloof as to convince journalistic members that she felt herself infinitely superior to the rest of humankind. Happily this opinion has been reversed, and we have learned a little something in regard to the character of this really lovable, hard-working, painstaking and noble-minded woman.

It can be quite readily understood why a large number of people decry some of her books on the ground of their so-called attacks upon the Church of Rome and the Church of England. But, looking beneath the surface, we perceive that her condemnation is in no sense of the word a sweeping one. Some of the most beautiful characters that she has created are churchmen. Indeed, there is hardly one of her books that does not hold up for our admiration men of whom she has made more or less heroes, and who follow religious callings. Miss Corelli has never hesitated to attack hypocrisy wherever she found it, and she has no patience with charming effects that cover an unlovely interior, dogma that stands for narrow-mindedness and bigotry, or a parade of dignity as a cloak to sin. There is nothing prejudicial about her views of life, and she aims always to be a tolerant, fair-minded judge, whether or not we all agree as to her capability of judgment.

Miss Corelli is very charming in her own home, her manner is cordial and sympathetic, and she dispenses hospitality with a lavish hand. Her love for children is well known, she has befriended many homeless and suffering ones, and is interested in various works of charity. Recently she has taken her place on the public platform as a speaker on various topics of the day, and she contributes an interesting paper now and then on current events to leading publications. Needless to say, whatever she writes is always in great demand by publishers and public.

The meagre facts which we can glean in regard to her early life are sufficient, nevertheless, to enable us to judge that her childhood and young girlhood must have been romantic. Though most people believe her to be an Englishwoman born and bred, she was, in fact, born in Italy. While she was a baby the poet Charles Mackay adopted her and took her home to England. Profoundly impressed by her intellectual ability as she began to develop, her foster father gave her the advantage of the best of educations. She started writing at an early age, and when she felt that she had a career before her she determined to literally "make a name for herself," and adopted the pseudonym of Marie Corelli as her legal name.

Her books are many and varied. In one or two of them we find a slightly pessimistic vein, which hardly does not predominate in the most of them. "The Vendetta," for instance, is a gruesome tale, and "Wormwood" is little better; but there is a long list of stories which concern themselves almost entirely with pleasing themes, so we can afford to overlook the exception.

In the order of their productions her books are as follows: The Romance of Two Worlds, Thelma, Ardath, Wormwood, Soul of Lillith, The Vendetta, Barabbas, The Silence of the Mahrajah, Sorrows of Satan, Cameos, The Mighty Atom, The Murder of Delicia, Jane, The Master Christian, Boy, Temporal Power, God's Good Man, and In Holy Orders, which has been published within the last few months.

Miss Corelli is forty-six, and it is probably not too much to say that she has her best work yet to do.



# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## THE PRINCIPLES OF PLANT BREEDING

Hybridization involves a knowledge of the parts of the flower and of their particular functions. It is based on the fact of the sexuality of plants. When ripe pollen from the stamens of a flower belonging to one variety of species is placed on the mature stigmas of a flower belonging to another variety, the pollen grains send down slender tubes through the styles into the ovary, where they enter the ovaules and come into contact with the egg-cells. A male germ cell then passes out of the tube and fuses with the nucleus of the egg-cell. This process is known as fertilization of the egg-cell by the male germ cell. The fertilized egg-cell soon divides into many cells and becomes an embryo. The plant that develops from this embryo is a hybrid, and the process of formation is called hybridization.

The principles of hybridization of plants were unknown before the eighteenth century. The development of our knowledge of hybridization is largely due to Kolruter (1760), Knight (18—) and Darwin. Later additions were contributed by Gaertner, Naudin, Focke, Vilmorin, Mendel and others. To Darwin we owe the phrase: "Nature abhors perpetual self-fertilization," which does not hold true in the case of many vigorous plants such as tobacco, wheat and barley. Dr. East says Darwin's phrase should probably be changed to read: "Nature resists any sudden change in long established conditions."

It is well known that many plants have special adaptations in their flowers, whereby self-fertilization is prevented; that the highly colored flowers are usually cross-fertilized by insects; that the more inconspicuous flowers are cross-pollinated by wind, etc., etc. Darwin proved by numerous experiments that the products of crosses were usually more vigorous than the parents of the hybrid. It has also been observed that "in general the closer the botanical relations of two plants, the more easily they will cross. Crosses between varieties are generally very easy to make; those between Linnaean species have been made in quite a number of instances, while crosses between genera and families are rare." Moreover, it has been observed that hybrids arising from parents not closely related are much more likely to be sterile than are those from parents nearly related.

While a host of facts regarding hybridization had been accumulated, no general principle had been established until Mendel published a report in 1865. The experiments embodied in the report were made between 1855 and 1865, and were published in the transactions of an obscure society in Brunn, Austria. This publication lay unnoticed until 1900.

If one turns to the works on plant breeding published before 1900 he will realize how vague at that time were our notions of the laws regarding hybrids. No person seemed to be able to predict with any degree of certainty the result of crossing varieties of plants. In fact, contradictory results are often reported by different plant breeders. "The facts were wonderful enough, but they showed no signs of falling into orderly arrangement," Mendel's results were formulated in two laws:

1. The Law of Dominance, which may be expressed thus: "If two contrasting characters which have previously bred true are crossed, one only, the dominant character, appears in the hybrid." (East); and

2. The Law of Inheritance, which may be stated as follows: "In succeeding generations, self-fertilized plants grown from seeds of the cross reproduce both characters, in the proportion of three of the dominant character to one of the recessive character. Furthermore, the recessive character continues ever to breed true, while those plants bearing the dominant character are one-third pure dominants, which ever after breed true to the dominant character, and two-thirds hybrid dominants which contain the recessive character in a hidden condition." (East).

Mendel's experiments in cross-breeding were made with the common garden peas, which are capable of self-fertilization, and which have numerous varietal forms, distinguished by the color and shape of the seed, the color of the flowers, the color of the pods, the length of the stems, and the arrangement of the flowers on the stem. He determined the heredity first of all, of each set of characters; i. e., yellow and green seeds, round and angular seeds, smooth and wrinkled seeds, and so forth. He found, for example (a) that when yellow and green seeded varieties were crossed he obtained only yellow-seeded hybrids. (Generation F<sub>1</sub>) the yellow being dominant to the green which is recessive.

(b) When, however, the hybrid plants were self-fertilized, the seeds obtained in this second generation (F<sub>2</sub>) were composed of both yellow and green forms,—in the proportion of three yellow to one green.

(c) When the plants arising from green seeds of the second generation were self-fertilized, only plants with green (F<sub>3</sub>) seeds were obtained.

(d) When the yellows of the second generation were self-fertilized, some gave rise to plants with yellow seeds only, while others gave rise to plants with yellow and green seeds in the proportion of three to one, as in the second generation (F<sub>2</sub>).

In like manner Mendel crossed peas, each possessing one of a set of characters and obtained similar results. He found "round seeds dominant over wrinkled, colored seed coats over white seed coats, tallness over dwarf-

ness," etc. The similarity of the results led "Mendel to the conception of pairs of unit-characters of which either can be carried to any gamete, or sex cell, to the exclusion of the other." De Vries adopts this idea of an organism being composed of a bundle of unit-characters in his theory of mutations, and considers a mutation to differ from the parent plant in the addition of a unit-character, not previously possessed by the parent. Such is the idea of a discontinuous variation.

Mendel carried on experiments where peas possessing two or more pairs of contrasting characters were crossed, and found that the separate pairs were transmitted entirely independently of one another. "When, for example, a tall yellow-seeded pea was crossed with a dwarf green-seeded one, the F<sub>1</sub> plants all exhibited the dominant character of each pair, and were tall yellows. In the next generation appear, as usual, tall and dwarfs in the ratio of 3. 1, and also yellows and greens in the same ratio. If we suppose that there are 16 plants, it is clear that 12 of these will be tall, and that the other 4 will be dwarf. Now, of every 4 tall, 3 will be yellows and the other green. Out of our 12 tall, therefore, 9 will be yellows and 3 will be green. Similarly, of the 4 dwarfs, 3 will be yellow and one will be green. Consequently, the F<sub>2</sub> generation arising from the cross will consist of 9 yellow tall, 3 green tall, 3 yellow dwarf, and one dwarf green. In other words, there will be for every 16 plants a class of each showing the dominant character of one pair and the recessive of the other; and one plant with both recessive characters. Mendel established by experiments that these were the proportions that actually occurred, a result which has been amply confirmed since his time for other plants as for animals. And the principle may be extended indefinitely for any number of pairs of characters." (Punnett). —Prof. Wm. Lochhead, Macdonald College, in the Canadian Horticulturist.

## COLOR OF THE HORSE—WHENCE CAME IT?

By J. H. S. Johnstone in Canadian Farm  
If you should chance to ask a friend if he ever saw a white horse he would surely reply that he had, and the chances are that he would be wrong—quite wrong. Why? Because a white horse is a white horse and most horses which people think are white are not white at all. They are merely grey horses, which with advancing age, have grown lighter and lighter in color until they seem to be white. Nevertheless they were not born white, never were white and never will be white. I have known red roan horses turn whiter—if the term is admissible—than any grey one I have ever seen, but, even they were not white, though the reason why they should be more nearly white than those originally grey is not hard to give.

Now, did you ever see a horse that was born white? In an experience which covers the best part of four decades I have had personal knowledge of two in widely separated portions of North America. Five others I have seen which I know must have been born white. Horses that are really white are Albinos and come into this vale of tears as pure sports of nature or as the immediate descendants of such freaks.

### The Pre-historic Horse

Perhaps to the horseman the subject of equine coloration may not be of much practical interest in dollars and cents, but as a field for academic speculation and research it is fertile in the extreme. In the rocks we can trace the evolution of the horse from his original ancestor (Phenacodus primaevus, ancestor of all ungulate animals, to the Pliocene form in which he had assumed a horse-like appearance, if not size. His earliest history is as plain as if written, up to that time, but of course his color must remain a mystery. Fossils tell nothing about the liveries worn by animals of an age prior to the advent of man on this round earth.

For many years a great gulf remained fixed between the pre-historic and historic horse, but the Russian explorer, Prjevalski, solved the mystery. In the Altai Mountains in Mongolia he discerned what is considered to be the original type of horse—a mere pony in size, but a true horse in specific characteristics. Prjevalski's horse has been captured, reared in captivity and thoroughly studied. He breeds true to color, and that color is a light dun or clay bank. Therefore it is accepted as true that dun—a yellowish sort of color—was the hue of the original equine coat, and it is a very persistent color to this day, so much so that in range bands "yallers" are very unwelcome indeed. A "yaller" sire will make a "yaller" band in a comparatively short time, and "yaller" is not a popular color nowadays.

Starting with this yellowish or dun color as the foundation, we are confronted with the curious fact that the Tarpan, which before Prjevalski's discovery were believed to be the earliest equine type available, were mouse-colored. This race is now probably extinct—Western Asia was its habitat—but a very curious fact is that the only specimen of the Tarpan ever captured, so far as I can find out, was mouse-colored with one bay foreleg. This may or may not throw light on the following contentions, but there is surely some unknowable connection between the dun and the mouse-color.

### The Bay Horse

Bay is the general name bestowed on the equine color in which the foxy red predominates. No good reason has ever been advanced why this color should have been called bay. When you come to think of it, the term has no real derivative significance, save by common consent. Lexicographers of undying fame in every clime and nation give but halting definitions and derivations of the word. However,

we all know what a bay horse is, but why a horse is bay we take on trust. Once upon a time a man undertook to prove that the word bay referred originally to the location of the region in which the color was evolved—somewhere around a bay—but the gentleman was unknowing of the antiquity of the historic horse and its original montaine habitat.

Be the derivation of the term bay whatever it may, delvers in the dusty lore of the past are agreed that toward that hue—foxy red—was the first variation in equine coloration. A red horse is more attractive to the eye than a dun one. Reading your Darwin you learn how variations in color are perpetuated—they attract the female and so survive. Foxy red (bays), then, was the first improvement on the dun, later the golden chestnut, or golden sorrel as it is commonly but erroneously termed. But still we have no greys and no blacks. These came as sports—accidental exponents of Albinism and Melanism. Whether the dark chestnuts and browns came as the result of the coupling of the black with other colors, or the black came as a sport from these darker hues, need not bother us. After the white and the black came on the earth, whether after the domination of the horse by man or before it, the equine race could run the full gamut of color-tones. As bearing somewhat on this situation the fact remains to this day that white and black horses are the hardest to breed true to color.

### The White Horse

So now we return to our white horse. Really white horses—Albinos—are foaled white, with pink pigmentless skins. Grey horses are foaled black. Black horses are foaled a rusty brown. Dun horses are foaled dun. Red roans, bays, browns and chestnuts are foaled much the same color—more or less of a rusty red. A foal will begin to shed around the eyes the coat that was born on him. There you can first discover his true color. The domesticated horse is such a composite that exceptions to all rules are frequent, but the facts as detailed hold good in the main. All of which gives us quite a clear insight into the evolution of color in the equine subject. The grey was a later color than the black, the black later than the red, the white a freak, the dun original, the other common colors nearly contemporaneous with each other.

If a grey horse is foaled black and later turns what is called white, it is perfectly plain that he is not a white horse, because if he is foaled black he has a black skin, and black his skin remains to his dying day. On the contrary, if he is foaled white he has a skin which is devoid of pigment and the hair must be white. Then we have a really white or Albino horse. Parallels drawn in any sort of a dissertation anent the horse are usually easily shattered, but this one is ventured. Incidentally, the horse is the meanest thing on earth in this regard, as he is the noblest, if the least intelligent, in many others. Paying particular attention to this matter of coloration, I have noted men with hair on their heads "as white as the driven snow," yet with a hirsut adornment of the bands as black as the ace of spades. Which proves that the whiteness of the poll is an accident, a result, an effect of post-natal environment. So with the everyday white horse of the streets.

So far I have taken no account of piebalds and skewbalds, or of the white markings common to most horses, more especially to the Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney, Thoroughbred and other well known breeds, nor do I propose to here. I invite no controversy, but if we take Captain Hayes' word for it we can account for the parti-colors easily enough. He says that the Batak ponies in Sumatra were originally a mouse-colored breed. An Albino stallion, however, was foaled within the domain of a certain native potentate, which was commandeered as a sort of royal prerogative, as it were. This white pony was used in the "royal" stud, with the result, the fashion being set, that the Batak ponies are now a piebald race. Piebald means black and white; skewbald some other color, such as bay or chestnut, and white. If, as Dr. Andrew Wilson was wont to drill into us at the Edinburgh University in the days of long ago, "the present is the key to the past," we know how the parti-colors originated. And yet there are other theories and opinions. Perhaps the true gospel of the evolution of the coloration of the horse has not yet been preached. As I began with a question, yet me finish with another—just to keep interested people interested. Did anyone ever see a grey horse which had not, at the least, either a sire or a dam of that color?

## DISEASES OF THE HORSE'S FOOT—QUARTER CRACK

Quarter cracks—or sand cracks as they are sometimes called—are cracks in the wall of the hoof beginning at the top of the hoof between the hair and the horn and extending downwards to the shoe. They usually occur on the inside quarter of the front feet. They almost always produce more or less lameness. Every time the foot is placed on the ground and the weight of animal thrown in it the crack will spread to a certain extent and produce soreness of the part. Occasionally a red colored fluid will be seen issuing from the crack.

This condition may occur in an instant by the horse treading on a stone or other hard substance but ordinarily it comes on gradually because of some interference with the healthy growth of the horn, which becomes first dry and brittle and then the crack gradually appears. It is more likely to occur in weak feet and in fact a quarter crack is usually considered a sure sign of a weak foot, although the best of feet are liable to suffer from it if exposed to injuries sufficient to cause the trouble.

### Treatment

A quarter crack will never grow together

again. The only treatment is to start a healthy growth of horn from the top, in which case the crack will gradually grow downwards until the new and healthy growth will have reached the shoe and the crack of course disappear. In order to do this the top part of the crack next the hair is either cut out or seared with a hot iron so as to obliterate the crack at the top and start a healthy growth of horn. All dirt should be carefully removed from the crack and the foot put in a poultice of some kind every night to soften the parts and remove any inflammation that may be present.

Care must also be taken in applying the shoe. There should be no weight allowed to rest on the shoe on the quarter in which the crack is seated. The whole quarter should be rasped a little shorter than the rest of the foot, so that when the foot is on the ground and the weight of the animal thrown on it, there will be bearing on the diseased quarter. A bar shoe is very useful in order to place a share of the weight on the frog, which in the natural unshod foot is required to bear its share of the pressure.—Dr. H. G. Reed in Farm and Dairy.

## PACKING EGGS FOR HATCHING

It is a well known fact that eggs for hatching sent by post or rail frequently give poor results. The fault lies sometimes with the eggs, but still more frequently with the system of packing adopted. The aim should be to avoid not only broken shells but also to prevent injury to the delicate membrane enclosing the yolk, as an egg may be completely spoiled for hatching without a trace of fracture appearing on the shell. This can be prevented by using a package of moderate size and weight.

Of the many patent egg boxes some of the best are too expensive, others are too small, and a still greater number too fragile. The popular cardboard boxes are objectionable. They undoubtedly save labor in packing, and are light in weight, but their initial cost, the number of breakages that occur whenever they are used, and the fact that so few people return them, make these boxes an expensive item for the small poultry keeper.

After trial of many different kinds of package, nothing has been found to compare with a plain wooden box 11 x 7½ x 3¼ inches (outside measurements) made of the very lightest boards. Divisions of wood or cardboard are not necessary; they add to the cost without increasing the efficiency. Boxes should be bought from the manufacturers in pieces; that is, the wood, should be cut to the exact size ready for nailing together, the nails being supplied with the wood. The advantage of buying in this way is that the cost of carriage is less, and the pieces can be packed in a sack, and are, therefore, far less liable to damage in transit than the made-up boxes would be.

To pack a dozen eggs a layer of hay is placed at the bottom of the box. Each egg is first wrapped in a piece of newspaper and then in a strip of soft hay, after which it is placed on end in the box. A box of the dimensions given holds twelve eggs in four rows of three eggs each. It is most important that the eggs should stand on end, and that they should be so tightly packed that they cannot move when the box is roughly handled or shaken. The proper amount of hay to use is easily determined with a little practice. The lid should be tied on, never nailed, and no label is necessary, as the address can be written with indelible pencil on the white wood. The danger of having valuable high-priced eggs broken or interfered with when sent in a box that is tied only, and not nailed, can be overcome by screwing down the lid.

Every vendor of eggs for hatching should be provided with a stamp and a bottle of endorsing ink to stamp every egg sold. By this means, any attempt to substitute inferior eggs on the journey or to claim falsely for the replacing of infertile eggs can be detected.

In order to get best results, all eggs for hatching that have been sent a journey should be unpacked and allowed to rest on their sides for twenty hours before they are placed under the hen.

## A POULTRY-GARDEN COMBINATION

Along the line of the articles in Country Life on the truth about the poultry business, I would like to suggest that the poultryman who would raise poultry only, without a garden or selling eggs for hatching, would lack so much in business acumen that he would not succeed in anything under heaven.

One of the most valuable assets of the hen yard is the fertilizer produced; no one who throws this away can hope to succeed. This guano is worth \$3 per barrel. What business could afford to throw away such a by-product?

A combination of small fruits or truck and poultry is ideal, and the only way one can make the fullest use of the products of the enterprise.

To utilize the manure it is only necessary to have a few barrels—whiskey barrels are best—and bore about two hundred small holes around the sides in rows. Then fill this with soil and the guano, and in each of the holes place a strawberry plant. As you fill up the barrel gradually to the top place a small hollow tile vertically in the barrel so that the top of the tile comes just to the top of the barrel; then water through the tile every other day, filling the tile with water. In this way two hundred plants can be raised on space that would take care of but five plants.

Another way is to use tomatoes instead of strawberries. Fewer holes would be necessary and it would be further necessary to prune the

vines quite closely as they grow. The guano should also be used in hotbeds in early spring. In fact, it should go very far toward supplying the fowls with food.

The yards soon become foul from droppings. The ordinary poultry keeper grows despondent at the losses through disease from this filth. The proper way should be to make a frame about six inches or more high and cover with wire netting. Under this frame cover the ground completely with wheat or oats and then cover with a thin layer of soil. Water this daily and a very thick sod will spring up and the wheat or oats will grow up through the wire to feed the chickens. They will eat it as fast as it grows high enough to reach, but will not scratch the roots up.

When the soil is thus purified place the frame elsewhere in the yard and repeat the operation till the whole yard is purified, and then keep on doing the same thing over again. Thus the great value of the guano is made an asset, while the ordinary poultryman makes it a source of contagion. This little plan will furnish green food perpetually.

The selling of eggs for sitting should be counted in as part of a utility plant; it would be madness for any poultryman to do otherwise than breed from pure-bred fowls. There is a demand for eggs from such stock which will advertise itself, and no breeder would be wise to breed from mongrels when there is a demand for eggs at from fifty cents up to \$30 per sitting for eggs from pure-bred stock.

Poultry raising goes naturally with small and large fruits. Each needs the other, and fancy breeding is also a part, for no one would buy eggs of the very finest mongrels at anything more than say five cents per dozen above market price.—Milton W. Brown.

## THE ARMY HORSE PROBLEM

A conference of representatives of the various agricultural societies and the chief associations connected with horses has been discussing, in London, the question of the supply of horses for war purposes. There has been a considerable decline in horse breeding in the last 30 years, especially in the lighter breeds, and at recent years the rapid introduction of motor cabs in London and other cities has lessened the demand for horses to an alarming extent. The London Omnibus Company is disposing of its horses at the rate of as many as 150 a day, and motor omnibuses replace the older horse-drawn vehicle. The South African war took 400,000 horses, and in case of emergency the government would need from 300,000 to 500,000 horses within 12 or 18 months.

The conference recommended a much more liberal appropriation for the encouragement of horse breeding than the present grant of £5,000. France spends £300,000, Germany and Austria £200,000 each for this purpose and the suggestion was made that the United Kingdom could well afford £500,000 a year for such a laudable cause. Another proposal was that 50,000 brood mares throughout the country should be "ear-marked for military purposes and that such a subsidy should be paid to the owners as would prevent such brood mares being exported.

Whatever course the government adopts must be done quickly as the remount problem is a serious one. Ever since the South African war there have been many weedy looking horses in even crack cavalry regiments.

## THE DANGEROUS FLY

In an evening address at the recent annual meeting of the Ontario Entomological Society, Dr. Hewitt, the new Dominion Entomologist, entertained and instructed a very large audience by an account of the common house fly. He said that these insects were among the most dangerous of all, chiefly through the part they played in spreading disease. Numerous cases of typhoid were caused by them, and the death of thousands of infants was shown to have been brought about by their agency. The main way in which the flies carry disease is by first frequenting excrement from sick patients, or filth laden with disease germs, or sores on animals of any kind, and thus getting thousands or even millions of the germs on their legs, tongue and body. Then, alighting on the food and drink, they contaminate it with these germs, and thus introduce them into the human system. All mothers and housekeepers should see that food, and especially milk for infants, is kept where flies cannot get access to it. Moreover, no filth of any kind, but especially horse-manure, should be left exposed, because it is in these that the flies lay their eggs and breed. A single fly may lay about 1,000 eggs, and these may all turn into full-grown flies in about ten days after they are laid.

The other day a teacher in a school showed a little girl a picture of a fan, and asked her what it was. The little girl didn't appear to know. "What does your mother do to keep cool in hot weather?" asked the teacher. "Drinks beer!" was the prompt reply.

"For goodness sake!" exclaimed mamma, returning from a shopping trip, "what's the matter with little Tommy?" "Tis a bad boom he got, ma'am. Ye know ye told me I was to let him play on the pianny, and whin he was slidin' on the top of it he slid too far, ma'am."

Dugald—"Yon was not a verra neighborlike thing to be doin', Angus, when you was tellin' the whole town that I was drunk aal the week that we was in Glasgow." Angus—"I never said no sich word out o' my lips, Dugald Mackay. Aal I said was that you was perfect sober on the Sawbath Day!"



# How Germany Makes Forestry Pay

By Frederic Blount Warren in the Scientific American.

Germany has the highest developed system of forest management and conservation. It has nearly 35 million acres of forest, of which 31.9 per cent belongs to the state, 1.8 to the crown, 16.1 to communities, 46.5 to private persons, 1.6 to corporations, and 2.1 to institutions and associations.

For each citizen there is a little more than three-fifths of an acre of forest; and though 53 cubic feet of wood to the acre is produced in a year, wood imports have exceeded wood exports for more than forty years, and 300,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$80,000,000, or more than one-sixth of the home consumption, is imported each year.

In forestry, Germany has always led in scientific thoroughness; the scientific knowledge has been applied with the greatest technical success; and it has procured an increasing forest output together with an enlargement of profits. It will be interesting at the outset to state the European forestry theory, the basis on which Germany and other nations have conducted their conservation work, and statistics and summaries to come later to show that there has been a profit in the practice of the theory.

In the cultivated forests of Germany the absence of underbrush and decayed logs and limbs, the density of the forest, and the even distribution of the trees, often planted in long straight rows, immediately arrest the attention. One can walk with ease, or drive anywhere among them, except where the hills are too steep or stony, or where the trees stand too closely together, this always being the case in young woods. The trees are not permitted to reach the full limit of their life and then, as the result of decay, to fall and remain rotting on the ground. They are considered as wood capital, which adds interest to itself as long as the trees continue to grow, at first slowly when the trees are small, more rapidly when they are of medium size, and more slowly again when they become large. When the trees die the wood interest ceases entirely, and as they decay the capital is reduced. The forester leaves this wood capital as long as the interest continues satisfactory. Then, when the growth declines, it is removed, the forester taking the trunks and limbs, and the peasants gathering up the brush and often digging up the stumps, although these, too, are frequently taken care of by the forester and sold in the market to pay the cost of their removal. In some German districts all the products are marketed. In Mecklenburg a good layer of leaves and moss sells for \$16 an acre. In some sections a nominal sum is charged for brushwood: in the Spessart, Bavaria, it has long been the right of peasants to gather the forest litter without charge. Sometimes this permission applies to the gathering of nuts, which are used as food for domestic animals.

The United States has 164,000,000 acres of land in the 165 national forests, besides 2,722,726 acres of state-owned forests and 40,000,000 acres of woodlands in the Philippines. And the table below, taken from official government statistics in a United States Forest Service bulletin, is what our national forests return as a federal investment, compared with the Saxon figures.

In this statement the American may learn the difference between advanced European forestry at almost its highest profit and the lesser profit just beginning to accrue to the United States as a result of its endeavor to foster its wood-producing resources. Saxony's total area amounts to 5,789 English square miles, of which almost one-half is covered with private and governmental forest. The last the state treasurer places as the highest revenue producer after the state railway, and they exceed the revenues from all other sources, taxation included. The total quantity of timber cut in 1906 is estimated at 1,231,472 cubic yards (33,250,497 cubic feet), representing woods used for fuel and for all other purposes. To this must be added a field of brushwood cut and sold for fuel use principally of 190,415 cubic

Country.	Total Net Revenue From Government Forests.	Expended per Acre.	Net Rev. per Acre.
Saxony.....	\$2,299,000	\$2.05	\$5.30
United States...1905-6	12,000*	0.007	0.0001
United States...1906-7	128,659	0.0052	0.00056

\*Represents deficit.

yards (5,140,906 cubic feet), raising the total quantity of timber and brushwood cut and sold to 1,421,887 cubic yards (38,391,403 cubic feet), for which \$3,374,385 was obtained. This amount was increased by additional revenues from the leasing of meadows, hunting privileges, and other rights to the total of \$3,483,616. Deducting from the total figures the cost of forest cultivation, with salaries and wages of the entire service included, amounting to \$1,357,580, the net profit of \$2,126,036 was added to the treasury in 1906. There is nothing unusual in this result, as the ten preceding years show equally high figures, a few slightly exceeding the 1906 revenues, and others being lower in a very slight degree.

More and more accustomed to weighing questions, whether national or individual, in dollars and cents, there is contained for the American public in the above official statement the most potent argument for increased conservation of forest lands. Systematic state forestry began in Germany 150 years ago, when the country felt the pinch of a wood shortage, but there were also contributory causes, such as the effect upon agriculture and stream flow, due chiefly to erosion. Just across the border, France, denuded of its forests, was having trouble with its mountain torrents, and the Germans opened their eyes to

the dangers of floods in their own lands. Protective forests were provided for by Bavaria in 1852, by Prussia in 1875, and by Wurttemberg in 1879. Now all of the German states practice forestry with success.

In Prussia the forests cover nearly 7,000,000 acres, and methods of management adopted call for a sustained yield. In consequence, the productivity has been multiplied threefold in seventy-five years. In 1830 the yield was 20 cubic feet an acre; in 1865, 24 cubic feet; in 1890, 52 cubic feet; in 1904, 65 cubic feet.

Saxony has 430,000 acres of state forests, and its yield rose 55 per cent between 1820 and 1904. It is now 93 cubic feet an acre. These increases are not limited to Germany, since other European nations, notably Italy and Switzerland, are now reaping large revenues from their timber lands.

Where Saxon forests are yielding \$5.30 an acre, those of Wurttemberg yield a net annual revenue of \$6, and those of several smaller administrations exceed this! There are also a large number of private forests managed with great success, whose revenues equal or exceed \$6 an acre. For 15,600,000 acres of state, municipal, and private forests included in a canvass, it was found that the average net annual revenue an acre—from good, bad, and indifferent land—was \$2.40.

The forests are managed largely in compartments, each of which, when the mature trees are considered ready for removal, is cut clean and planted with a new crop. Sometimes the compartments are located so that the cutting proceeds regularly in one direction as a protection against the prevailing winds, and at

intervals of perhaps ten years, in which case the forest shows distinctly ten or twelve "age classes," arranged in a series of progressive heights. If a compartment is harvested and re-stocked each year, the number of age classes will of course equal the age to which the trees are allowed to grow. "Cutting clean" is most commonly used in pine and spruce forests of Germany. These trees are mostly started in nurseries where the seeds are sown. In two years they are transplanted when six inches high. They grow in two or three years more to be twelve or fifteen inches tall, and then they are moved again to denuded fields and replanted about four feet apart, so that in a short time they will begin to crowd each other. This condition compels the trees to grow tall and slender and to shed their lower branches, thereby permitting a growth of timber free from knots. The trees are usually planted in straight rows, and in about twenty years a thinning is necessary. In spruce forests sometimes more than half of the trees are removed at the first "thinning." These are sold for firewood, poles and various other uses. The fuel wood, laid at the roadside, brings about \$2.25 a cord. Subsequent thinnings are necessary about every ten or fifteen years. Building material laid at the roadside brings nine cents a cubic foot; good spruce fuel wood, \$3 a cord. On the poor sandy soil of Mecklenburg, a thinning in Scotch pine, when the trees are twenty years old, yields only about \$2 an acre; when forty, \$5; when sixty, \$10; when one hundred, \$30. In the Erz Mountains, Saxony, thinnings when twenty years old bring \$4; when forty, \$15; when sixty, \$80.

Every product of the forests of Germany and Southern Europe finds ready utilization. This is due to the good market, population, low wages, and good roads. The effect of the market is everywhere apparent in the great economy of wood. In hotels heat is a luxury for which guests often pay an extra charge. Village and forest houses are seldom constructed of wood. Walls of plaster or cement are the rule. Floors are made of stone in many cases, and tiles and iron take the place of shingles. Wooden fences, board sidewalks, and block pavements are uncommon.

Yet the forests, which cover one-fourth of the area, fall far short of the requirement. Germany imports more than 300,000,000 cubic feet of timber, paying the duty of 28 cents for every 210 pounds of rough timber or logs and \$1.15 for every 210 pounds, or one cubic meter (35.3 cubic feet) of dressed timber. Germany's own production of timber amounts to more than 600,000,000 cubic feet. If Germany were to supply the deficiency from its own soil, it would need an additional 20,000,000 acres. The percentage of forestry soil would be increased from 26 to 40 per cent of its area. It is doubtful if there are more than 2,500,000 acres for this purpose. If every available spot were utilized, and all the waste lands that are not well adapted for agriculture were planted in pine, spruce, fir, and other trees, it would require fifty years for them to be ready for market, and then the supply would not equal the demand. Only Bavaria and Wurttemberg have a surplusage of home timber.

It is the custom to buy individual trees rather than forests. There is a market unit of

volume by which timber is generally purchased, called the "festmeter." It is a cubic meter (35.3 cubic feet) and is equivalent to 1.44 markets, or 19-inch standards, or about 288 feet board measure. In America large and small logs are scaled and sold together. In Germany, when the trees are felled, each one is marked with a number stamped in the butt. They are then sold by number in five or six classes according to size.

Recently in the Hartz, \$22.65 a thousand feet, board measure, was offered for spruce tree trunks containing more than 300 feet \$18.56 for trunks containing from 150 to 300 feet, and for smaller sizes about \$15. The live market for wood appears also in the number of metal railroad ties, being used in one-fifth of the entire mileage. The use of wooden ties in recent years has been greatly encouraged, however, by the discovery of methods of impregnating wood with such preservatives as creosote, chloride of zinc, or sulphate of copper.

As the forests are to be lumbered perpetually, the roads are made for permanency. They consist often of stone, laid with much expense and not infrequently macadamized. In 1903 Saxony spent \$175,000 on forest roads, and larger sums have been expended since by several states in the German federation. The roads at Geroldsau, in the Schwarzwald, are especially fine for forest hauling.

Germany's sawmills are usually small. Most of them would not cut more than 25,000 feet, board measure, in a day of ten hours. Almost any fair-sized American sawmill cuts 100,000 feet a day. But the small mill of Germany is permanent, being supported by perpetual crops of timber hauled to it by wagon or shot down streams. While some railroads carry logs, and rafts are still floated down the Rhine, Elbe and other rivers, the method of hauling is very largely by wagon or by the old-fashioned American "carry-log." Along the Enz river in the Black Forest are located some of the largest mills, and to these the stock comes mostly on the railroad in long large logs, much of it being brought from Wurttemberg and Swabia. For each load of logs two cars are necessary.

In Austria there are 24,000,000 acres of forest, of which 7 per cent belongs to the state. Private owners hold 58 per cent. As Austria has been independent of the German Federation only since 1866, its forestry system, in the main, has followed German lines. Private forestry is encouraged by a system of taxation which relieves forests in which forestry is practiced. The total net annual state forest revenue is \$5,000,000. The net yearly revenue of 21 cents an acre is comparatively low, due mainly to the facts that only 56 cents an acre is expended, and that most of the area is located in the rugged Alps and Carpathians, where administration and logging are costly. The forest department was started in 1872, and reorganized in 1904 into three departments—administration proper, reforestation, and the correction of noxious and forest protection. Forestry is successfully practiced on 60 per cent of all the state forests, and on 82 per cent of the private forests. The most conspicuous fruit of the state forestry is the restoration of the "Karst," a stretch of barren lands in the hilly country of Istria, of Trieste, Dalmatia, Montenegro, and neighboring territory along the Adriatic sea. It comprises 600,000 acres. This work has been carried on by the Forest Protective Service, which was first created for Tyrol in 1856.

In Hungary there are 23,000,000 acres of forest, of which the state owns 16 per cent, corporations 20, other institutions 7.5, and private persons 56.5. From ten to twelve million dollars' worth of wood is annually exported, and the state forests yield \$600,000 revenue. Austria exports 3,670,000 tons of wood, the greater part of it going to Germany. About half of all the Hungarian forests is under working plans, by which the annual cut of 1,000,000,000 cubic feet is regulated. Forest planting is encouraged by the state nurseries, at which 10,000,000 seedlings are raised each year for free distribution, and by bounties paid for forest plantations on private waste lands.

Since dead timber is not left in any forests, there is but little loss from fires. In Saxony this is rarely more than \$300 a year; Wurttemberg, about \$650; and the Duchy of Baden, with 240,000 acres, had only 99 acres burned in nine years. Fires are started mostly by careless smokers and workmen. Locomotives cause about ten per cent. In many places along the forested side of a railroad track there is a ditch about eight feet wide which is kept free of vegetation. Frequently a strip of forest about a rod wide, running parallel with the railroad, is prepared in the following manner: A path along the edge of the woods is spaded about four feet wide. In the forest, about a rod from this and running parallel with it, a second path is made. Cross paths are made at intervals of about a rod. These paths are free of vegetation, and the ground in the strip is raked of leaves and twigs.

In Germany forestry is a well-established profession, for which the candidates must prepare themselves thoroughly. They must learn the science in a forestry school, where the course of study requires much hard labor. After graduation they must practice the science under masters for several years. These masters are usually officers having charge of ranges. A candidate takes first a position called in Germany "Forstreferender," at a salary of about 1,200 marks (\$285). In two or three years he is advanced to that of "Forstassessor," at 3,000 marks (\$714). With successful service he may then be promoted to the position of "Oberforster," with a salary of 4,500 marks (\$1,071), and a dwelling especially suited to his needs.

## A Interesting Day Under the Kite

Forty years ago the artificial kite, in the shape of a hawk, but one which mostly flew backwards, was an institution in Scottish grouse shooting when birds grew wild, and was quite as popular in overcoming reluctance of English partridges to stop in the same field with the shooters. Sometimes in these days the kite is also used, and when properly understood is just as useful as ever. That is only where grouse and partridges are not numerous enough for driving.

Very few people like to use the kite very often in the season. They say it drives the game away, which is quite true, and equally false, according to usage. In the first place there must be enough wind, and there generally is enough on the grouse moors, to keep the machine flying all the time. For if it comes down that spells disaster for that beat, and the best thing then is to move off to another one. Various accounts of the behavior of wild creatures under flying machines have lately been published. That is a question I was the first to raise, and in these columns. Any definite facts are of great value, but those who have recorded their observations of the behavior of elk, deer, foxes, horses, cows, domestic poultry, partridges and quail, in the most important particular of all have failed to make their observations of use. They have not always said whether they referred to dirigibles or aeroplanes—that is, to gigantic snails or to winged things; and the birds at least will distinguish between these two. I am less sure about the foxes and quadrupeds generally. They, I dare say, will be startled by either, but probably not much alarmed. Still, not the greatest fear, but the less, will do the most harm with game birds. That seeming paradox is simple truth, and simply explained. First of all, it should be known that a brood, or covey, scattered is one which will quickly return to its own ground to find relations. It is the brood that rises as one bird that goes far and leaves no hostages to fortune to bring it back again. Scattered birds usually begin to call together again ten minutes after they have settled. When they are too far off from their own relatives to receive acknowledgment and response, they begin to return whence they were scattered. That spot is the loadstone acting on the magnetic influence of blood that is thicker than water.

The kite that makes birds lie is an influence that enables them to be scattered when flushed by man or dog. That is, they have been subjected to a fear greater than theirs for man or dog, and, being flushed in that state of terror, fly singly, and scattered in all ways, or any direction that chance dictates, so that, whether shot at or not, no harm is done. They will not go further than the nearest good ground covert, will hide in that, and never come forth to call until the horror above has long since disappeared and they have regained their nerves. When that happens they will still be on their own ground, and will soon get together, apparently thinking no more of the incident.

### Do Birds Reason?

But in order that this real terror should occur, and not the minor fright, the counterfeited of the woodcraftsman must not be seen coming. If it be detected low down, and no bigger than a man's hand on the horizon, it forebodes a clearance of the ground, and few, or no, close lying birds. That is so for the very obvious reason that if it were really a bird of prey, seen thus far off, and so low down, near to the sky-line, any game bird by using its wings could put itself in safety and out of sight long before the swiftest flying raptorial could get within blood-curdling

range. Then, having no terror, but only that self-preservation instinct that wild things are hatched with, the covey or the brood will rise as one bird, and will fly far before it settles down again. It may go for miles, and the fact that its memory of its own ground is that there are dangers there, may prevent its return, and most likely does so. That is if game birds can reason, a mere precaution without terror, is that which should prevent its return, for the simple reason that they have been driven away by a thing in the air above their own ground, one that remains there for all they know to the contrary. That is why the kite may do harm, or no damage, according to its use, and also why some lucky sportsmen have each shot forty brace of grouse under it in the day, and others with work as hard, and a kite as good, have only succeeded in driving the game to their neighbors, and have condemned the artifice for a fraud ever since.

I have just assisted in both performances on the same day. It was the fringe of the moor, where grouse are too few for driving, and in a county in which that proceeding is still held to be a foreign practice. The ground is rough, with lots of "knowies," and the grouse could lie out of the wind and in the sunshine of a September day. The heather on those knowies is long, so that from the leeward side the heather and the hill between them protected the down-wind floating kite from avian sight until the former was near, and almost vertically above. Thus grouse sat tight, and wanted finding, for although they crouch so close and are themselves almost scentless then, they cannot reabsorb the scent exuded previously to their terror, and left clinging to the herbage. This enabled dogs to point, with uncertain dogs requiring cautions lest they, believing the birds flown, emulated them, as well as four legs can.

### Influence of Ancestors and Airships

It is a fate of kite-flying of more sorts than one to be not quite satisfactory at the best of times, and we gunners were at the end of our down-wind beat, because our ancestors had not the forethought to stick up their land marks a few miles further down the wind. Compelled, then, to go in the direction of least resistance, a parallel line to the previous one was taken dead up wind; that, of course, compelled the kite man to go ahead far in advance of dogs and men, to pull the kite after him. That would always be best for giving dogs the wind if it were practicable in other ways. It was not; for although points were many, birds were few. The game was still basking on the lee and sunny side of the "knowies," but the heather, sloping away below them, was no obstacle to their sight of the kite afar off down the wind. There was not a grouse to be seen, although the puzzled dogs pointed just as they did on the down-wind beat, and at foot scents as before. The makers thereof had vanished before the shooters got within viewing distance, and for birds' sometime previous presence there was the circumstantial evidence that every shooter knows, besides the corroboration of the still more bewildered pointing dogs. They, by this time, thought every foot-scent stood for grouse underfoot. That delusion lasted for the rest of the day, and may last still, for aught I know; for although a good nose can instantly distinguish body scent from the most recent foot scent, that statement applies only to natural conditions, and not when the foot scent is strong as ever, and has been made by creatures since become as scentless as they are scared.

Then we tried the marsh for snipe, beat-

ing, like Hawkerites, first down wind. But the snipe, too, had seen the kite low down, and had gone off in whisks. Yet sometimes they will lie well under such circumstances. Even a wild goose has done so, and if a goose will cower to be shot, what game will not, provided the sportsman's artifice can be presented vertically before it gives horizontal warning? I wonder what the dogs think of the thing itself? The effect on them is not all caused by the physical changes of the methods of scents. They do not like the look of this unusual object in the air, and although they come to investigate before it gets up, and after it is down, they are just a little scared all the time it is in the air, and while they are hunting. Still, they do not run howling into houses, as a German paper describes dogs doing in the presence of an airship. There are no houses to run into, and gun-dogs do not howl. How the black storks and wild ducks that perceived the German dirigible from afar and flew off would have treated an aeroplane is not suggested by the incident. And whether the partridges and quail and other game birds that cowered and hid did so because of a machine with wings, or one without them, is not stated, although it is said that they and a domestic cock behaved as if they "beheld some gigantic bird of prey." Nor is it notified by these observers, or by a Swedish aeronaut, what their machines were when elk, roe deer, foxes, hares, and other wild animals took "flight," and dogs rushed howling into the houses. In spite of all this, I shall expect further observations to confirm the reasoned behavior of game birds, as when they behold an artificial or real bird of prey, and shall believe that the feathered creatures will either cower or fly, according to the vantage elevation of the supposed raptorial. But as to a dirigible with no wings, and like nothing in heaven, earth, or the sky, I do not believe that it will terrorize game, or make it cower, although it may "put it away" like any other strange sight.—Manchester Guardian.

### IT SOUNDED WELL

'Arry and his best girl were discussing recent events in the High Street, Bethnal Green, one day recently.

'Arry—"Did you read the list of presents Ann Smith had for her wedding?"

'Arriet—"Yes, I did. The hidea for such as them 'avin' the weddin' put in the paper! They might be bloomin' haristocrats."

'Arry—"Fancy her mother giving her sich a 'andsome present as a 'orse and trap!"

'Arriet—"Garn! It was a close 'orse and a mouse trap. I seed 'em. That's their bloomin' pride!"

The adjutant had lectured a squad of recruits on company drill, battalion drill, and every other form of movement that he could think of, and at last threw in a little instruction of his own on personal behaviour in the face of the enemy. "On the field of battle a brave soldier will always be found where the bullets are thickest, you understand. Private Jones, where would you be found, then, on the battlefield?" Private Jones—"In the ammunition wagon, sir."

The druggist at the corner shop had rolled back the woman's eyelid, and relieved her of untold agony by removing several grains of sand that she had accumulated at the seashore. She smiled at him gratefully.

"What do I owe you?" she asked.

"Nothing at all," said he. "You buy nearly all your postage stamps here, you know."



# A Hostess of Genius

Mr. Henry James, in his essay on London, speaks eloquently of that poetry that descends upon one in London in the season, when the mists redden in the park and the whole West End prepares herself for an evening six parties deep. He summons up that splendid sight between eight and nine in the evening, when every pair of wheels presents the portrait of a diner-out. "To consider only the rattling hansoms, the white neckties and 'dressed' heads which greet you from over the apron in a quick interminable succession conveys the overwhelming impression of a complicated world. Who are they all and where are they going and whence have they come and what smoking kitchens and gaping portals and marshalled flunkeys are prepared to receive them?" He pictures the broughams standing at every door and carpets spread on the pavement under the fading light in the big broad squares and stuccoed streets of gentility. If the emanation of London's peculiar and stupendous hospitality that arises from his page were to limit its grandeur into one personality, the figure that would arise in the minds of most Londoners who are successful men as well as diners-out would probably be that of Lady St. Helier—"the clever, bright, and sympathetic lady," to quote her own description of her mother-in-law, Lady Stanley of Alderley, under whose aegis she began her hospitalities in London in the sixties after her first marriage with Colonel Stanley. In the pages of her reminiscences we now have Mr. James' rhetorical questions about the diners-out abundantly answered. We learn who they are (or who the pick of them are) and follow them over the pavement carpet through the marshalled flunkeys to the very dining-table.

All London went to Lady Jeune's parties—to use her earlier and better-known title. Herself belonging to the old-established class with connections throughout the peerage, she was one of the first West End hostesses to welcome the "social revolution" when "the world began to realize the enormous crowd of brilliant men and women who had hitherto lived unrecognized and unappreciated at their very gates." In her early days Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent surgeon, was the only representative of his profession who wandered beyond the social boundaries of his brethren. A new spirit of the times was abroad, and she was among the first to welcome it—to paraphrase Browning's words, "to greet the Unseen with good cheer." "It seemed somewhat audacious," she writes, "when society was more or less in the melting pot to attempt to get the very different elements simmering on the top to meet." Society came out of curiosity, and so too, possibly, did the persons society came to see. Everyone except those of the upper world was supposed to be remarkable in some way or other. Into this novel and interesting Agora (like the Ideal Inn that one dreams about), with its electric atmosphere and its endless possibilities for the comic spirit, the gifted hostess gives us far too fleeting glimpses. The magnificent self-control of a strong High Churchman in contact with an outspoken Socialist or irreverent Agnostic, how nearly every Sunday through the season Mr. Justin McCarthy and Lord Longford met at her house and each time were gravely introduced to one another, how Lord Justice Mathews and Colonel Sanderson met under critical circumstances and talked of the weather, how Mr. Whistler always arrived late and made excuses none of them true—of which he was perfectly conscious, and also of the fact that his host and hostess knew that they were not,—how the Princess Christian and Lord Beaconsfield were among her guests at dinner one night, and how Lady Jeune was accused of having the House of Commons counted out early that night as so many of the members appeared at her evening party, and how Mr. George Grossmith and Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Mr. Arthur Roberts once performed a visit to a dentist and the extraction of two large teeth in her drawing room—these are some of the glimpses. Her story that opens the most amazing vista of London's stupendous hospitality is about Sir William Harcourt dining out for a whole week ahead of his engagements, and only learning his mistake on the last night when he found his host and hostess alone. One wonders if there are any other cities in the world where such a thing is possible. Another bad mistake that passed off harmlessly on the perfect and unceasing machinery of London social life was the arrival at Lady Jeune's of a lady "of the highest possible rank" and an undescribed gentleman a week earlier than the day of invitation. Neither of them, Lady Jeune says with pardonable triumph, discovered their mistake.

Eminent persons throng the pages of this book. By some extraordinary social gift (of the charming mechanics of which we get some slight hints through the letters written to her by her friends) Lady Jeune seems to have been able not only to secure her various lions for her parties but to make friends of them for life. The most unpromising starts were turned to advantage. Her acquaintance with Buckstone began through her party being publicly rebuked by the actor from the stage for talking during the play. Cecil Rhodes was introduced to her at Lady Burdett-Coutts's, and took her down to dinner, where he de-

voted nearly the whole of his evening to his hostess, but at the end he became penitent and became an habitué of Lady Jeune's house. He went with Lady Jeune and a young girl to see "The Gay Lord Quex," and after the play was over sat with Lady Jeune in the corridor attacking her as to the propriety of taking a young girl to such a play until the manager asked them to leave the theatre. Carlyle came into her circle through her aunt, Lady Ashburton, and he became godfather to her daughter. Browning, who "spoke louder and with greater persistency than anyone I have ever come across in my life," at one time used to call every Sunday afternoon. A very curious picture is given of an afternoon at the Dean of Westminster's, when Queen Victoria met those two eminent men. The Queen had expressed a wish to meet some of the most distinguished men of the day in an informal manner. The party was a very small and very select one, and Carlyle was in a good humour and in a very loquacious and communicative vein. He treated the Queen like an ordinary mortal. He did not wait for her to begin the conversation. He talked incessantly to her on the subject that was uppermost in his mind, and sat down in presence without being told to do so, and continued to talk to her during the greater part of her visit. As she rose to leave and passed the remaining guests who were making their obeisance, she turned to Mr. Browning, who had not been able to get in a word during the whole afternoon, and said, "What an extraordinary man Mr. Carlyle is! I have never met him before." Tennyson also could not conceal his human nature from the lady. The first meeting he happened when Tennyson and the Stanleys were going down to Naworth. Tennyson "was very restless, and gave vent to ejaculatory exclamations to the effect that he was not at all comfortable." (Other biographers have given us hints of the sort of ejaculatory exclamations that were Tennyson's when he was not at all comfortable.) He had swallowed at breakfast a large quantity of very hot bread and milk, and so had burned his mouth. "During the whole of his visit he repeatedly explained to us the cures which he was taking and the processes which the discomfort from which he was suffering was being overcome." At Lord Tennyson's house in Eaton Square Henschel sang the host's "Break, break, break." "When Henschel finished the song there was a pause, and Lord Tennyson drew his handkerchief out of his pocket and put it to his face. This was interpreted as an evidence of how much he was moved by what he had just heard, and simultaneously nearly the whole audience got out their pocket-handkerchiefs in affectionate imitation of the poet." It must have been a singularly affecting sight.

We get a somewhat acid and curious glimpse of "Diana" in her old age. When a girl Lady Jeune had visited Mrs. Norton in her Chesterfield-street house.

"She often gave little dinners of eight or ten people, and I hardly ever met any women there. She expected a great amount of attention and deference from her guests, and as I was only a girl and was much flattered and pleased by her kindness she had no rival. She liked to talk herself and was very impatient of any interruption, but she was so witty and entertaining that most people listened to her. She was even in those days a most beautiful woman. She had a most perfect Grecian profile and head and such wonderful lustrous soft brown eyes. A little grand-daughter lived with her, whom she loved in a sort of savage way, and she was always either petting or scolding her. Mrs. Norton was very communicative at times and often told long stories of her life, and talked much of the people she had known. Nothing pleased her more than hearing her own songs, and I believe that her kindness to me was due to my knowing and being able to sing a large number of her own compositions."

Lady St. Helier permits herself proper freedom when writing about those who are dead, but with the living she is discreet to a fault. That is the only fault of the book.

## THE RAILWAY MANNER

The Board of Trade returns announce the scores of millions of people who travel by railway, and almost at the same moment my eye falls upon the story of an accident. It was the account of the first passenger killed on the electrified underground. He was killed through forgetting that the train starts more rapidly now than it did a year or two ago. He had perhaps remembered the old bylaw which fines you forty shillings for attempting to board a train in motion, but not the older law of nature, which makes it hazardous for a man to jump on a swiftly moving train. But there are millions of us going about every day and week and month in railway trains. We come into contact with each other for a few minutes or a few hours. But whereas in the street we pass in a second, in the railway train there is a certain appreciable bit of the day in which the strangers who jostle each other have to observe their manners. For, of course, you know that manners are merely the surface froth of morals.

Take it as your first principle when you arrive at the station that you are one of a crowd of people trying to reach the point X from the point A, with the least possible inconvenience. Do not be the single rude man in the crowd who cuts the queue at the ticket office, or you

would be dead by this time. We have organized that. But when we are in the train, have found our seats, have disposed of our belongings, and leaned back to read the news that is coming down in the guard's van behind—then is the test of manners.

"Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Yet knowledge is not increasing quite so rapidly as our runs to and fro, and there is usually the ignorant man who does not observe the unwritten railway rules of courtesy. It is not possible to make bylaws that shall ensure courtesy, and one must, in the last resort, depend upon the good manners of the people who are boxed together on the railway journey. I am not speaking of the swift suburban train, but of the sort of train that starts on an hour or so of non-stopping.

And the first instance of railway courtesy is the right of the seat to the man who has arrived and put his bag or rug upon it while he goes out to buy a newspaper or look at platform life. No law protects that seat. No law protects the seat of the member of a new Parliament who puts his hat on a bench in the House of Commons. But courtesy counts. And—mark it!—no M. P. puts two hats on a bench. So you will refrain from annexing more than one seat from the courtesy of fellow passengers. If courtesy permits you to claim one seat by squatter's rights, do not with one ticket stake out a claim over the whole compartment. Nor should you regard the last man in the compartment as an intruder. He may interfere with the pleasant disposal of our legs and other belongings. Nevertheless he is so often frowned into the attitude of apology, as though the man with the one ticket and a quicker step had bought the corridor.

The question of luggage complicates matters, especially with the people who want to save on the foreign baggage charges, or the people who want to keep their trunks under their eye. There is a rack above every seat. Now very many railway travelers pile their bags, coats, golf clubs and other impedimenta on the rack opposite. They can keep an eye on the ill-packed lump. If a sudden jerk occurred the whole mass would come down on the head of the stranger on the other side. Would it not be better to split the risk and pack, both of us, the doom above our heads? It is not quite fair to ask a stranger to sit placidly under the punishment of our own mistakes.

And there is the window. That is a personal question, an international question. Whether the window shall be open or closed is a question that has never yet been solved in England, though we have achieved a certain point of courtesy that enables the man who does not like a draught in his face to invite the man who does not like a headache—to change places and open the window. Your railway manner will be quite correct if you resign the seat and permit the other man to feel the draught. That is in England. But your railway manner becomes rather more complex when you have crossed the Channel and entered the corridor train with a generous mixture of nationalities. The policy of the open window in the corridor train becomes impossible, unless by a sudden chance the English invasion wins. Even then, perhaps, railway manners forbid the opening of windows by the foreign faddists of fresh air. As a mere matter of railway courtesy, we should not put on English airs abroad.

But the perfect railway manner is one of silence, combined with a respect for the silence, hurry and volubility of others. You should not force conversation on the man opposite—with whom you are traveling for a few hours. Few people really want to talk in a train; the noise is too insistent; and fewer want to listen to the vague preliminaries of a person who is quite unknown and not obviously interesting. To the man opposite you are just the haircutter who says, "It's seasonable weather," and is snubbed.

You have noticed, of course, the immense amount of current literature that is on sale at the terminal platforms, and the spread of that literature about the railway compartments as the journey ends. All that mass of print was bought and thrown away simply because the man in the train did not want to talk or strain their ears for talk. They buy literature as a shield, and read to save their ears. Therefore, as a traveler, you will conclude that when you have thought out all the little courtesies that sweeten life, the final renunciation will occur—and you will not insist upon talking to the stranger in the train. He is in your company only for an hour or two, and the least you can do and the best you can do is not to tread on his toes as you enter or leave your temporary home.—Clarence Rook, in the London Chronicle.

"How did your new parrot turn out?"  
"Oh, he's a fine talker, but I awfully afraid I can't keep him."

"Why not?"  
"He used to live in a medical college, and the students taught him a whole lot of professional terms. I was so mortified the other night. That rich Miss Morris was calling on us, and somebody asked her to sing. You know what a voice she has. Well, she sang a long French ballad for us, and the instant she finished the last verse that dreadful bird screeched, 'Chloroform her!'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tax assessor (in the abandoned farm district of New England)—I guess we'll have to raise your taxes this year.

Farmer—Darned if it isn't about the only thing you can raise out here.—New York Times.

Mrs. Klubbs (severely)—"I've been lying awake these three hours waiting for you to come home." Mr. Klubbs (truly)—"And I've been staying away three hours, waiting for you to go to sleep."

# Parliamentary Speech

By parliamentary language I do not mean "langwidge," for that is of the unparliamentary kind. I mean the language employed in Parliament, considered, not as vituperation, but as a grammatical elegance. And I want to know, why do parliamentarians, as a rule, use such bad language? Most of them are educated men, with academic qualifications, but few of them seem to know how to string a few sentences oratorically together, and we have barely an orator left in public life. It is true that during this week's debate in the Commons four good speeches were made in one day. But the rarity of the phenomenon was emphasized by the delighted unanimity with which the newspapers called attention to the achievement.

The old Parliamentary debates are worth reading for something more than the purposes of historical research, but who reads the modern Hansard?—excellent verbatim compilation though it be. It is valueless except as a book of reference, and is, moreover, never referred to except for the ignoble purpose of confuting some honorable member by the words from his own mouth. And parliamentary oratory is almost a lost art. Not only is it unpracticed, but it is positively disdained. Perhaps something of the blame must be put down to the advance of democracy, which is supposed to like "plain speech," though plain speech need not mean speech unadorned by any grace or felicity of expression. And parliamentarians themselves (when admitting the state of affairs so far as other parliamentarians are concerned) tell you that it has declined because it is not worth while being an orator when the newspapers have cut down parliamentary reports. But probably that explanation is a confusion of cause and effect, for the newspapers began to drop their "verbatim" just about ten years after Parliament began to drop its oratory.

Others, again, may say that the reason lies in the absence of high and inspiring themes, but "that don't do," as Mr. Justice Cave used to say. Fox and Burke would have asked for no better theme than that high constitutional theme which current controversy supplies; but no statesman has risen to the height of that opportunity. Let us console—and delude—ourselves with the reflection that several statesmen were quite able and prepared to rise to that height, but they were deterred by the fear of going above the heads of their audience, in and out of Parliament.

And certainly one reason why parliamentary oratory does not rise very high is that parliamentary thought does not go very deep. The superficiality rather than the dimensions of a theme fall in better with the methods of modern parliamentary debate, which seek to score a party point rather than to state a fundamental principle.

But I think the immediate, though not the ultimate, reason for the decay of parliamentary oratory is the incursion of the "business man," who has brought into Parliament the English of the boardroom and the office. Now, in business, speech, plain and unadorned, is in its right place. Business correspondence has stereotyped a curt and jerky language of its own, which is as clear as it is inelegant. "Yours to hand, and have duly noted contents of same," is quite good enough for its purpose, and when a business man is speaking to a business man he very sensibly uses the codified business English which each has come to understand. In business, anything but business English would be an irrelevance and a complication, but in Parliamentary business English is not in its right place, for it is fitted only to express facts, and in Parliament ideas—that is, the philosophy of facts—are of more importance than the facts themselves.

Parliamentary English should be something more than making the meaning of the speaker clear and discharging the lumber of his mind. It should be a stimulus to the minds of his hearers and a charm to their ears. But so many business men in Parliament (though there are three or four conspicuous exceptions) address it just as though they were giving instructions through the telephone or dictating a letter to a typist. In a word, they are uninspiring, and oratory must be speech that inspires, even if it be not inspired.

And the tendency is to level downwards, to reduce all parliamentary speech to a "plain business-like statement," easily to be comprehended by the mediocre intellect, and not to elevate it into the region of oratory and ideas, lest in that unfamiliar Empyrean the orator should find that he was no longer "followed" by those he had left "on the floor of the House." It is well that our feet should keep their contact with mother earth, but if there is any grandeur in the stature of men they must occasionally have their heads in the clouds. But you may even read of M.P.'s who speak derisively of "the talking shop," not because "talk" does accurately describe its speech, but because they have no sympathy with speech as an art. And so parliamentary speeches have become little more than the raw material for the leader-writer's art. He transfigures it. Often produced under greater stress and with less opportunities for preparation than the speech—in or out of Parliament—upon which it comments, the journalist's leader gives points and meaning to the speech, stiffens the bare pronouncement with some buckram of philosophy, touches the theme with the elegancies. The politician has thus come to rely more upon his interpreters and commentators than upon his own language—and he pays the debt by occasionally borrowing his ideas from the journalist, who has become the tutelary genius of the politician.

And so marked is the decay of oratory that

if you wanted an orator in public life you would have to make up a prescription for him—Lord Rosebery's artistry in words (plus his sense of the histrionic element in oratory that makes it an art) Mr. Asquith's unrivalled lucidity (his granite-chips, fetched from the quarry face, strike fire by virtue of their hardness and miss the communicable tinder that would make the flames; Mr. Birrell's pensiveness, shyly hinting thought; a dash of Mr. Lloyd George's Celtic fire; the finished wit of Mr. Gibson Bowles; the analytical relentlessness of Mr. Harold Cox; with just a slight infusion of the statelyness which Lord Curzon simulates so well. Perhaps in Mr. Winston Churchill are united more of these qualities than in any other, but he has not developed them. He summarizes them, however, and in another age he might have thought it worth while to be an orator. But when it takes so many of our best men to compound an orator, our oratory must be in a bad way. In one respect only has it gained, and that by a loss. It has lost its artificiality, its most self-conscious histrionism. Lord Rosebery carries that quality just up to its artistic limit, and he is the only man who dares and can.

Histrionics are at a discount now. Even in his day, Burke had to gather up all his forces to save the situation when he threw the dagger on the floor of the House (though the words that accompanies the histrionic act had the right ring of oratory), and it is recorded that one unimpressed member nearly toppled the edifice over by the battering-ram of "Where's the fork?" Today, even though it was actually a Brummagem product, the tariff reformer would be sure to spoil the moment by crying, "Made in Germany!" And when Brugham "begged and implored, nay prayed" the House of Lords to pass the reform bill, and dropped on his knees, he found that he had impressed the House not so much by his histrionic fervor as by his physical, three-bottle inability to regain the woolsack without assistance.

But as Parliamentary oratory has declined, the unconscious humors of Parliamentary speech have increased, for the bull and the mixed metaphor are the children of careless speaking. The old style may have been too artificial and grandiose for our modern "snip-pety" tastes, but it was a safeguard against these lapses. Mixed metaphors flourish like weeds in the Parliamentary garden today. The average member borrows phrases ready made from the floating mass of metaphors, proverbs and colloquialisms; and disaster comes when he puts two incongruous ideas in juxtaposition, and produces his "bull."

The member who said, "Since the Government have let the cat out of the bag there is nothing to do but to take the bull by the horns" ought to have been suspended for a week, and his colleague who, the other day, told the House—and the foreigner—"If you continue to twist John Bull's tail with your tariff walls he will some day jump down your throat" ought to have been taken up the clock tower and left with a loaf of bread, a jug of water, and the speeches of Burke, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Erskine, and even Brougham. And as for the member who said, "The right honorable gentleman was the father of a statement of which the bottom was knocked out by those who followed him, yet he has thought fit to trot it out again," I can only suggest the substitution of the study of the present day Hansard as an adequate punishment.

More leniently might we deal, however, with offences which are extenuated by their unconscious humor, like that of Mr. Thwaites, once Conservative member for Blackburn, who said, "We have a prudent chancellor of the exchequer, and he has done what I would like you all to do, namely, when you lay an egg, put it by for a rainy day!" The decay of oratory has, indeed, the compensation for us that the casual slipshod style of speech which has taken its place does occasionally produce a gem of unconscious humor, and give us a laugh out of the very abuse of our language. But how much better is the conscious humor of "They have nailed their captain to the mast!" That conscious gem showed a mind at work—the unconscious humor of the slipshod speaker shows a mind only half awake to its task.—Harold Owen, in the London Chronicle.

Teacher—"Jimmy, correct this sentence—'Our teacher am in sight.'" Jimmy—"Our teacher am a sight."

Daisy—"He pretends to love music, but he never asks me to sing." Bertha—"Perhaps that's his way of proving it."

Scott—"Long hair makes a man look intellectual." Mott—"Except when his wife finds one on his coat. Then he looks foolish."

"Jeames, what time is dinner?" The Candid Butler—"I 'as my horders, sir, which is to serve hup as soon as ever you go, sir."

Irate Customer—"What d'yer call this stuff?" Waiter—"It's bean soup, sir." Customer—"I know it's been soup, but what is it now?"

Teacher—"Henry, who do you think was the greatest man this country has produced?" Henry—"I dunno, ma'am; but I allus supposed that o' course it wuz Great Scott."

On a Pullman sleeper about seven o'clock in the morning, when the passengers were about ready to leave their berths, a baby in the stateroom began to cry lustily. Just at that moment the porter opened the door and sang out: "First call for breakfast!" Then everybody laughed.



# A Baptism of Fire in the North-West

Twenty-five years ago today, the people of Canada were thrilled by the receipt of the news that on the previous day the engagement at Fish Creek had been fought; that the small force under the command of General Middleton had received its baptism of fire in a fierce and bloody encounter, but had behaved well, and driven off the Indian and half-breed rebels. Of about three hundred men actually under fire, the Canadian troops had lost ten killed and forty-two wounded, or about 17 per cent. of the number engaged, yet their ardor had not abated, and at the close of the day they were feeling chagrined and disappointed that the general commanding had restrained them from charging the rifle-pits and bringing the fight to a conclusive issue. While the country was shocked at the loss, particularly because such a determined resistance had not been anticipated, there was a feeling of pride and grim satisfaction that the Canadian militia, in the first exclusively Canadian campaign, had shown themselves to be such good material.

The column under General Middleton, which numbered 850 men all told, marched north from Qu'Appelle on April 6th to quell the halfbreed and Indian rising at Batoche on the South Saskatchewan. The force was composed of Canadian permanent and active militia, the permanent corps being represented by 120 men of A battery, more than half of whom acted as infantry, and 40 men of what was then known as C school of infantry, which had been organized two years before. General Middleton had come to Canada in 1884 to command the Canadian militia. He was an elderly officer of great personal bravery, who had seen much war service in India and New Zealand. Essentially an officer of the old school, he did not place much dependence on militia troops, and this lack of confidence was supplemented by strict injunctions from the government not to endanger the lives of the militiamen any more than was absolutely necessary. Moreover the curious idea prevailed, and was especially strong in the general's mind, that the halfbreeds and Indians would offer but little resistance. He regarded the campaign more in the light of a punitive expedition, and was not prepared for the determined and deadly form of fighting that Riel's buffalo hunters and Indians subsequently put up. These facts must be borne in mind in connection with the strenuous criticism that was afterwards voiced against this fine old soldier, chiefly among the troops under him, for holding them too much in leash instead of launching them boldly to the attack on every occasion that offered. An additional reason for caution, which probably influenced his judgment, was the fact that the 35,000 Indians in our Northwest were in a highly excited condition, and a disaster to the troops might result in a great Indian war. Poundmaker's and Big Bear's tribes were already on the warpath, and numbers of others were holding back to see if the Canadian government were strong enough to punish those already on the warpath. But paramount in the general's mind was the idea that fighting was not the business of a civilian militia and that the lives of these officers and men were too valuable to be sacrificed. He thought that the Imperial troops in Halifax should have been called for to do the work, but the Canadian government, having been thrown on its own resources when the British troops were removed from Canada in 1870, felt that it was up to our own men to settle our own troubles. Possibly if the government had foreseen the seriousness of the fighting which was to ensue, it might have come to a different decision. Also the result might not have been as satisfactory as the work of the Canadians themselves, because the latter adapted themselves to what was then a new style of fighting, without having to unlearn the lessons of previous training as regular troops would have had to do, and as the British army had to do under almost identical conditions fifteen years later.

It is interesting to note the condition and personnel of the troops that bore without flinching the severe punishment they received in their first baptism of fire. The two permanent units, A battery and C school, had never seen active service, though they numbered a good many seasoned soldiers among them. The artillery was commanded during the action by Lieut. Drury, now Brigadier-General Drury commanding the citadel at Halifax, and Capt. Peters, now district officer commanding at Victoria. B. C. C school consisted of a half company of infantry under Major Henry Smith, now of the headquarters staff in Ottawa. Boulton's scouts were commanded by Major Boulton, a Canadian who had served in the 100th Regiment, but at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion was a rancher in Manitoba. Within a few days this officer enlisted and equipped 65 scouts from among the neighboring farmers and ranchers in his own district. They could all ride and shoot, but few, if any, had ever had any military training. The 90th battalion of Winnipeg was an ordinary city militia regiment, but owing to the absence of its commanding officer for a year or so previous on service with the Canadian Voyageurs in Egypt, the corps was not in what could be regarded as very good condition, so far as drill was concerned. Its officers were merchants and professional men, and the ranks were filled with the average type of young Canadian, chiefly clerks in stores and offices,

or mechanics. One of its senior officers was Major Buchan, later on the general officer commanding the province of Quebec, who died last year. The equipment of the column was anything but satisfactory. The 90th regiment of Winnipeg was furnished with tents that had been brought up from Manitoba by the Wolseley expedition in 1870, and were so rotten that on the third day out from Qu'Appelle, when a blizzard struck the camp, they were torn to ribbons. The transport service was made up of farmers and other teamsters, who were hired with their outfits at \$10 a day, and were not sworn in. They were organized by Warden Bedson and Mr. J. H. E. Secretan, the latter, now a resident of Ottawa, having had experience in conducting surveying parties in advance of the Canadian Pacific, knew the country thoroughly, and had personal knowledge of most of the rebel leaders; moreover he was thoroughly qualified to handle the undisciplined and independent body of men under him, who, later on in the campaign, numbered over 400. It may be said that throughout the campaign the manner in which the transport was operated and the line of communication maintained was one of the many creditable features of this interesting campaign. Half the time the transport had no escort whatever, but that did not bother the plucky frontiersmen in the least. It is mentioned as a great joke that, later in the campaign, when the unescorted transport found itself alone in the land of the hostiles, the teamsters made the reasonable request that they should be armed. The only arms available were a lot of old Sharp rifles for which there were bayonets, but no ammunition. A Sharp rifle and bayonet was issued the rest of the campaign quite contented, and in fact hankering after a chance to impale any blood-thirsty redskin that might interfere with them.

The above were the troops that were actively engaged at Fish Creek. The remainder of the column consisted of French's scouts commanded by a genial Irishman who had graduated from the Mounted Police, two guns of the Winnipeg field battery, which was chiefly recruited from among the surveyor's staff employed by the railways and the government, and four companies of the Royal Grenadiers of Toronto, then as at present, one of the best militia regiments in the country. Among the officers of these latter corps were Major Jarvis of the Winnipeg battery, who later became an inspector in the Mounted Police; Lieut.-Col. Coutlee, now of Ottawa, and Dr. J. G. Rutherford, now veterinary general of the Dominion, who acted as principal veterinary officer for the whole column, and ultimately had under his charge over 3,500 horses with no one to assist him but a farrier sergeant. Lieut.-Col. Grasset, now chief of police of Toronto, commanded the Grenadiers.

The first evidence that General Middleton underestimated the resistance which he was to meet was when he divided his small force at Clark's Crossing. Apparently his only thought at that time was, that when he proceeded down the right bank of the Saskatchewan towards Batoche with the troops already designated, Riel and his followers would retreat across the river and endeavor to join Poundmaker at Battleford. Actuated by this fixed idea he had French's scouts, the Winnipeg battery and the Royal Grenadiers, with a supply column of over 80 teams, ferried across the Saskatchewan to the left bank, while he proceeded down the right bank with the rest of his force. In the face of actual conditions no more dangerous manoeuvre could be conceived. The only means of crossing the Saskatchewan, a wide and swollen river with the ice still running and its shores impeded with ice hummocks and quicksands, was a large ferry scow on a cable, similar to that which operates between Rockcliffe and Gatineau Point on the Ottawa river. After this force was sent over, the cable was cut and the scow utilized to transport the forage for the left column down the river, by the simple method of allowing it to float with the current. This isolated force was under the command of Col. Montizambert, with Lord Melgund, now the Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India, as chief of staff. To the strange adventures of this force we will revert later.

On the morning of the 23rd, General Middleton marched down the right bank of the Saskatchewan, while Col. Montizambert's column kept abreast of it on the left bank. That afternoon some scouts of the enemy were encountered and captured by Boulton's men, being the first sign of the enemy encountered. On the morning of the 24th, Middleton's column diverged somewhat from the river, and were proceeding along the trail in column of route about 9 a. m., apparently without any keen sense of impending danger, though luckily Boulton's scouts were well spread out, and only a few hundred yards ahead of the advance guard. Many of the Canadian officers had warned the general to be on the lookout for trouble, but so obsessed was the staff with the non-resistant idea, that Capt. Haig, the Royal engineer under Middleton, went out duck hunting, and when the first shots were heard in the column it was supposed that this ardent sportsman was engaged in potting something for the mess. What actually happened was, that, as Boulton's scouts were approaching a deep ravine that intersected the trail, they were suddenly fired upon by a body of mounted Indians and

halfbreeds from a clump of trees on the left of their line. The gallant Boulton in good old Balaclava style wheeled his handful of horsemen and charged the enemy, who immediately fled towards the ravine a couple of hundred yards in front, and, letting their horses go, got under cover and opened fire. The action that then ensued was almost a duplicate of the fighting and tactics of the Boers in South Africa fifteen years later, with the difference that the green Canadian troops, with marvellous instinct, immediately adapted themselves to the new style of fighting and gave the enemy as good as they got. Major Boulton ordered his men to dismount and let their horses go, and they lay down in line on the prairie within a couple of hundred yards of the edge of the ravine and opened a rapid fire on the enemy, very few of whom they could see, Boulton's object being to keep them under cover until the supports came up. Within a few minutes he had two officers and six men wounded, one of them mortally, but they held their ground and sustained the whole fire of the enemy until the advance guard and main body doubled to the front. Within a few minutes Capt. Clark's company of the 90th came up at the double, the men bending low and rushing swiftly forward to prolong the firing line of the scouts. It is characteristic of the training of the brave old general who commanded the force, that he shouted to the young Canadians, as they doubled into action, to "hold their heads up," when as a matter of fact they were carrying out instinctively the exact manoeuvre of advance that, fifteen years later, had to be shot into the British army by the Boers. The general carried out his own idea of tactics by riding up and down in full view of the enemy, and insisting on his A. D. C.'s doing the same thing, until he got a bullet through his cap and his two aides, Capt. Wise and Lieut. Doucet, were wounded. Then he consented to dismount, but continued the whole day promading up and down in the rear of the firing line, to the consternation of his own officers and men, who expected every moment to see him drop. He regarded this as a necessary example, but the Canadian troops did not need any example, as each company in succession came doubling up to take its place in the firing line and got down under the best cover possible.

Then ensued a fight that was duplicated in many a South African engagement with the Boers. The Indians and halfbreeds were down in the ravine, which acted as a natural parapet, and they had constructed a labyrinth of rifle pits and shelters dug into the bank to protect them from shell fire. The Canadian troops were out on the open veldt, while the enemy was so completely secreted in the ravine that only occasionally a head would be seen. In regular Boer style they had their horses also down in the bottom of the ravine ready to mount and ride away in case the fight went against them. The guns of A. battery were brought up, but the range was so short, only a few hundred yards, that the guns could not be depressed enough to fire into the ravine. Meantime the enemy were firing with the precision born of long practice. It speaks well for the manner in which the Canadian troops took cover that most of the wounded were shot either in the head or right arm, as they rose to take aim or as they lifted their elbows in pulling back the bolt of the old Snider rifle. The casualties came thick and fast. The artillery resorted to the desperate expedient of running one gun up to the very edge of the ravine and commenced firing into it, though five of the eight men at the gun were shot down in less time than it takes to tell it. Finding themselves unable to reach the enemy in that way, the artillery shifted further up the ravine and raked it with shells, but the Indians and halfbreeds snuggled down closer in their shelter trenches or were covered by spurs jutting out into the ravine, and thus were able to hold their ground though over fifty of their horses were killed. The enemy then set fire to the grass on the right flank, but General Middleton sent back for the teamsters under Mr. Secretan, and these hardy chaps came up armed only with blankets and succeeded in putting out the fire, which luckily had not spread very rapidly, the grass being wet. Then a party of the dismounted artillerymen under Capt. Peters, with a company of the 90th, advanced down into the ravine on the left and attempted to enfilade the rifle pits, and succeeded in reaching within fifteen yards of them before they were driven back, with a ghastly list of killed and wounded, considering the small number of the party engaged. It was here that Lieut. Swinford was fatally wounded, two men killed and a number of others put out of business.

By this time the enemy commenced to give way and started stealing off to the rear through the bush in small parties, which could be seen galloping away. But a certain number remained in an impregnable position known as "the hornet's nest," consisting of an angle of the ravine with spurs that protected them on either flank and an open field of fire to the front over the prairie. This position could only be taken from the rear, and numbers of officers appealed to the general to allow them to take their men down into the ravine "to finish the affair up." But by this time General Middleton's point of view had undergone a complete change. The heavy losses of his small force had caused him

real anguish of mind, both on account of his natural kindness of heart and the recollection of the government's injunction not to imperil the lives of their citizen soldiery. He absolutely refused to allow the ravine to be rushed, and, as the firing was dying away, gave orders for the troops to withdraw a mile and a half from the scene of the fight and go into camp. The citizen soldiery far from worrying over the imperilling of their lives, were cursing in furious exasperation at not being allowed to finish up the day, after losing so many men, with a decisive result. The force was allowed to withdraw unmolested, but its cup of bitterness was full when a number of redskins came out from behind their cover when the troops were at a safe distance and laughed and jeered at them with exultant gestures.

We will now return to the adventures of the force on the left bank, which were at once thrilling and serio-comic. On the morning of the day of the fight the scow with the forage had not yet reached camp when the time came to move. The civilian teamsters, still unimbued with any idea of military discipline, refused to move off until they received feed for their horses, and the commanding officer perforce had to wait upon their pleasure. As a matter of fact this proved a lucky delay, for while Montizambert's force was thus tied up the sound of gun fire was heard from across the Saskatchewan, where Middleton's column had become engaged nearly four miles away. Capt. Jack French, who was later killed at Batoche, galloped out to see what was doing, and on reaching the high bluff overlooking the river, which was about the same elevation as Parliament Hill, but shelved down more gradually, saw that Middleton's force was furiously engaged. He galloped back, and immediately the force was ordered to advance in order to see if they could co-operate from the left bank of the river. The scouts extended and went forward rapidly. The Grenadiers also deployed beautifully at the double and followed after the scouts. The Winnipeg battery was ordered to advance, and in its ardor to get into the fight immediately imagined it was horse artillery and went forward at a gallop, following the scouts and leaving its infantry support far behind. Then the most amusing thing happened. The teamsters of the transport column, which comprised nearly 100 wagons, suddenly realized that they were apparently being left behind. Dr. Rutherford, who was with the artillery, humorously describes the scene that ensued: "As the guns galloped forward, bounding over the rough ground and far ahead of their infantry supports, I heard a thunder of hoofs behind, and turning in my saddle I saw the erstwhile striking teamsters coming galloping across the country in extended order, lashing their horses to a furious pace, and apparently bound not to be left behind by the artillery. The ground was cut up by numerous buffalo runs, deep paths all at right angles to the line of advance and leading down towards the river. As the galloping transport wagons struck these hollows the contents would be shot up in the air, and spoons, knives and forks, tin pans and bales of blankets, were shot out of the loads with explosive effect. We never recovered the stuff and our mess outfit was not replenished until three weeks afterwards, when we captured Batoche."

When the force reached the edge of the bluff overlooking the Saskatchewan, Lord Melgund endeavored to train a gun across the river so as to open fire on General Middleton's antagonists and create a diversion, but the woods were so thick and the distance was so great that he could not be sure of not hitting our own troops. About the same time a bugler came down to the river bank on the other side and signalled over, using short and long blasts to represent the dots and dashes of the Morse code. He brought orders from General Middleton to cross over the Grenadiers to reinforce his column. By this time the scow with the forage had arrived opposite the point. It was unloaded and the crossing of the infantry commenced. This was a most arduous and difficult task. On each trip when the scow was loaded the artillerymen had to man the tow line and drag the scow three quarters of a mile up the river and then let out the wire cable so that the current could carry it across to the opposite shore, where a point jutted out. If the scow had got out of control and drifted below the point the troops on board would have been at the mercy of the enemy. However, in a remarkable short time three companies were ferried across in this way, and then the artillery was embarked. In order to get the guns down to the water's edge a road had to be cut through the bush, a task which was executed by the gunners, most of whom were expert axemen, with such marvellous celerity as to elicit from Lord Melgund expressions of the greatest admiration. The transport was formed into a zebra and entrenched, one company of the Grenadiers under Major Dawson being left to protect it over night. It was in a most isolated and dangerous position, and they must have passed a night of great anxiety, not knowing what moment they might be attacked and wiped out by a superior force of the enemy. However, next day they crossed over safely.

The Grenadiers and Winnipeg battery arrived on the field of Fish Creek in time to cover the withdrawal of General Middleton's

column, and then followed it to the entrenched camp. Having left their tents and blankets at the other side of the river these two corps put in a miserable night, as there was a heavy thunder storm with rain and sleet, and the weather was very cold. They found Middleton's force sore, disappointed and exasperated at what they regarded as a non-successful engagement, especially as they had not been able to bring off some of their dead who had been killed down in the ravine. As a matter of fact the engagement had been more successful than they had any idea of. Gabriel Dumont had been wounded in the head, retiring early in the day with most of his followers, who had the fight pretty well knocked out of them. Though credit was not given at the time there is little doubt that the rapid manner in which the force on the left bank crossed the Saskatchewan had a good deal to do with forcing the retirement of the rebels, who were apprehensive that their retreat would be cut off.

What worked the real mischief was that from an attitude of over confidence Gen. Middleton swung to the other extreme, and, after underestimating, overestimated his enemy. The troops were ready to advance the next morning but he insisted that they would have to wait for reinforcements, replenish their ammunition and send back their numerous wounded before the column could be in a position to resume the advance. It may be argued that he was right in not taking any chances, but the delay of nearly three weeks which ensued convinced the Indians and halfbreeds that the Canadian troops had suffered a serious reverse and it also gave Riel time to thoroughly entrench himself at Batoche, which there is reason to believe could have been captured with comparative ease had the column pushed forward on the following day.—E. W. B. M., in the Ottawa Citizen.

## IT WAS SO EASY

Two young gentlemen, whilst on a tour in the Western counties, halted in front of a charming little cottage.

The thatched roof and quaint little windows suggested that it would make a good photograph, and the two tourists set about setting their camera into position.

An old lady stood at the door of the cottage, and after staring at the amateurs for a minute or so she hobbled down the garden and said:

"Are you a-takin' the picture of this place, young sirs?"

"Yes, if you don't mind," replied the young tourists.

"An' will ye do one for me?" asked the old dame eagerly.

"Certainly," was the answer. "But we cannot let you have it just now. You see, we shall have to take it 'ome first."

"Take it 'ome?" she asked. "Whatever do ye want to take it 'ome for?"

"Oh," said one of the tourists, being much amused, "we must develop it, and fix it, and so on."

"Good gracious," she exclaimed, "ye needn't trouble to do that. My son Jack can do the developin'; he's got one of them Sandow affairs. And as for the fixin', lor' bless yer innocent hearts, I can do that meself with a few tin-tacks and a 'ammer."

## THEY WERE MISTAKEN

Constable Stopem was found on the roadside in an insensible condition, and evidently delirious, for he muttered incessantly:

"I ate one, too."

"He's evidently been poisoned," said the doctor, as he listened to the rambling sentence which the P.C. uttered. "I'll try the stomach pump on him."

This instrument of torture brought the dazed constable to his senses, and he kicked the pump to the other end of the room, and cried:

"What do you mean by this?"

"I thought you were poisoned," explained the doctor. "You kept on saying, 'I ate one too.'"

"Yer a lot o' bloomin' idiots!" grunted Constable Stopem, wrathfully. "That's the number of the car wot knocked me over—I-812."

## THOUGHT THEY WERE TAPERS

A story is told of a new cook who was helping her mistress to prepare the dinner. All went well until the macaroni was brought out.

The cook looked with surprise as she beheld the long white sticks. But when they were carefully placed in the water, she gave a choking gasp.

"Did you say, missus," she said, in an awed voice, "that you were going to eat that?"

"Yes, Jane," was the reply, "that is what I intend to do. But you seem surprised. Have you never seen macaroni cooked before?"

"No, ma'am," answered the cook. "I ain't. The last place I was at they used them things to light the gas with."

## A ONE-SIDED ARGUMENT

A Hereford gentleman met an eccentric old squire of his acquaintance riding with only one spur.

"What have you done with the other spur, squire?" he asked.

"Why, what would be the use of the other?" said the squire, "if one side of the horse goes, the other can't stand still."



# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

## AFTER SHEEP AND GOAT IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

(By C. F. Lane, in Field and Stream.)

The first link in the chain of circumstances that led to my making a trip after sheep and goat took place on board a steamer from Liverpool to Montreal. My journey was to terminate at the latter city, whence I had been called on business, but my friend—for friends we had become during the six days' voyage—was merely starting forth to spy out the land with the intention of making his home in the western part of Canada, if the life appealed to him. Our first evening on Canadian soil was spent together and I saw him off at night, agreeing, at parting, to keep up a correspondence. Like many promises to correspond this promise never materialized, and it was some two years later before I received any word from my fellow voyager. One morning when thinking over where and how to spend a month's vacation that was due to me I received the following letter:

Dear Lane:—I am not going to waste your time in explaining why I have not written, the fact is, there is no explanation. I will shortly tell you what happened to me since we parted and then will come to the main object of my letter. After saying good-bye to you that evening I stuck to the train till Calgary was reached. Here I was fortunate enough to obtain a position as "chain-man" with a government survey party, and for a year was out in the wilds, certainly seeing the country, but with little intention of making my permanent home therein. However, in Southern Alberta we passed through the spot where I am now located, its beauty appealed to me at once, and the desire to permanently settle amidst such enchanting scenery so grew upon me that at the end of six weeks all thoughts of returning home had departed and I had made arrangements to buy a few horses and cows, had fenced 480 acres at the base of the mountains, put up a house, and started ranching on a small scale. It was not only the great natural beauties of the locality that influenced me, but the vague reports of game being very plentiful in the almost unknown mountains to the west. So here I am living by myself with the exception of one hired man, some thirty miles south of the railway on the northern boundary of the Waterton Lakes Parks Reserve. Now to business—I want you to come and visit me in September. Drop me a line as to what date I may expect to see you, leave the train at Pincher station and you will find "yours truly" with a team of horses ready to escort you to the ranch. It will only cost you your train fare and the government license of \$25, and I will guarantee that you will not only enjoy every minute of your stay, but that you will go home the proud possessor of hunting trophies that many a man has spent thousands of dollars and travelled thousands of miles in the vain effort to obtain.—Yours ever, Bob.

A decision was at once arrived at to visit the budding rancher, and there being nothing like acting promptly, a letter was despatched stating that I would be at Pincher station on September 2nd. The weeks of waiting for the day of departure seemed months, but at last starting time came. The journey was pleasant and interesting, but in order to get to my story, any description thereof, or of the sensations experienced by a first sight of the Rockies, must be omitted. Suffice it to say that by the time the ranch was reached all remembrance of city life had departed.

The first morning we were up early, and personally I cannot say that I slept much during the night owing to a severe attack of that disease known in England as grouse fever, in the states as buck fever, and what I presume I must call in Alberta, sheep fever. It was intended on this first day to merely take a short tramp so that muscles and wind should get into something like decent order, and to defer going after the big game till "in training," therefore we only took with us a small .22 rifle in order to shoot a few blue grouse, and a fishing rod, so that we might have a few mountain trout for dinner. About three miles from the ranch we entered the mouth of a small canon and had scarcely ascended it 200 yards when a touch on the shoulder warned me to drop to the ground. Following the direction of my friend's gaze I saw thirteen mule deer—one an enormous buck—on the scrubby mountain side above us, only 300 yards distant. A suggestion had been made at starting that the heavy Savage rifle be taken along in case big game should be seen, and the sight of the deer almost forced an "I told you so," but knowing that my host was experiencing the same feelings and regretted the absence of the rifle as much as I, the remark was wisely omitted. There we lay and watched them feed for a while, there was nothing else to be done, for the little .22 would have no effect at the distance. Eventually the deer disappeared over the ridge without having sighted us, so we continued our tramp. About 300 further on we came to a small gully running down the mountain side, the bottom of which resembled a small plantation of evergreens, and thinking that here we might find a bird or two, we plunged down the side and had almost reached the bottom when a bunch of eleven deer which had been lying sunning themselves on the bank jumped up almost to our feet. Eight of them went off in great bounds across the gully and over the opposite bank, but three, including a good buck, started up the gully, and when about 200 yards dis-

tant, climbed the bank we had just descended. Arriving at the top they stopped to look for the rest of the bunch, but finding that they were alone turned back after the main herd, descending the bank they had just climbed. We had been so surprised to see the deer getting up at close quarters that neither of us did anything but stare, but now seeing the big buck preparing to recross the gully the rifle was brought into play and as he climbed a steep cut bank not more than 120 yards distant, I pulled the trigger. He stopped, and firing again behind the shoulder, I had the great satisfaction of seeing him drop and roll down the bank into the bushes. You may be sure we covered the intervening space in record time, finding him as dead as a door-nail, both bullets having penetrated the heart. The camera had also been left behind in the morning, and thereby we missed two fine chances of photographing mule deer in their native haunts. How I wish that I possessed a picture of my first deer as he lay dead among the bushes, though the scene will never fade from my mind. While I went to the house to get a pony, Bob attended to the obsequies, and when I returned he had the animal skinned. We were not long in packing back to the ranch and dinner. That afternoon we spent in a stroll down a beautiful creek, our reward in the evening being twenty-seven trout, the best fish weighing three and one-half pounds, and four over two pounds. The next day Bob had to go out to the railway again to bring in some supplies, but I decided that walking exercise would be better for me. I consequently spent the day in rambling along the creek with the small rifle and fishing rod, catching several trout which were returned to their native element for we had all we needed for eating purposes at home, and incidentally securing half a dozen of that grand specimen of the grouse tribe, namely, the blue grouse. It is quite good sport shooting these birds at a distance of from forty to fifty yards, taking care that your shot if successful shall only strike the head. Needless to say in securing the half dozen birds many cartridges were expended, for I am not proud of my skill with the rifle. Late that evening Bob got back with his provisions, and we arranged that next day should be spent in a serious attempt to secure a specimen of *Ovis montana*, the far famed big-horn of the Canadian Rockies. To get to their feeding grounds it was necessary to make a lengthy trip, so early in the morning, having saddled horses and filled a lunch pail with bread, butter, salt and pepper, we rode some ten miles to the mouth of a big canon. Here having tethered the horses and deposited the dinner pail, we started on foot up the creek which ran along the bottom of the gully, seeing many deer trails on the sand banks and hundreds of trout in the pools. In a short time the creek became too rocky and difficult to follow, so we climbed up the side, through the big timber, until we emerged on the grass at the base of the rocks. As we proceeded large game trails were seen worn deep in the loose rock and also many old trails in the snow at the bottom of the numerous ravines which scarred the slopes from wall-like rocks above to the roaring creek below. These snowy patches remain through the year and serve to keep the creeks in good fishing order during the hottest weather. We had only gone a few hundred yards, after emerging from the timber, when we came to the fresh tracks of nine animals which had crossed the gully ahead of us and you can imagine how my heart beat when I was told that these tracks were those of mountain sheep. Very cautiously we crawled up the dividing ridge and peeped over the edge. There on the front side of the gully not more than one hundred and fifty yards away were nine sheep, two of them being old rams. This time we had big game rifles with us, and after resting a moment or two to let nerves steady and to recover breath, and having decided in whispers which animal each should fire at, we took careful aim and at the word of command both fired. My shot was a bit too far back to more than stagger the sheep, but the second shot, properly placed behind the shoulder, did the trick. Bob only needed to expend one cartridge for his bullet struck his animal in the neck severing his cervical vertebrae. The rest of the band dashed off up the slide rocks and in a moment were climbing what looked to be a smooth and almost vertical rock wall without foothold for even a fly. When half way up the cliff they stopped on a ledge some three hundred yards distant, and there they remained, watching us while we went up to the dead rams, measured, and admired them. The two animals were fine specimens and might have been twins, for their measurements were practically identical, the horns being 63½ inches in circumference at the base 40½ inches in length along the outside curve of the horn, and 23½ inches between the tips. Once more the camera was where it should not have been, for we found it had been left in the dinner pail. I now got my first lesson in skinning big game. This operation successfully concluded we took a last look at the bunch of sheep still on the cliff and made our way down to the horses. Being hungry after our exertions, I made a fire in the bed of a creek while Bob returned to the sheep and cut some chops from the carcasses. On his return we had a meal consisting of wild sheep chops cooked on a hot stone before the fire, tea made in bush fashion, by first putting the tea into a pail of cold creek water, which was then

heated to near the boiling point, and bread and butter. While smoking a pipe and looking up the mountain side to the north my eyes were attracted to a small white spot, about three hundred feet above the creek, on the face of a big buttress of large red rocks. Thinking, however, that it was merely a piece of snow, I paid little attention to it at first, until that patch began to move. Quickly drawing Bob's attention thereto and getting out the glasses he examined it, announcing that the snow patch was an exceptionally fine old billy goat feeding on the ledges. We decided that his life should be spared, but afterwards were sorry, for though we each secured two goats (the legal allowance) none were as fine specimens as this old gentleman who was wandering on the sheep grounds.

Thus ended our first sheep hunt, in what I believe is the best sheep country in the West. It was too long a story to narrate the details of the balance of that holiday, suffice it to say that we secured two more fine rams in addition to four goat.

## DAYS OFF—FISHING WITH FLIES FOR TROUT

The most important thing in fly fishing is proper tackle and proper casting. The choice of flies is a secondary matter so long as they are quiet in tone, small in size, similar to the natural flies in the waters of the Eastern and Middle States.

In the choice of a rod that will exactly fit the angler, it is a matter of experienced selection: a large-framed, long-armed man, can wield with greater ease a long, heavy rod than a smaller man, so that it is best to change till one is procured that is just right. A medium-sized man will handle with good effect a rod of 10 feet long, weighing 7 ounces, made of split bamboo—or even a steel rod is a weapon I have used with good effect to force the fly, and play a fish in a satisfactory manner. The best reel is made entirely of rubber, or aluminum and rubber, with only a strong, single click, without any complicated gearing that is likely to get out of order. On a small river 75 feet wide—more or less—the line need not be more than 150 feet long and it should be fine, of even thickness throughout. The best line I know is the oiled silk, extra finish, mist color "King-fisher brand." To my mind the tapered line has no advantages. I prefer it fine throughout, so that I can take it off the spool and reverse it to get the best out of both ends. For the very clear water of these mountain streams you cannot get a leader of gut too fine. It should be 8 feet long and tapered; the second fly should be 32 inches from the end fly, and from the second fly to the upper fly a distance of 30 inches. The two upper snells should be two and a half inches long from the eye of the hook to the leader, and the snells must match the leader exactly. The leader I describe is an English Cummin's leader, used in fishing waters where trout are plentiful, but very, very dry.

Don't believe people who tell you that to cast 100 feet is essential; it is not good trout fishing, because so much line out prevents an immediate strike when fish rise to the fly. It is much better fly fishing to creep up stealthily 50 feet nearer, then cast 50 feet to the fish in that you will have complete control over it, quicker action and more certain to embed the hook, as well as an easy matter to stop the fish from getting under snags. Even with a big two-pound trout, a hundred feet of line out is a nuisance to manager. The first dash of a big fish requires 25 feet more line out, and with line leaders, small hooks, it is ten to one but what the fish gets off with so much cumbersome line and lack of control. Tournament casting and actual fishing to hook a wild trout are too opposite things. There is no question but any angler who is patiently industrious to practice, may attain the honor of champion caster. The same patience devoted to acquiring a knowledge of the habits of trout, the study of their food—especially flies on the water at different seasons, is of infinitely more service to fill the creel, and is the source of much greater pleasure. You are never guilty of for everlastingly calling the attention of your angling friends to that "superb cast" which does not land a fish—and particularly if you lack their skill. Don't emulate them, go on bagging trout at close quarters, even if they succeed in forcing their flies 500 feet away.

For the Pennsylvania and Catskill Mountain trout, flies should be tied on No. 9-10-12 size hooks. I like a slight neck bend, they hold fast to the tips. Also choose flies with thin bodies for May and June fishing; they should be quiet in tone, grey, black and brown, like the natural fly you see on the surface. Remember that the fish sees the fly's body from below easily at a depth of 6 or 8 feet, that is why the body of the fly is the most important part to exactly imitate. The cast is different in the waters of Northern Maine and Canada, which is usually a dark color; then the flies must be larger and brighter in color and allowed to sink, or they would not be observed by the fish. A safe cast of flies to begin fishing with is the end fly with grey wings, silver or light body with black hackle. The middle fly, brown speckled wings, orange hackle and dark body. Upper fly, a black gnat with thin body, and no hackle. Keep a mental record which fly gets the most fish, if such happens to either of the upper flies, change the best to the end of the cast; it is safer and easier to land a good fish on the end fly. Meanwhile keep your eyes open to notice the color and size of flies that are flitting over the surface. Remember that flies in the early season are most abundant at mornings from 9 to 11 and

a short time from sunset to dark. Trout feed till about an hour after dark, because the cold mist of night drives flies to cover, when they again wake after the sun is well up, about 9 a. m. During the night trout go to the bottom for food, or take a rest; therefore, a worm is more effective at night and early morning than flies. The most unproductive time of trout fishing is from before sunrise to 8 a. m., and high noon to sunset, simply because they are not feeding, or they are resting.

We will now step into the water to wade down stream. There is absolutely no advantage to fish up stream in quick running water. I fished the English River Dove last September and caught just as many trout and greyling down stream as up stream, in shallow as well as deep water. It is the English custom to fish up stream where the rivers are slow moving and deep, fishing from the banks of the river.

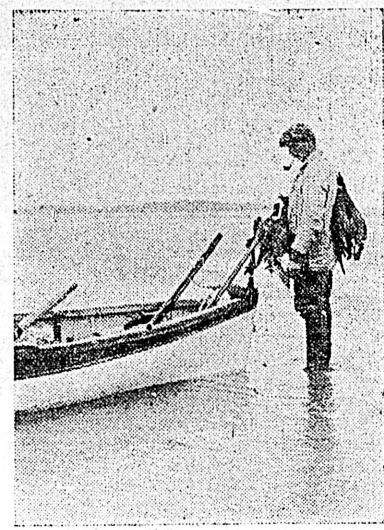
With us it would be impossible to fish and wade against the heavy flow of strong water in the streams here mentioned, unless fishing from the banks, which is not so effective, because from the middle it is easy to cover and have full control of the entire water on both sides; it is also of greater assistance to the amateur who is not a perfect caster in that the water flow carries the flies with a little judicious manipulation, to the most likely spots where trout lie. There is also much less chance to entangle the flies on trees and other obstructions. I always fish from the centre, if not too deep; when it is, I move off to the shallowest side, then cast right across the deeper runway and allow the flies to float down to the middle, moving the tip in a jerky way till it comes right back to my side of the stream. Trout are so exceedingly quick as to often hook themselves before the angler sees or feels them—they also sometimes visibly strike by flopping out of the water in a leisurely manner—but feeling that the steel is not meat, flick the hook out in a trice. In that short time they have closed their mouths, and it is at that time that a quick strike is effective. If the mouth is open when the strike is made the fly comes back when the strike is given and the fish goes his way—for a time. It is useless to let the flies lie still in one place, keep them forever on the move, either in recasting or flitting them along the surface; and if the flies are not taken at the first cast, try another place unless you have seen them rising; at such time a few casts repeated may succeed. If a trout rises to a fly and misses—wait just a minute or so till it goes down to its usual place of observation to be again on the watch for your cast. Place your flies in circling eddies, runways, foot of falls—under and near all obstructions in the water, also the deepest parts of open rippling shallows.

When a fish is hooked, raise the tip, make no effort to curb the first rush outside of what the reel-click does, and keep your hands off the line, it is the most amateurish method I know, to have a long stretch of line dangling in the water to become entangled any moment with the rod or nether limbs. Get control of the reel handle when the fish has gone some distance, then begin to reel in—if it will not come peaceably, follow it down stream, but stop it from running up stream even to almost breaking point in the tackle. The fish gains strength against the flow of water and becomes weakened much quicker along with the flow of water. If you are standing in deep water get out to the shallows in order to net and reel the fish with greater freedom; after the fish is reeled sufficiently close, place the net deep in, the water facing its tail, then swoop it out and walk ashore in order to unhook it without danger of slipping back into the water.

Fly and worm fishing are very much alike; indeed the art of fishing with an angle for all fishes differ but slightly. All fish live to eat—take the lure upon that basis, and man, by many ingenious contrivances succeeds fairly well. But fly fishing soars far above other means as an art of catching fish. Some flies, notably those made and sold for 3 cents apiece in England, for both dry-fly and wet-fly fishing, when seen on or through the clear water, are wonderfully realistic and true to nature—furthermore, the wonder becomes a marvel how they are made, to be ruthlessly knocked about, chewed and even swallowed—to yet retain their perfect form and color.

Insect life in its varied forms, constitute the major portion of the food for mountain trout, and the rapid water requires constant activity on the part of trout to secure their food, which is the sole cause of their gamy qualities. The Willowmoe is remarkably free from coarse fishes, like dace, chub, suckers, or eels, and minnows are not abundant. The case is very different with the Beaver Kill—its sister river—into which it flows. The latter river is full of these coarse fish, in addition to a growing supply of black bass; all, however, are very gamey by reason of the rapid flow of water. On more than one occasion I have had big chub, over a pound in weight, leap above the surface three times when captured on the fly. There is no objection to their presence, except that they consume the food that trout could and would eat. The repeated statements of various writers that brown trout are dull and listless fighters has been the reverse of my experience with them. They are just as bold and vigorous to resist capture as the speckled trout, though I prefer to capture the latter when of fair size.

The foregoing statements are made with, I trust, pardonable confidence; they are not made from the writings of others, or taken from government reports, but from the experience of 26 years at close quarters with fresh water game fishing—not annual two-week hazardous vacation, but some seasons of continuous fishing from early April to end of September.



## Sportsman's Calendar

MAY

Trout-fishing good this month EVERYWHERE.

Steelheads still running in certain rivers.

A run of small silver salmon or cohoes comes in May.

Geese and brant may still be shot.

ber. Not for sport alone, but in order to make careful studies of their habits and best mode of capture, yet still with a season's record of over 3,000 trout and bass to the writer's credit.—American Sportsman.

## PASSING COMMENTS

At the time of writing there is no game warden resident in Victoria, and there are abundant reasons why the place left vacant by the late warden, who has handed in his resignation, should be filled without delay. The birds are breeding and the cock blue grouse are hooting to advertise their whereabouts to the unscrupulous with the .22 rifle and the brazen law-breaker with the shotgun, which he abuses by using it to kill birds sitting in and out of season. The fish-hog is abroad in the land and the trout of less than the legal length of six inches are suffering. Complaints come in frequently of nets used in our best trout streams without let or hindrance, and we are waiting impatiently to see the promises put into effect of more consideration given to the protection of our small game.

The recent fine weather has been all in favor of the fisherman, and some very good baskets have been reported from Cowichan Lake, Koksilah, Sooke, and other well-known resorts. Trout have been taking the fly well in Prospect Lake in the mornings, as reported by a resident of that district. These fish are some of the best on the Island both for the table and for the hook, and the stock seems to be holding out wonderfully well, considering some of the methods of catching them in vogue, the salmon spoon reflector with the worm behind it being the favorite bait of so many who frequent this water.

If the rumor is true that an attempt has been made to get catfish introduced into Cowichan Lake, this constitutes a serious offence against all sportsmanship and a menace to the existence as such of one of the finest playgrounds of the game fish fisherman to be found anywhere in the world. The lake is so large, that, so long as the breeding grounds of the trout are protected, there will be good trout fishing to be had there for many a generation. Cowichan is a name famous now wherever there are keen fishermen, in both the old world and the new, possibly even better known and appreciated by Old Country fishermen than by Canadians, and to deliberately attempt to ruin the trout fishing by the introduction of these beastly creatures would be a crime which should be heavily punished. There is an ever-present fear that they will find their way there anyhow, now that Shawnigan is full of the pests, but every precaution should be taken to render this as unlikely as possible.

## CATFISH AND COWICHAN

To the Sporting Editor:

Dear Sir—Having read Col. Prior's letter re catfish being transplanted from Shawnigan lake to the Cowichan river and lake, I must inform him and the general fishing public that the catfish are already in the Cowichan river, having seen two caught just below the E. & N. railway bridge and one at Sahtlam, two years ago. I presume they came from Somenos lake, which is full of them, having been put there some four or five years ago from Shawnigan lake. I may also say that I saw the party put the first seven catfish into Shawnigan lake. Notwithstanding the fact, there is still good fly-fishing to be had at the present time in Shawnigan.

M. A. WYLDE.

"Pape, what is a safety match?" Mr. Hen-pecked (looking carefully round to see if his wife is within hearing)—"A safety match, son, is when a bald-headed man marries an armless woman."



# A Page for the Young Folks



Lord Kitchener is back again in England. Lord Roberts met him at the dock and the two great generals drove off together.

The damage caused by the frost and snow to the cotton and other southern crops has not been nearly so great as was at first feared.

A little girl in Alberni, named Elizabeth Moore, was burned to death last week. She upset the lamp on the bed and set fire to the bedclothes. The poor little one suffered terribly.

The boys will find it very interesting during the holidays to watch what goes on in the waters near Victoria. There are many strange and beautiful plants and animals on the rocks and beaches.

The work of the Jordan River Power Plant is going on at a good rate and it is hoped it will be in operation by the end of the year. There are 250 men at work there now and more will soon be wanted.

The Vancouver Island Development League sent descriptions of the island far and wide last year. But they are not satisfied yet and if their plans are carried out there will be very few parts of the world that will not get the advantages it offers settlers.

It is reported that the little son of the young King of Spain and his English wife, Queen Victoria, is an invalid. The poor little boy, hardly more than a baby, has been taken to Germany to see if the doctors there, many of whom are very skillful, can cure him.

The House of Commons at Ottawa has finished its work for this year and the members have gone home. The session, which is the second since the election, has been a very long one. It will be remembered for having passed the Naval Bill. But little besides of importance was done in the way of law-making.

The people of both Portugal and Spain are discontented. The government of the country is not good and instead of trying to improve it by putting good men in place of the bad or useless members of parliament, a number of rash speakers are advising the people to kill those who have displeased them.

Mr. H. N. Burwell, an engineer from Vancouver, is going out to find out all he can about Sooke Lake. He will test the water and find out what will be the cost of bringing it to town. It is greatly to be hoped that before the summer is over it will be known where this city, which is growing very fast, will get all the pure water it needs.

Many boys have learned to waste money in pool rooms and a law has been passed forbidding them to enter these or billiard rooms. Not many boys who spend their evenings in these places grow up to be manly, useful citizens. While there is swimming, rowing and out-door sports for the lads this fine weather they need not envy the men who choose to spend their afternoons and evenings in these places of amusement.

When Champlain found his way across the peninsula between the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario he little dreamed that machinery could be found powerful enough or engines clever enough to make a waterway through the tract of land he found so hard to traverse. This has not been done yet, but there is little doubt that some day the enterprise, costly as it must be, will be accomplished.

The study of tides and currents is a very important, as well as a difficult one. It is being carried on with great care by the Canadian department of Marine and Fisheries. This summer new stations for observations will be established at Seymour Narrows and there are men now working at Prince Rupert, Port Essington, Port Simpson and Rivers Inlet. Tables

have been made of the waters in the Gulf of Georgia and the waters on the Coast which are of the greatest use to mariners.

July 1st, 1815, will be a great day in the United States if present plans are carried out. It is expected that ships will on that day sail through the Panama Canal. President Taft asks the people of the United States to place strong fortifications there and to begin at once.

Judge Lampman was, some time ago, appointed a commissioner to discover if the members of the Police Board had taken money from people who were breaking the laws. Mayor Morley, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Tait form the board. Judge Lampman's decision is that no member of the board has made any unlawful gain from his office.

The Minister of Public Works of Manitoba, Hon. Robert Rogers, Aldermen Brown of Regina and William McKinnis, president of the Great Northern railroad, with a party of distinguished Englishmen, celebrated the arrival of the Royal Edward in London a short time ago. This fine ship will bring seven hundred emigrants to Canada. She sails on May 12th for Prince Rupert.

Vancouver had a noted visitor last week. J. J. Hill, the great railroad manager and builder, spent a few hours there. He was delighted with the progress of the city and all of Western Canada. Mr. Hill is not an old man, for all his seventy-three years. He has seen wonderful changes in all the country west of the Rocky Mountains and he has had a large share in making them.

It is a long time now since two of the first Canadian missionaries, the Gordon brothers, from Prince Edward Island, were killed and eaten by the cannibals of Europe in the South Pacific. A few days ago two American missionaries belonging to the same church met the same dreadful fate at Savage Island, one of the Tonga group. The names of these Christian martyrs were Horatio Hopkins and Hector McPherson.

People are coming to Victoria from every direction and many are staying here. Some of these are very rich men who will build fine stores and other places of business as well as beautiful homes. Others have no money. But rich or poor all are welcome who have industry and enterprise. The man who is building a little cottage this summer may in a few years be a rich man. If he is honest and industrious and kind he and his family will be happy, which, after all, is better than being wealthy.

A very old gentleman, Mr. Joseph Westrop Carey, passed away during the last week in April. Mr. Carey came to America when he was only a boy of fifteen, but before that time he had learned how to survey land. He did much work during the early settlement of California, as well as other parts of the United States and in this Province. He was mayor of Victoria and one of the first farmers in the neighborhood. The Carey Road will for many years to come recall the name of this fine old gentleman, who did much for Victoria.

Last week the property owners along the Dallas Road met and decided to pave the road, lay sidewalks and place lamps from the Dallas Hotel to Beacon Hill park. Alderman Langley wants the city to pass a bylaw to raise \$50,000 to keep the banks from wasting away any farther, if the people along the road do the part. Everyone in Victoria ought to be ready to do this for Beacon Hill belongs to us all. To save its shores and those of the cemetery we should be willing to pay anything in reason. The government has promised to give \$25,000 towards this work if the citizens do their part. We must always remember that neither the city nor government has any money to spend except what the people give it.

Boys and girls do your part towards saving the forests from catching fire. See that wherever you go this summer every fire is put out that your party has kindled. Look under the moss if it is in woods or fields. See that not a spark is left alive in a log if it is on the beach. Vancouver Island forests are the most valuable, it is said, in Canada. Try to save them for they will bring not only you but your children wealth if they are saved from destruction by fire. This can only be done if every man, woman and child on Vancouver Island is careful.

Sir Gilbert Parker is a Canadian who has written many clever novels. He went, some years ago, to live in England and is now a member of the British Parliament. He has been speaking in the House of Commons about the Japanese manufacturers and about the Japanese manufacturers and directing attention to their cheapness. It looks some times as if the battles of the future would be fought in the workshops of the nations. In the long run it will be the men who have the most skill, are willing to work hardest and can live on the least who will win. Excellent workmanship is not as highly prized among us as it should be.

A very sad drowning accident took place on the West Coast, near Nootka Sound early in the month. Mr. McArdle, a prospector, and his son, Austin Luckovitch and Mr. Bond went out in a canoe to prospect for coal to a place called Baja Point on April 8th. As they were not expected back for some time no alarm was felt till the father of young Luckovitch, the storekeeper at Hesquilt, found part of the canoe and some blankets on the beach. Further search made it certain the party was drowned. Three of the men were young and Mr. McArdle was in the prime of life. Young Bond was a Toronto boy, a mining engineer and a Rhodes scholar. He came west to regain his health and was working at his profession when he lost his life.

Earl Grey will leave Canada this year and the Premier of Canada and the leader of the Conservative party, R. L. Borden, both spoke of him in the highest terms in the House of Commons on Tuesday last. The Governor General, they said, has always taken the greatest interest in Canada and has helped her people by spreading among them the love of beauty and learning. He has done much during his stay in Canada to draw her closer to Great Britain. Lady Grey and her daughters have also worked for the health and the happiness of the people of this country. People from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of all parties, will join with the speakers in praising Earl Grey, who has proved himself a friend of Canada's as well as a worthy representative of the King.

The very earliest attempts at commerce in Canada were made with the West Indies. The Intendant Talon believed that Canadian goods could be exchanged for West Indian fruits. His plan did not succeed. Of later years there has been trade between the islands and Canada, but it is not so great as would be profitable for both. It is now proposed to allow the products of the British West Indies and Canada to go into each country duty free. Canadians, it is said, need almost everything that grows in Jamaica and Canadian fish, flour and manufactured goods should find ready sale in this and other islands. This matter was the subject of a speech in London by Sir John Dickson-Poynder, who was one of a number of gentlemen sent to inquire into the state of trade between Canada and the West Indies.

Three million dollars has been voted for the beginning of the Canadian navy. The first thing that will be done is to train boys to the service. For this purpose the Niobe will be stationed at Halifax. This is not a bad plan for ships without men to command and man them would be of very little use. Ten ships are to be built in Canada but there are at pres-

ent no shipyards where warships can be built. However, tenders will be called for at once and if there are not men here who can design and superintend the building of ships they will come here from the great ship building yards in England or Scotland. This will be a new industry in Canada, for at present all the great railroad and steamship companies have their big vessels built in the mother land. This thing of making a navy is a very serious and important one and much time and thought and money will be spent on it before it will be ready to defend the shores of Canada or to assist the mother country in time of need.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding is Finance Minister of Canada. His work is to plan how the money is to be raised for carrying on Canada's business and on what it must be spent. This work is very difficult and to do it well a man must be an excellent business man. The man who does this work cannot make a great fortune for himself. He gets a good salary but a cabinet minister cannot occupy a small house and live in a quiet way. Throughout Canada there are many people who admire the way Mr. Fielding has done his work. A few days ago they presented him with a purse containing \$120,000. Mr. Boyce, one of the mem-

bers, found fault a few days ago with the presentation. Sir Wilfred Laurier assured him and the House that the money had been given by private men and not by those who could in any way gain by favors from the government. A present was given to Sir John Macdonald's wife near close of her husband's life, which was spent in the service of his country. Men of both parties agreed that this was a fitting acknowledgement of the debt the country owed the old statesman. But it is, perhaps, better than few such presents should be made. It would be better to pay the cabinet ministers a higher salary than to offer a gift which may give rise to suspicion.

A Japanese Prince, very highly esteemed in his own land, spent a few hours in Victoria on April 27th. This was Prince Tokogawa Igesato, whose ancestors were for many generations the real rulers of Japan. In 1868, just one year after the Canadian Confederation was formed, there was a great change in the government of this island kingdom. The nobles who had really ruled it for a long time lost their power. The Mikado became Emperor not only in name but in truth. A parliament was formed consisting of two houses and Japan took a new place among the nations of the world.

Her young men went to Europe and the United States to be educated. Colleges were opened in Japanese cities where teachers from other countries taught Japanese boys the learning of the West. New manufactures were introduced, while old industries were carried on and improved. Japan ships brought the products and manufacture of their country, all over the world. Then the war with China drew the eyes of western people to the wonderful progress the country had made. But the result of this war did not satisfy the ambitions and patriotic nation. New battleships were made, the army was drilled and soldiers enlisted. Then followed the war with Russia, ending in a great Japanese victory. All this has happened in the lifetime of this prince who by change of government lost the leadership of the nobles. He is forty-seven years old and was among the first to be educated in England. When twenty-eight years ago, he passed through America on his way to Japan, it was a strange thing to hear and see a Japanese educated as an English gentleman and wearing English dress. Now there are many thousands as learned as he and it was only his high rank and his interesting history that distinguished Prince Tokogawa from visitors who arrive from Japan on almost every boat.

I observe that fire-horses, while standing in their stalls, keep their heads up. I think this is because they wish to hear the alarm quickly.—Thelma Lees.

I have noticed that chaffeurs always blow the horn of the automobile when turning corners. I concluded that they blow the horn for fear they might chance to run over people.—Andrew Smillie.

I have noticed that the leaves of some trees are not as stiff as others of their kind. I think this must be because they have not as good soil as the others and as the whole tree must have some food there cannot be as much provided for the leaves as for the leaves on the other trees.—Irene Wagner.

I noticed that a sun-flower always turns its head towards the sun. I think this is the reason why it gets its name.—Marjorie Hirst.

I noticed among the debris of a building that has been burnt, a lot of iron all bent and twisted. I was told this was caused by the firemen pouring on cold water when it was very hot.—Erva Marwick.

When any plant is put in the dark it grows towards the sun. The reason for this is, the sun makes the leaf green which helps to nourish the plant.—Curtis Dean.

While looking across the Straits, I saw smoke, then I saw the masts and funnel. The nearer it came I saw the hull of a boat. I think this is because the world's round.—Gertrude Murray.

I observed that when iron is left outside it rusts. The cause is that it is oxidizing.—Charlotte Miles.

I observed a gas coming from the fire one night. It was not like smoke so I concluded it was carbon-dioxide going off from the wood.—Henry Gosse.

I observed that moving pictures have a peculiar dazzling effect. This is due to the continual wear of the films.—Freda Watt.

On Sunday evening I noticed that the sky looked as if it were flat instead of being an arch. I could not understand this at first but afterwards I saw that the flat look was due to the fact that most of the clouds were strata clouds.—Agnes McC. Stewart.

I observed that a feather has little hairs on the strands. This I think is to hold the feather together.—Kenneth McLean.

On touching some nettles I got a rash on my hand which stung, and on squeezing the same, they did not leave any mark. I conclude from this that they must have some fine points on the leaves which when squeezed hard broke off. A Jones.

**Peter and the Blackbird**  
Peter Patch, one bright May morning,  
In the garden went to play.  
While a blackbird on a tree-top  
Piped a joyous roundelay—  
"Peet—peet—peet! Peet—peet—  
peet!"  
Here's a morning few could  
match!  
Show me sunlight, brighter,  
sweeter,  
Peet—peet—peet! Patch!"

Peter Patch was smiling gaily  
Till a bee came buzzing by.  
Then with frowns of dreadful darkness,  
Peter Patch began to cry.  
Sang the blackbird, "Tweet—tweet—  
—tweet!"  
What a shocking thing to see!  
Do not, p-l-e-a-s-e, my dearest  
Peter,  
Look like that at me!"

Soon the cloud of sorrow passing,  
Peter Patch grew less forlorn.  
Till, by chance, his little finger  
Ran against a rose's thorn.  
Then the blackbird heard his  
whimper;  
Peeped in wonder from the tree:  
"Don't," he cried; "oh, dearest  
Peter,  
Speak like that to me!"

But the wailing still grew louder,  
Till, on peace and comfort bent,  
From the tree-top fled the blackbird,  
Piping sharply as he went—  
"Tut—tut—tut, now! Check that  
weeping!"

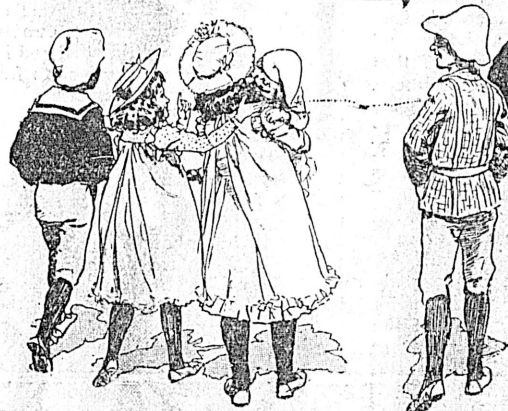
What a noise for such a scratch!  
Courage would be more in keeping;  
Peet—peet—peet! Patch!"  
John Lea, in Little Folks.

**His Degree**  
His people call him "Our Bobby, M. S."  
Not Master of Science, oh, no!  
Perhaps he will get that degree later  
on,  
Or a B. A., Ph. D.—or so!  
He never goes pouting about in the  
house,  
Always happy as happy can be,  
And smiling, he never was known to  
have "sulks."  
You've guessed it—though living off  
hundreds of miles?  
No! Well, then—its just Bobby, Mas-  
ter of Smiles—Albert F. Cald-  
well.

**A Bird that Cannot Fly**  
Did you ever hear of a bird that  
cannot fly. In the islands of New Zea-  
land the kakapo lives on the ground.  
It goes about by night, and has a green  
coat with markings of black and yel-  
low, so that one of its names is the  
"night parrot." It is a bird about as  
large as a raven. The nest is only a  
hole in the ground.—The Mayflower.

**Regarding Bad Company**  
The Bible says:  
"Avoid it."  
"Turn from it."  
"Pass away from it."  
Bad company cannot hurt us unless  
we forget these maxims. Solomon  
wisely warns against the evil compan-  
ionship.

## Our Lookout Club



Most of the observations this week show care and thought. One is published without a name. Will the owner send in the name next week with a new observation. It is hoped the Juniors will do as well next week and that each week from this till the close of the contest will show that the Seniors are improving.

### Senior—No. 6

I have observed that on the whale's back there are barnacles, they are also on the bottom of ships. The reason for this is, the barnacles are first little germs and when they fall on things of the sea they grow and settle there.—Margaret Wood.

I noticed while walking across the causeway that in one place the water looked dark, while in another it was light. I concluded that where it was dark the wind struck it in squalls, where it was light I concluded that it was not struck by the squalls of wind.—James Pottinger.

As I was walking beside the Park lake the other day, I noticed that when the geese were swimming they worked their heads back and forth. I concluded that this was to give them both more speed and ease.—James Pottinger.

I noticed that there are very few seagulls flying about. The reason of this is because they are away hatching out their young.—Forrest Kerr.

I observed that the stalks of some lilies are reddish in color, some green and some partly green and partly red. I concluded from this that the color varies according to the amount of sunshine they received.—Muriel Harman.

I noticed that some lilies have a lot of brown on the back of their petals, while others have hardly any. I think that the lilies with most brown on have been out in the sun longer, while the others have grown in the bushes.—Ethel Banner.

I have observed that the fuse in people's houses is made up of very soft stuff. This is because it will burn up if there is a short circuit instead of blowing the lights out.—Norah Edwards.

I noticed a fruit tree that bears a number of blossoms, but there was no fruit on the tree. I concluded the reason was that the Thrush come and eat the pistils and stamens.—Willie Smillie.

Last summer on a trip up the west coast of Vancouver Island, I observed a vessel called the Soquel high and dry on Sea Bird Rocks near Cape Beale. It was driven there by one of those terrible storms that prevail on the coast. It had great holes in its hull caused by the pounding on the sharp rocks.—Donna Kerr.

I notice that most cushions, which are already painted when bought have a kind of paint on purpose for it. I observe from this that they put this paint on so that when washed it won't all wash out.—Greta Greenwood.

I have observed that on the telegraph poles there are little chips out of the poles. I suppose that these are put there by the men who climb up the poles with little sharp points of steel strapped on the foot.—A. Cuthbert.

I noticed that the Pemberton building is made of iron, concrete, stone and brick. I suppose this material is used because it wears longer and is fireproof.—

I have noticed if you take green wild tulip buds and put them in the house to come out without any sun they will turn green. I concluded that was because they didn't have any sun.—Mildred Cuthbert.

Sometimes the sky has little hazy clouds and not heavy ones. This is because there is going to be a wind storm.—Norma Clarke.

I have observed that before a wind-storm that the clouds always flit very quickly across the sky. I think that is because it is windy in the clouds before it is on earth.—Agnes Stewart.

I have noticed that a dog when sleeping makes movements with its body. I conclude that the dog's brain is working and thus causing it to dream.—Enid C. Heinke.

I have noticed that a pipe wrench has teeth in the gripping part of it. I think this is so it won't slip when it grasps a pipe.—Norman Caldwell.

I have noticed that they are building in addition to the Empress Hotel. This is because they require more room to accommodate those who visit Victoria and wish to stop at the Empress hotel.—B. Cavin.

I noticed that the second row of shingles are so laid that they cover the space between the shingles in the first row and so on. This is done I think so as to make the roof perfectly water-tight.—Charlie Walls.

I noticed that most of the pear trees blossom before the apple trees. I think the reason for this is that the apple trees need warmer weather than the pear trees, and also that the apples do not take so long to grow as the pears.—Annie Banner.

I have observed that the desks in school have seats joined to them. I have come to the conclusion that the seats are on them so that it would be easier to place them in rows.—L. Gosse.

I have noticed that you can hear the Charlotte's engines from the land. This is because it has such big ones. George Winterburn.

I observe that the steps in the middle of the causeway that are under water when the tide is in have all gone to pieces. I do not know what the reason is because cement is supposed to get hard when under water.—Violet Fowkes.

I noticed that when the telephone wires are put up they are very tight, but after a long time they become loose, this is, I think, from the wind and the bad weather.—Heber Jones.

I have been told that it is easier to travel across the desert with a camel than with a horse. I think this is because a camel has split hooves and does not sink in the sand, can carry a very heavy load on its back and can go a great number of days without water, while a horse has solid hoofs, and sinks in the sand, cannot carry a very heavy load and needs water every day.—Kathryn Bradshaw.

I notice when young pigeons are hatched, the mother will take the shells and hide them. I think it is because the shells will hurt the young if left beside them.—W. Ackerman.

I noticed that flowers planted in fertilized ground come up quicker than flowers planted in ground that is not fertilized. I think it is because the fertilized ground has better plant-food in it than not fertilized ground.—Marjorie Taylor.

I observe that canaries do not sing when they are molting. I suppose the reason is that they are either not strong or not feeling well.—Edna Marwick.

When I was in Zihuatzenjo, Mexico, the rocks around the shore looked like heaps of burned cinders. This was caused by lava coming from volcanoes which are now extinct.—Helen Murray.

I notice that some people wear long trains on their dresses. I guess it is to sweep the streets.—Frances MacQuarrie.

I observed that the sheep dog has a very tough skin. I think this is so that he can defend the sheep from the wolf, and the wolf cannot bite him.—Madge Durick.

I notice that kangaroos have short legs in the front and long ones at the back. I think this is so that they can leap and jump better.—Gladys Graham.

I noticed that some waves coming from a boat have one end of the waves reach the shore first. I think this is because the boat is going on an oblique course.—Valdemar Bendroint.

I notice in many mountain railways that there is a very narrow gauge that I suppose is to save money and time.—T. Rowlands.

I noticed that when the Trillium was dying it turned purple. I think it was to show it was going to fade after that.—T. Temple.

I notice that a goat hunts you whenever you go into the pasture. I think this is because it thinks you are its enemy.—T. Anderson.

I notice that a great many people have to make extensions on some of their chimneys. This, I found out, was because the chimney did not reach the top of the roof, which spoilt its draft and caused it to smoke, especially when the wind was blowing in a certain direction.—Ernest Greenwood.

I have noticed that when tugs are taking scows in the open sea, they have a lawser between them, but when they come inside the harbor, they take the scows alongside. I think the reason is that they can manage better to land them at the wharfs.—Gordon Marwick.

Coming over the Rock Mountains, I observed that at every station they have a blackboard which they keep the time on, so if any people were watching for the train and the train did not get in on time the people would know it was late, and they also have letter-boxes for people to mail letters that come off the train.—Charles Kinney.

I noticed that when fence-posts are going to be driven into the ground the part that is going to be put into the ground is sometimes burned. I think that this is done to keep the post from decaying and also to keep the insects from eating their way into the wood. Insects do not like burned wood.—Pearl Matthews.

I observed that when yellow violets die outside where they grow they turn white, and if inside they just wilt. I think this is because the sun's rays shine on them outside, they also lose when the sun is down and the ones inside don't get it.—Florence Turner.





# FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

## BIRDS OF DISTINCTION—A PARABLE

The crow and the bird of paradise were talking the other day about fame.

"Why, you are so homely you are known only to the farmers," sneered the proud bird of paradise. "Now, I am so beautiful I have my feathers in the hats of society women!"

The crow croaked sardonically. "That may be, my friend," he chuckled, "but I have my feet under their eyes!"

## MERE MAN

A historic lady is known to have expressed her impotent astonishment as to the question why men were made. In those little altercations between the sexes with which so much of minor Victorian literature is occupied, the ladies commonly inquire, with vehement despair, what men are for. The other day the question was answered. Dr. F. C. S. Schiller, who, being a philosopher of distinction as well as an Oxford don, has every right to an opinion as to the chief end of man, defined it succinctly: "A man's final duty is to re-make himself by slow, well-considered steps," or, as a commentator might put it, man exists in order to get himself made different.

It is obvious that this theory accords closely with the teaching of religion. One might go further and declare that it is, however surprising in form, nothing but the best kind of common sense. If we are here to make the best of things, and ourselves, we must use all our endeavors to make things and ourselves much better than they are, or we. And so by slow degrees we transmute the dictum of the philosopher into placid platitudes, which everyone will feel justified in thinking of no importance. But this is unkind and unfair. Even this familiar platitude has its value, if you will only take the trouble to think about it. For it implies the revolutionary command, "Thou shalt not be self-satisfied." There are indeed people for whom that ordinance has no value. Unfortunately they are the only people who can be counted on to obey it; and they are not a majority.

Most of us know them—earnest, diffident souls, always hard at work trying to make things easier for someone else—always blaming themselves if things go wrong. They are probably the salt of the earth, but they can be uncommonly exasperating. There is in all the complicated affairs of life no more difficult situation to deal with than that which confronts you, when one of these dear, noble saints persists in excusing the offender at her own expense, and will not allow him the merciless justice you would teach him not to trade on other people's self-sacrifice.

There is a good deal of wisdom in the cynic who declared that the great obstacle to the improvement of the world was not the sinners, but the saints. So long as many a home contains a woman of infinite kindness, who believes that neither her husband nor her children can do any wrong—so long as many a woman is married to a man who will condone all her peccadilloes and suffer gladly all her tempers; so long as selfish folks can find friends who will endure all things for the sake of friendship, just so long the disease of self-satisfaction will claim countless victims. No one—let us not try to slur over the ugly fact—no one suffering from self-satisfaction will ever be able to make himself different; that is to make the best of himself. If we use the masculine pronoun for simplicity, we should remember it stands for both sexes. We began with the iniquities of men, but that was merely a fantasia by way of overture. When the philosopher speaks of man's duty to re-make himself, he means that it is woman's duty too. For no philosopher could treat of one sex as a thing apart. He knows that the woman of every age have often speaking the men they deserve.

Now all this, you may say, is merely a plea for hardness of heart, a thing in itself detestable and not likely to be a remedy for any of the evils of mankind. If we are all at all times to be playing the part of candid friend, pointing out each other's misdeeds and assuring each other that for our misfortunes we have only ourselves to thank, suicide would be the rage. But we need not leap from one extreme to the other.

It is, of course, unfortunate that the people who will be most eager to take this prescription of justice without too much mercy, are the very people who stand in no need of it, who are already stupidly hard and inconsiderate. But everything in this world is capable of being misused. If we abide by the Golden Rule, that no one has a right to be self-satisfied, and that it is the truest kindness to save our friends from that sin, and a sacred duty not to fall into it ourselves, we shall not go so very far wrong.

## GOWNS AND GOSSIP

Everyone is anxiously looking for something new in the programme of "La Mode"—some startling novelty, for instance, in coats and skirts, or in frocks. The leading couturieres, however, do not change with the suddenness that the initiated in the mysteries of fashion fondly hope and imagine! The evidence of a gradual and deliberate evolution is noticeable at every season of the year. This deliberation is most remarkable in the fidelity to the long graceful lines of the past season, though we observe the advent of drapery over the sheath-like foundations. First we had the Grecian peplum for our long evening gown; then gradually, as the short skirts became "de

rigueur," we adopted the "fishwife" type of drapery, and during this coming season the shorter tunics will show a predominance of graceful overdresses in lace, embroidery and fabrics in contrast to the frock beneath. The Russian blouse and modified Norfolk jacket are certainly features and look charming in linens. Waistbands have again become very popular. Among the accessories and trimmings, pleated frills and lace collars of large dimensions entirely supersede the "Peter Pan" collar of last year. Touches of black on colored gowns always prove successful; and the mixtures of two, or more, fabrics in the composition of a gown show the tendency in favor of trimmings. Cashmeres and crepons, both in wool and silk, are much used, as will be the cotton crepons a little later in the season, and fine face cloths and ninons together form a hopeful basis for spring frocks. Satin and charmesse in black and all the lovely new colors will compose many of the smartest walking frocks, and shot moire and taffeta, and even brocades, will also be used. The blouse (exclusive of that for country wear) is entirely superseded by the simple dress bodice joined

has taken place within recent days. All hair is waved now, and women who have not naturally wavy tresses have to see that they find someone who knows how to manage the waving process satisfactorily. A new method has been very well received and is a boon to ladies who brave the elements either in the motor or on foot. It is also satisfactory for a sea voyage, for everyone knows how impossible it is to have nicely waved hair at sea. This permanent waving system, when once done, remains until the natural growth of the chevelure renders a fresh treatment necessary. It is not always imperative to go to the hairdresser, for ladies can do a good deal themselves to ensure the effect of the permanent wave. Curls are the latest style and these lie almost on the nape of the neck, forming a finish to the collarless dresses, whose tendency is to go round the frock just under the neck. Quite Greek are these bunches of curls. The hair is principally held in place by large shell pins, through which ribbons are still drawn, although there are many dainty accessories in the form of tinsel or ribbon, flowers in lovely colorings, that are most becoming.



Two Simple Yet Effective Gowns

to the skirt and worn with coats of the same material. Many of the silk and satin coats are unlined and form part of the "costume complet." It is rather amusing to know that nearly every smart woman is wearing a straight heel to her boots. This no doubt comes from the fashion for pedestrianism. The cult of the figure is in the air, and the cult of the complexion still more so, and consequently exercise is the order of the day. I am sure our mutual cousins would no more miss their daily walk than she would fly over the moon. It is a very gentle form of exercise, and you would not have thought that it could conduce so much to her welfare, but I notice that even her desire to add something under a cubit to her stature has given way before the fashion for the straight heel, and I see her in very sporting looking boots with cloth tops and a row of little buttons up the side. The cold winds have played havoc with many complexions, so that more than usual care is required to restore the soft bloom and smooth appearance of the skin. Nothing does this better than a course of massage, which ought to be very delicately done by an expert who has learned the exact movement of every muscle. Many people prefer electric massage, both for hair and complexion, and there is no doubt that this mode of treatment has some special virtue that renders it more valuable in specific cases than the rubbing of supple fingers. Whether a woman is in a position to have a course of treatment from time to time or not, she can do a great deal herself by the application of a good cream. The regular use too, of a pure powder that adheres is imperative. It forms a protection against the cold winds or the burning of the sun. A distinct alteration in the modes of dressing the hair

## SERVANT PROBLEM—A SOLUTION

Everywhere one hears the same complaint, that servants are not to be found for love or money, that, in spite of the increasing wages, with the prospect of a more comfortable home and better food than they can obtain in any other career, girls of the working classes elect to remain from morn till eve in the unhealthy atmosphere of an over-heated shop, or to slave (perhaps for a mere pittance) at some mechanical labor, rather than don the cap and apron of the much-valued cook, or housemaid.

There must be some deeper reason for this than sheer perversity (one cannot lightly accuse a whole class of this folly) and it really seems as if the trend of modern feeling were against the existence of two distinct households under one roof.

Meanwhile, the impossibility of finding competent service renders the life of the present-day woman when she belongs to what is called, with cruel irony, the "leisured class," a perpetual worry, and unending misery; many families exist in a haphazard way, the reverse of comfortable; and the expensive restaurant dinner has become of late years increasingly popular.

The family residential club, which has found favor in America offers one solution of the difficulty; and appears far more deserving of attention, as it is mainly designed for people of moderate incomes.

All that it means is the addition to a block of flats of a large general dining-room and kitchen, and the employment, in common, of a sufficient staff of servants to do the work of the whole establishment.

Such a system practically entails less expense on the residents of the flats than the ar-

range of paying separately for food and service, instead of contributing to the common fund.

They ought in this way to receive better value for their money, as the catering for a small family is never easy, and it is notoriously easier to buy food cheaper in large quantities than in small.

Of course a thoroughly reliable cook-housekeeper would have to be appointed, a post that might be filled to advantage by some lady living in the place, and a balance sheet would be published twice a year.

Or there is still the other plan of trusting the kitchen department to some caterer, first binding him down to a fixed and moderate tariff, but this does not work out quite so satisfactorily in the end, and of course he would be obliged to make it worth his while.

Every morning, in such an establishment, the club servants would be obliged to go round to each flat to do the necessary work; no more, if as much, being left for mistress and daughter, than generally fall to their lot in the ordinary household!

At the same time orders would be issued, the menu submitted, and, if desired, a special arrangement could be made for dinner or luncheon to be served, at a small additional cost, in one's own apartments.

Needless to say, each flat would be furnished with its own small kitchen, for it is scarcely likely that among middle-class people a common breakfast and tea would find popular favor.

Owing to the impossibility of fixing an hour to suit everyone, they would entail extra service; while the preparation for two such simple meals could not be much of a tax on the energies of the household, especially as all the washing-up, etc., would be done by the club servants.

At the same time, in case people's economy overcame their public spirit, subscriptions to dinner and luncheon, or at least to one of these meals, would have to be made obligatory.

Naturally a club of this description would not be complete without both playroom and playground for the children, where, under efficient supervision, they could enjoy fresh air and exercise.

Co-operation makes many things possible, and the troubles of a mother, when her sole assistant is that nondescript creature known as the "nurse-housemaid," are seldom adequately realized.

Entertaining, which gives the much-needed spice to life, is another question which has to be considered.

A little dinner at a reserved table, with special dishes ordered for the occasion does not seem to present much difficulty, and would be infinitely more agreeable to the guests than the usual function, with cooked wife as the first course!

A reception-room, to be taken by the guests in turn on their own chosen days, seems an excellent method of giving teas; also there might be a small ball-room, which could be hired by such of the guests who might like to give a small dance, now and again, but all these additions must depend upon the amount of money which each family contributes to the common fund.

Even as it is, hospitality remains largely a matter of means, and club life does not in itself present any very serious difficulties or drawbacks to social aspirations.

In all such arrangements light and heating are bound to be shared in common, and the beloved, but dirty, open fire must needs fall a sacrifice!

Its worshippers will probably cry out that here is a notable disadvantage to the scheme, but as the present situation is fast growing untenable, a change of some sort will have to be made, and changes, even for the better, like a new pair of shoes, are scarcely ever comfortable until one has had time to become accustomed to them.

Another objection sure to be urged against the plan is that as servants are so scarce, such a club must be as impossible to maintain in comfort as the ordinary household, and that its supporters are bound to find themselves in the lurch some day because the cook has gone away in a "huff," or be obliged to clean their own boots, because the housemaid has disappeared!

But these are only imaginary difficulties. There are two good reasons to prove this: firstly, the servant required by a number of

households amalgamated, as it were, together would not be nearly so many as if each one employed its own separate staff; and, secondly, clubs have rarely much trouble in finding servants, because their hours are more regular, the life offers greater variety, and, as a maid shrewdly remarked the other day, "You are not so much under the mistress' thumb!"

The one supreme advantage, to my mind, in such a system is the opportunity it gives to many people of a much more varied and a fuller life than they have the leisure or the chance to enjoy at present.

How different the feelings of the poor, harassed wife of today, if, when her husband came home in the evening, she were able to don her prettiest frock, with its necessary accompaniment, her sweetest smile, and go with him to the big dining-room, leaving the children safely tucked up in bed, her mind undisturbed by dread of fire, or by what "Sarah" might do during her absence.

## LARGE FAMILIES

Large families—are they a curse or a blessing?

In these days people seem to think the former. The "quiver full" is getting rarer every day.

Where are the gloriously large families of a generation or so ago?

Time was when a family of six or seven was not reckoned above the average size. Now it is considered a very large one. A paltry (by comparison) two or three is far more usual and often there is an only child. Such a change may, or may not, be convenient and agreeable to the parents. But how about the children?

Of what are they deprived? What happiness do they miss? What chances of the best are taken from them? To the large families belong pleasures and privileges utterly unknown to those who have never experienced them.

To begin with the pleasures. What playmate in the world can equal a child's own brothers and sisters? They are always ready always present, and understand the games and ways in a manner impossible to outsiders. Home made games are always the merriest, whether in the garden, schoolroom or nursery. Few toys are wanted in a family that is well furnished with children. Little ones and big ones play with each other. The unfortunate baby who has no playmate, no fellow-baby to kiss or pet except 'the little boy or girl in the glass' is indeed deserving of pity.

Education, too, goes on easily and imperceptibly when there are many children about. Younger ones learn from older ones all sorts of useful lessons, not only the moral lessons of unselfishness and fairness, but also a good deal of necessary knowledge, such as the first attempts at reading and writing. These are often made a play of in the nursery, where it is pretty to see an elder girl "pretending" school with the little ones, both learning more than they know.

It is still proverbial (for people have not yet had time to forget it) that large families get on better in the world as they grow up than small ones. The individuals that compose them have already had to put up with a certain amount of friction. They have not been spoiled and pampered as children are when they are scarce enough to become curiosities; neither are they fussed over so much in other ways. More freedom has been given them, and this is good.

Only children and children of very small families inherit of course more of their parents' worldly goods. At what a cost, however! They are deprived of the natural incentive to work. From the first the spur of necessity is wanting. There is not much character-making of the best sort about wealth that is inherited. No other ties are like the delightful relationship of brother to brother of sister to sister, of brothers and sisters to each other. So strong is the bond, so pure, so true. In after life what greetings so sweet as those of our old heartmates?

"No distance breaks the tie of blood—Brothers are brothers evermore."

From the point of view of the children, mayhap, the dearth of large families is a misfortune.





# Buffalo Bill As He Is Today

There is no more prairie; the cowboy is becoming a myth; the Indian is getting to be a most uninteresting civilized person; they are irrigating the sagebrush desert and raising early spring vegetables where the mustang used to prance and the antelope roamed. In fact there is no Wild West left outside of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, and to preserve that in the proper degree of wildness has become a serious problem. In consequence of these things I expected to find my old friend the Colonel cast down and sad. Herein I was disappointed.

The Colonel, like the other mighty hunter of the same title who is stirring things up a bit overseas, is a philosopher and an optimist. He ought to be, with a perspective of twenty-six years in the show business and a life of forty years on the fighting edge of the old frontier to look back upon. There has not been any rumpus with the Indians since Buffalo Bill quit fighting them and became a footlight and arena hero that amounted to much except the trouble at Pine Ridge, in '91, and then the Colonel was on the spot and at the right hand of General Nelson A. Miles as soon as a special train could bring him to the Sioux Agency.

The trouble subsided when he arrived; not another shot was fired. These are facts that you can construe them as you will. The Colonel did not tell me this; he is far too modest, and the historians are going to have a hard time in making him tell just how big a part he played in the upbuilding of the new West.

The passing of the years has not affected Buffalo Bill except to whiten the long curly hair, once shining, jet black. His form is as straight and soldierly as ever, his eye as keen as when it scanned the distant horizon for the red foeman in the days of old. His manner is a little more gentle, more deprecating, and there are few lines in his face that I have not seen there before, but he is still the beau ideal of a plainsman, every inch of him—a perfect picture of the type of man who won our great Western empire from the redmen.

"When you go into a restaurant and order a porterhouse steak, don't you feel sorry you killed off all the buffalo in the old days?" I asked him, jokingly, after greeting and reminiscences had been exchanged.

"The price of beef is a trifle high, I do admit, but it would not be any cheaper if the buffalo still lived. On the contrary, if we had not killed the buffalo off there would be little beef today. It was the extermination of the herds of buffalo on the plains that made it possible to graze great herds of cattle over them.

"Killing off the buffalo also cut the Indians off from their principal source of food supply and brought them to terms. No, I cannot say that I have ever suffered any pangs of regret for the part I took in slaughtering buffalo. The passing of the buffalo herds of the West was ordained by the Almighty to make room for the cattle rancher and the farmer and to bring the civilization of the Indian."

"And the passing of the Indian?"

"That was the will of Providence, too. Civilization must advance and governments, institutions, human beings, animals, anything that stands in the path of progress and civilization must go down before its march. However, I do not think that the Indians are in need of any sympathy now. They have prospered exceedingly the last twenty years under the paternal care of the government. The Indians are today, per capita, the richest people in the whole world, and if they are not the happiest it looks as if they soon will be. Don't make any mistake about the Indians. They have been successfully civilized."

"Please do not civilize the Injuns with the show; we need a few wild ones for educational purposes."

"And we had a job getting them, I can tell you. Major G. W. Lilley and Johnny Baker went out to the Sioux agency and made a canvass of the tribes. They were terribly discouraged at first. They found that most of the Brules and the Ogallalas were riding around in automobiles, the squaws were wearing Merry Widow hats, and the children were singing 'Rings on Her Fingers and Bells on Her Toes.' Finally they managed, by offering great financial inducements, to contract for a very choice lot of Indians.

"It is a fact, by thunder! that one chief of the Sioux has two motor cars and he is thinking of ordering another. I never saw so many automobiles in my life as I did at a Northern Nebraska county fair last fall. I counted four hundred and two.

"The only way the people out West are ever going to know what the West used to be is to go to the Wild West show.

"That's it. Our most curious and interested spectators have always been the Indians themselves. We could make a couple of weeks' stand at the big reservation every time. Every Indian on the reservation would come every day to the show."

"In automobiles?"

"But to see a buck Indian ridin' garound in a touring car is not half as funny as to see one of our old time cow punchers driving a mowing machine. The cow punchers of the present use a pitchfork more than a six-shooter. Do you remember Broken Nose Pete, who used to ride our bucking bronchos? I saw him steering a plow near North Platte a few months ago. Poor old Pete! When I stopped and spoke to him, he said:

"What is the use Colonel, the only place they ride bronchos now is in a circus tent. I am getting old and want to settle down, and there is nothing else for a puncher to do these days except raise garden truck!"

"What is the matter with cattle raising, in view of the price of beef?"

"My boy, to raise cattle these days you must be a farmer. The whole situation is changed. There are no more big ranges left where large herds of cattle can be grazed, as they used to be in the old days, and even ten years ago.

"You cannot pasture your stock in the South during the winter and drive them North in the spring, as formerly! The whole cattle country is taken up with small ranches and farms, which are under cultivation.

"Every one of the old water holes where the big herds of cattle were driven in the Yellowstone, the Missouri, the Platte and the Big Horn valleys has been filled on. There is no public range left that will support a herd of cattle.

"The result of this settlement of the Western cattle country has made it necessary for every rancher to raise grain on which to feed his stock during the winter. It used to cost three or four dollars to raise a steer for market. Now it costs double that sum."

"And cattle seems to be getting as scarce as the buffaloes."

"I do not think there is any cause for worry about that. There will always be plenty of beef for everybody when new conditions are understood and things are adjusted to meet them. It is my experience in life that everything happens for the best.

"I remember as a little boy seeing Kit Carson, and hearing him say, when some one complained that all the game had been killed off east of the Missouri River, that 'for every wild animal killed there was a chicken, a hog and a cow in some barnyard to make up for it.'"

"What was the greatest frontiersman in American history, Colonel?"

"That is hard to say, there were so many. We really do not know much about Davy Crockett and Daniel Boone, except what was handed as tradition by word of mouth. Kit Carson was the greatest hunter, Indian fighter and guide in his day, and generally admitted to be. His achievements were the favorite stories at every camp fire on the frontier.

"The conditions under which Kit Carson lived were favorable to the development of such characters as his, and there were hundreds of plainsmen who have never been heard of who probably could do as he did, if given the opportunity.

"In my young days everything west of the Missouri was the Great American Desert. We had a few crude maps of the country, but we never relied on them. We carried a picture of the country in our heads, for we had grown up there, and knew every foot of it.

"If I had been taken by an airship and set down in any spot in Kansas, Nebraska or South Dakota in those days, during the night, when the sun rose I could tell exactly where I was and exactly which way to travel to reach any desired place. It was this knowledge of the country that made scouts invaluable in the work of fighting the Indians and settling the West, and it is because no one has a chance to learn the country as we did that the true scout has passed away from the plains, with the buffalo and the Indian.

"Men who grow up in the wilds acquire a wonderful bump of locality and sense of direction. No compass was ever used by the Indian or by the scout, and the Indians seem to know north, south, east and west by instinct even today. That Hawaiian scout, Frank Grouard, who was brought up by the Sioux from infancy, developed this instinct to even a greater extent even than the Sioux. He could tell the north with his eyes shut any time, day or night."

"And does not the passing of the old frontier ever make you feel a bit sad, Colonel?"

"On the contrary, I feel that I have been singularly blessed and favored in that Providence has permitted me to live through two generations and see this great, glorious Western country of ours transformed from a wilderness into a beautiful agricultural country capable of supporting the entire population of the United States for centuries to come. You know that there was a greater advance in the last fifty years in the West than there was in the three hundred years that preceded and I have lived to see the beginning and the end of it while all the other frontiersmen who blazed the way fifty years ago are long since gone over the Great Divide. Yet every one of them did his share of the work and would have rejoiced to behold the results that have followed.

"Time has cast a glamor of romance over the old frontier days that they did not possess for those who lived through them. People like to hear tales of the wonderful hunting and the thrilling fights we went through, but start to tell of the hardships and privations that we all suffered and nobody cares to listen; yet our lives were about 90 per cent hardship and privation. The days of hunger? Oh, yes! there were times when we nearly starved! Buffalo and game were never so plentiful as in the story books, and we never cared to travel very far without provisions.

"Then there were the sleepless nights, when we were afraid to build a camp fire, or even to take our half-frozen fingers off the triggers of our rifles, and these nights would be followed by long days of thirst and fighting against an unseen foe. It was never the fun that the dime-novel-reading-boy thought it was.

"But I will say that having been born in the country and brought up to this kind of thing, we did not suffer from these hardships as much as men would today. The old frontiersman accepted physical privation as a matter of course in his life, and never grumbled or complained of his fate. Every one of the old

frontiersmen expected to be killed in a fight with his eternal foes, the Indians, some day, but on the theory that a live man is better than a dead one, they did not go courting death as some of our romancers would have us believe.

"It was the code of the Indian fighter to take no chance that was unnecessary. Daredevil bravery may be all, at times, very well for soldiers of some civilized nation, but it was always foolish on the frontier. What good would a scout be if he got killed every time he went out to have a look at the country in front?"—Colgate Baker, in the New York Review.

## LIVING ON RAW FOODS

For the past year, with one brief (and disastrous) intermission, the writer has been living upon a diet of nuts and fruits—with benefit to his condition so great as to be almost incredible. His wife and boy, aged seven, have been following the same regime with similar results. For the benefit of others who may care to try it I will outline the plan we follow:

I eat twice a day, the first time about three hours after rising and then seven hours after that. I eat an ounce or two of nuts, eating these first and chewing them carefully. Then I eat two or three very ripe bananas, a handful of some kind of dried fruit, and then all the fresh, juicy fruit I fancy I have a good deal of variety, but make it a rule not to eat more than four or five articles of food at any one meal. The staple articles of my diet are pine nuts, Brazil nuts, pecans, almonds, prunes, raisins, figs, bananas, oranges, and apples in winter, and peaches, pears and berries in the summer.

Ordinarily this is all I care for, but if the fancy strikes me I add lettuce, tomatoes, celery and ripe olives. I have found that after a few meals one learns to like raw potatoes, turnips, parsnips, sweet corn and green peas. I sometimes eat the raw flaked grains which may be had in packages in the grocery stores or sometimes I soak whole wheat or barley until it is quite soft, and eat it with a little olive oil and some dates. Prunes and apricots I soak over night, other fruits I simply wash until they are shiny. I never drink anything but water, and I do not use bread or any other form of cooked food.

Anyone may imagine how the housekeeping problem is affected by such a way of life. We have no servants and no cooking, no soiled dishes, odors or grease. Also, it is worth while to point out the esthetic charm of these foods; when we have company we can put most beautiful combinations of colors on the table. And it is my conviction that when a person is not hungry enough to eat such food the best thing he can do is to wait until he is hungry—even if he waits a week or two. I believe that our alimentary canal is designed for it, and that when we refine, concentrate and soften our food as we do we not only take in three times as much nutriment as we can use, but we deprive our food of all the rough particles and the waste which is necessary to fill the colon and stimulate peristaltic action.

Can one maintain strength upon such a diet? I know one young man who increased his weight from 125 pounds to 165 upon it, and is as hard as iron; you can hit him over the solar plexus or dance upon his abdomen as hard as you please, and without his seeming to aware of it. I know another, a cross-country runner, who weighs 167 pounds; he has lived on nuts and fresh fruits exclusively, and he will turn out and do twenty miles with you at a minute's notice. I have seen my diet suddenly adopted and followed for two months by a whole family—men, women and children—and all gained in health and strength.

The editor of Collier's advises me to state this as a personal experience and not to lay it down as a law for everyone; he adds that he has known several people who have tried it and got "a bad stomach" as a result. Well, I have known of such cases also; the raw diet requires a strong stomach, and most people's stomachs are weak. It is unquestionably easier to digest mush and milk than it is to digest nuts and bananas. Also it would be much easier to be wheeled about all day in a sedan-chair and never use one's limbs; but we do not, therefore, recommend it. On the contrary, we believe in exercising the muscles strenuously up to a certain limit, and so increasing their strength. In the same way I do not believe that any man should pamper a weak stomach—he should set to work to make it strong; and the goal should be the digesting of all natural foods in their natural state.

I should say that when a man has a weak stomach he needs, not cooked food, but a fast. Let the stomach have an absolute rest, and then start it off carefully with fruit juices and milk; and in a couple of weeks you will find that it is equal to all the raw foods. You will find also that they taste better than any foods ever tasted before. I personally have fasted twelve days twice, and again eight. On the first fast I felt weak for three or four days; after that not at all. On the other fasts I never felt more active in my life; I walked about ten miles daily and did some gymnastic work, and was as busy mentally as could be. On neither fast did I experience any hunger or any interest whatever in food after the second day. My object in these fasts was to eliminate from my system every trace of my "cooked food" transgressions. I lost in the three a total of forty pounds of very poor flesh; and after them I put on a total of sixty pounds of the very best quality of muscle. The change in my appearance is such that every one who knows me cries out with astonishment; and I say quite seriously that I would not take any sum of money to part with the knowledge I have gained through the experience.—Upton Sinclair, in Collier's.

# China is Awake and Alert

Eleven years ago Ng Poon Chew, a Chinese who had come to the United States at the age of 14 and had been educated in a college in California, decided that it would be a good thing to establish a Chinese daily newspaper in San Francisco.

"We will let you have money in small sums," said his friends, "but we do not believe that we shall ever get it back."

But Ng Poon Chew felt he was on the right track. He established the Chung Sai Yat Po, the first Chinese daily published in the United States, and began to hustle. The first year the paper paid its stockholders a dividend of 10 per cent. The second year Mr. Chew smiled and handed his friends 30 per cent. Another year he was able to pay them a dividend of 75 per cent. In the first ten years the stockholders got back 400 per cent, on their investment, and Chinese newspapers have come to be considered such paying property in the Far West that San Francisco now boasts of two other dailies in that language, while two have sprung up in Honolulu and two in Vancouver, and the number of weeklies and semi-weeklies is large.

This is the story of the Chung Sai Yat Po as its managing editor reviewed it on the occasion of a recent visit to New York city.

Mr. Ng is a short stockily built man, with hair that is just turning gray and a short gray moustache. He has been in the United States thirty years. He is a Presbyterian and says he is an American in everything but citizenship. He seems to take great pride in the fact that although he cannot become naturalized all of his children are Americans through having been born in the country.

"The Chung Sai Yat Po, which means Chinese daily paper, has a circulation now of 3,600 and goes all over the United States," said Mr. Ng. "We publish twelve pages daily. My friends who furnished the money said that the Chinese would never read it, but I retorted that the Chinese had acquired other bad habits, such as opium smoking and gambling, and there was no reason why they should not get into the newspaper habit. I do not attempt to make the paper sensational. People knew that we who started the paper were Christians and believed what we wrote. Murders and such things are merely mentioned.

## Yellow Man's Paper Not Yellow

"There are a great many yellow papers turned out by white men, but here is a white paper being turned out by yellow men. We have a great deal of advertising, not only from Chinese merchants who are after Chinese patronage. We get direct cables from China, although we cannot get press rates because of our having to receive everything in Chinese code, as some of our correspondents don't write English characters. We have, of course, reporters in San Francisco, and the general news of the country and of the world we get from the evening papers.

"As I had got all my education in the United States and my tastes and ideas having completely changed. I got the idea of educating the Chinese by means of a newspaper. I am at heart more of an American than a Chinese, though I cannot become a citizen. The Chinese are now wide awake. They used to be very conservative, and superstitious, and while I cannot claim that the change in them has been brought about by my paper there is no doubt that it contributed its share.

"Fully 60 per cent of the Chinese in California now have their queues cut, I had mine cut off in 1881. Soon afterward I attended a meeting at which 1,000 Chinese were present, and besides myself there were present only two persons without queues. The Sunday before I left home six weeks ago I was in our church, where there were 200 Chinese men, and only three of the whole number wore queues.

"Since the earthquake and fire the character of the Chinese in San Francisco has changed altogether. Most of the clubs and societies like the Six Companies before the fire had religious observances and kept idols and altars in their meeting places. Now the idols have been removed and their place taken by lecture platforms, and each hall now has maps on the walls and a library and reading rooms containing papers, both American and Chinese. Before the fire every Chinese merchant had in his store an altar and an idol of the god of wealth. Now they have thrust out the idols and the altars and are trusting to themselves. Chinatown is now a very substantial section of the city, and," Mr. Ng added with a smile, "less odorous.

## Demands for Higher Literature

"We had received from so many parts of the country letters asking for up-to-date publications that in connection with our paper we opened a book department, importing the latest books, scientific and otherwise, even some American and English books that had been translated into Chinese. For instance, there is a demand for Shakespeare, Darwin, Spencer and other philosophers and fiction, beginning with Robinson Crusoe, which is beginning to delight Chinese youth. Then historical and scientific works are in great demand and our customers buy a great many maps of the world.

"There are now only 65,000 Chinese in the United States, and there are now in California only about one-half of what there used to be. There used to be 10,000 Chinese in San Francisco alone. Now there are only 7,000, many having died, while others, grown old, have

gone back to China to stay. Why, twenty years from now you will have to go to a museum to find a Chinaman in the United States.

"The young Chinese who graduate from colleges in the United States now have many times more opportunities in their native country than have young Americans similarly equipped in their homeland. When they go back they are immediately employed by their government or by companies, especially if they are engineers of some kind. I think there are now more than 700 Chinese students in the United States, of whom 250 to 300 were sent by the government.

## The "Six Companies"

"What are the Six Companies? Well, the idea has got abroad erroneously that the Six Companies were formed to bring in Chinese labor. The term 'Six Companies' is a misnomer. Most of the Chinese in the United States came originally from the six, later the eight, districts of Canton. A benevolent association was started in San Francisco representing the six districts of Canton. As the founders were not familiar with English, they hit upon the word 'companies' instead of 'society' or 'association' and the name has clung. The society has nothing whatever to do with immigration and is purely benevolent in its purpose and operations.

"I should estimate the number of Christianized Chinese in San Francisco at 1,000 or one-seventh of the Chinese population of the city. There are five Chinese churches, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Methodist and Salvation Army. As for opium smoking, that is now little done in San Francisco. In the first place, a can of opium now costs \$40, which is almost prohibitive, for when it was \$6 the price was considered high. Then education and reading, as well as the laws, have stepped in to abolish the practice.

"Of course I have hopes that the exclusion laws will be modified, but it looks as if it would take many years to bring that about. The Chinese government has been advocating preventing Chinese from coming, a similar arrangement to that which this government has with the Japanese. This would be the only fair thing unless this country adopts a universal exclusion law.

"China is too big a country and its civilization is of too old an order, therefore it takes a long time to root up ideas there. But when the Chinese government abolished the old system of education on September 2, 1907, it made ready for a new order. For thousands of years the youth of the country had been studying the old Confucian classics, learning that the weather was such and so at a certain hour 5,000 years before, and so on, but learning nothing of what had been going on in the world in modern times. Now they have adopted a system which is an adaptation from the best American and European methods of the day, and they study in high schools today over there almost the same branches that are pursued in similar schools over here. The Chinese youth is required to master one foreign language, and 80 per cent of the pupils choose English.

## Reform from the Bottom Up.

"I know the German Emperor talks of the yellow peril, but in China they speak of the white peril. They are not afraid of the Japanese and other heathen, but they are suspicious of most Christian nations, which have proved barbarians and robbers to them. Japan? I think that while Japan is somewhat aggressive now it is beginning to realize that China is waking and will soon be able to protect itself. Even if Japan did attempt to swallow China it would find itself the subject of the most awful stomach ache. The reason why China is organizing a modern army, with a standing force of 1,000,000 men, is not to guard itself from encroachments by the Japanese but to prevent further thefts of its territories by European nations. I don't think there will be another China-Japanese war.

"There is one great difference between reform in China and reform in Japan. The Japanese started to reform from top to bottom. As a result the lower classes of Japanese are not enlightened at all. The government is fifty years ahead of the people. On the other hand, reform in China is being pushed by the common people, who compel the government to take cognizance. As a result the people of China are twenty years ahead of the government, and the results will be more normal and substantial than in Japan. It was the common people who forced the opium reform on the government by the organization of hundreds of anti-opium societies. Today there is far more tyranny and despotism among the English colonies in China than in the Chinese Empire itself, and as I have said in a good many lectures out West, America is the only country which the Chinese believe to be troubled with such a thing as a national conscience."

Gentleman (to dog dealer)—"I gave you a high price for this dog last week, because you warranted it to be a good house dog. My house was broken into last night, and the dog never even barked." Dog Dealer—"No, sir, I quite believe yer. He was too busy lookin' for the burglars, so as to be able to identify 'em, to even think of barkin'." If you was out with this 'ere dog, and was to meet 'em burglars, he'd know 'em in a minute. He ain't no common barkin' dog; he's a reg'lar 'tective, an' worth 'is weight in gold, he is."